# AFL-CIO News

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# Meany Looks to Seventies As Decade of Opportunity

## 14th Union Joins Strike Against GE

By Eugene A. Kelly

Picket lines of 150,000 General Electric strikers stayed solid during the holidays as members of a 14th union joined the united labor effort to win acceptable new contracts from the giant electrical manufacturer.

The Firemen & Oilers joined the AFL-CIO's Coordinated Bargaining Committee for as long as it takes to get a settlement from GE, the nation's fourth richest corporation. The union represents GE climate-controllers.

At New York's Summit Hotel, Disputes Dir. Walter Maggiolo of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service held two unproductive meetings with the parties Dec. 29 and 30. When GE showed no sign of changing its take-it-or-leave-it bargaining posture, Maggiolo recessed the talks to Jan. 5.

Nothing will happen, he pointed out, "if everyone sits around waiting for someone else to make the first move. Let's all come back Monday prepared to move" toward an agreement.

Other developments in the strike, now in its third month:

- The AFL-CIO boycott of GE products was proving effective in many areas. Sales were down and a number of major retailers took GE products off their shelves.
- **Contributions toward the GE Strike Support Fund approached the $2 million mark in the nationwide drive for donations of $1 or more per union member.**
- A GE back-to-work drive sputtered out in failure. At company headquarters a spokesman admitted "there has been no great return" to work through picket lines.

Central labor bodies across the country have staged rallies to tell the story of the strike to union members and to win support for the "boycott and buck" campaign.

Boycott demonstrations at company outlets before Christmas were called "phenomenally successful" by strike leaders. Minneapolis-St. Paul unionists said the boycott has been so effective there that no major department or appliance store was reported advertising or displaying GE products.

The Jewish Daily Forward, largest and most influential Yiddish language daily in the United States, announced that its directors had voted not to accept advertising from local merchants featuring GE products in any city where the Forward is read.

**Pledges of support and funds have been pouring in, the CBC**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Labor Hits Policy Shift On Mideast

The AFL-CIO called on the U.S. government to "cease bartering away the freedom of Israel and trying to appease Soviet and Arab dictators."

Federation Pres. George Meany urged the Administration to insist on direct negotiations between Israel and Arab nations "as the only mechanism which can achieve lasting peace in the Middle East."

**The United States must further "redress" the present imbalance of arms in the Middle East by assuring that Israel has the weapons needed to protect herself, Meany said. "The current imbalance, created when the Russians rearmed Nasser, is not conducive to peace," he warned.**

The AFL-CIO statement was issued in the light of recent reports that the United States has submitted a set of specific guidelines to a four-power conference trying to resolve the Israeli-Arab dispute.

The proposals, as reported, would include withdrawal of Israeli troops from certain areas occupied in the June 1967 war, procedures for repatriating refugees and conditions for a unified Jerusalem.

At a news conference following release of the statement, Meany voiced concern over press reports that "bankers representing oil interests" have consulted with the government about the need for improved relations with Arab nations.

Although Middle East oil may be important to corporations and even to the U.S. economy, Meany observed, U.S. foreign policy should not be based on "preserving their

*(Continued on Page 3)*



**APPEASEMENT OF ISRAEL'S FOES** would tend to jeopardize the freedom of Israel and ruin the chances of working out peace in the Middle East, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declares during a press conference at federation headquarters in Washington.

## Says Labor Set to Meet Challenges

The problems that face America are not insurmountable, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a New Year's statement in which he called 1970 "the threshold year" to a "decade of opportunity."

"The American labor movement moves into the Seventies fully aware of the complex problems that face America, fully determined to do everything in our power to help solve them," Meany said. **(Text, Page 5.)**

While listing a just and honorable peace in Viet Nam as first among the priorities for the new decade, Meany said the domestic problems confronting the nation are well-known: hunger, poor schools, deteriorating cities, de facto segregation, dirty air and dirty water, medical and health care that is denied to too many, an unbelievable housing gap and slums that grow instead of dwindle.

**"Not one of these is beyond solution," Meany said. "In the Sixties, Americans aimed for the moon and walked there. In the Seventies, we know that the earthbound problems can be conquered."**

The coming year will afford an early opportunity to test America's willingness to tackle its problems, Meany said, because the 1970 elections will set the nation's course for the entire decade. "They will determine whether men and women who believe in progress will back their beliefs with their ballots."

*(Continued on Page 8)*

*Session Ends in Flurry:*

## Congress-Nixon Rift Brews on Priorities

By Duane Emme

The 91st Congress wound up its first session with a flurry of action on major bills and the prospect of a confrontation with Pres. Nixon early in the next session.

The stage already is set for a showdown on national priorities centering on the issue of how much the nation can afford to spend on education and other vital domestic programs.

Debate on the subject, attacks on some of Nixon's policies and passage of a sweeping tax relief and reform bill marked the final days of the first session.

The tax bill, which the President signed even though he earlier threatened a veto, also raises social security benefits by 15 percent for some 25 million older Americans **(Stories this page and Page 7).**

**The President also signed with "reservations" a strong coal mine health and safety bill containing special workmen's compensation for victims of "black lung" disease. There had been indications of a possible veto of the labor-backed bill.**

The issue of funds for domestic programs is wrapped up in an appropriations bill covering education, health research, pollution control and anti-poverty programs.

The bill, as approved by a House-Senate conference committee, provides $19.7 billion in appropriations for the Departments of Health, Education & Walfare and Labor, the Office of Economic Opportunity and 11 smaller agencies.

After the House passed the conference committee bill, 261-110, the Senate set the measure as the first order of business when Congress reconvenes Jan. 19.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said the purpose in holding over a vote was to prevent Nixon from letting the bill die through a "pocket veto"—that is by taking no action on it within 10 days after Congress adjourned.

Since the President had indicated he might veto the bill, Mansfield reasoned, Congress should be in session so it can have a chance to override the veto.

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Nixon Signs New Tax Measure Combining Cuts, Some Reforms*

A far-reaching tax relief and reform bill, with increased social security benefits, has been signed into law by Pres. Nixon after winning the overwhelming approval of Congress.

The bill, worked out by a conference committee, capped a year-long effort by Congress on tax legislation. The vote in the House was 381-2, and in the Senate, 71-6. All opposing votes were cast by Republicans.

**In signing the legislation, which he had once indicated he might veto, Nixon described the tax cuts as inflationary but said that the reforms outweighed this factor.**

"I sign it," he said, "because I believe that, on balance, it is a necessary beginning in the process of making our tax system fair to the taxpayer."

Major reforms in the law include cuts in oil and other mineral depletion allowances; the closing or narrowing of some loopholes that have permitted a tax-escape on real estate, capital gains and banking procedures; a new tax on foundations; limits on "hobby farming" as a tax dodge; and a minimum income tax to get at least some revenue from presently sheltered income.

**Included in the tax relief sections, are a three-step increase in the personal exemption from $600 to $750, a three-step raise in the standard deduction, tax relief for single persons, and a low-income allowance to relieve millions of poor families from having to shoulder any tax burden.**

The 10 percent income surtax on individuals and corporations is reduced to 5 percent, effective Jan. 1, and expires completely on June 30. The 7 percent investment tax credit for businesses has been repealed.

While the new law closes or narrows scores of loopholes in the tax law, billions of dollars will continue to escape full taxation and unearned income will continue to enjoy a privileged position in the internal revenue code.

**As a tax reform measure—and**

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## Buying Power Continues Skid, Prices Climb

By John R. Oravec

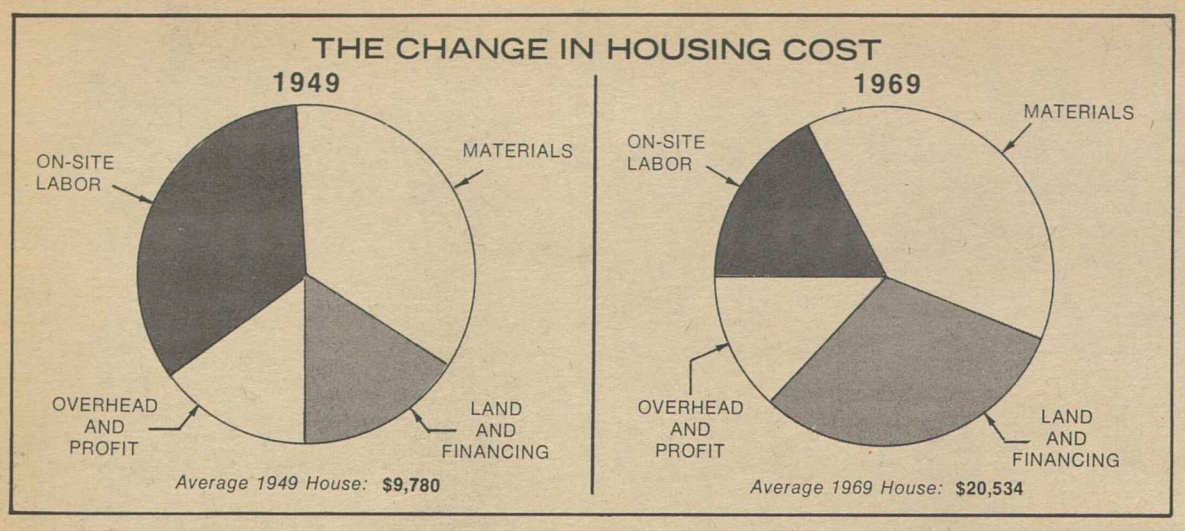
The purchasing power of workers skidded again in November as consumer prices continued to rise and average earnings dropped for the second month in a row.

While gross weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers fell 62 cents from the October level, the Consumer Price Index rose five-tenths of 1 percent to 130.5 for the nation as a whole, the Labor Dept. reported.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay expressed in 1957-59 dollars to reflect consumer price changes—averaged 78 cents lower in November for the worker with three dependents.

Although workers in finance, insurance and real estate got a slight increase in purchasing power, this was offset by declines in other major industries.

*(Continued on Page 2)*




# *Buying Power Continues to Skid, Earnings Drop for Second Month*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Real weekly earnings for a worker with three dependents averaged $77.81, down five-tenths of 1 percent from November 1968 and 2.3 percent below the record registered in September 1968.

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the increase in the CPI was due mainly to higher prices for food, apparel and nearly all kinds of consumer services. Gasoline and used cars posted the only significant declines.**

The November rise put all items in the index 5.8 percent above a year ago, BLS noted.

Food prices, which usually decline in November, rose seven-tenths of 1 percent. Fresh vegetables and eggs led the price increase. And meat prices were down less than usual as pork prices failed to show their customary seasonal drop. Restaurant meals and other foods eaten away from home continued to climb, but at a pace below October's record.

As a result of the November price increases, it cost $13.05 last month for goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

Nearly all types of services moved higher in November. The most notable increases, the BLS observed, were for services associated with home ownership. These included mortgage costs, property taxes, insurance and residential gas rates.

Charges for medical care services posted a relatively moderate advance as the fees of physicians rose for the second consecutive month, the Labor Dept. said.

**Increases in auto insurance rates and repair prices were the major factors behind the significant rise in transportation costs.**

**Public transportation costs rose along with new cars, while gasoline and used car costs declined.**

Prices of nondurable goods other than foods rose three-tenths of 1 percent. Apparel prices, especially women's dresses, skirts and slacks, were up substantially more than usual for November, the BLS said. Prices of cigarettes and liquor also showed further increases.

About 161,000 workers will receive cost-of-living wage increases based on the CPI jump in November.

More than 86,000 workers, including 73,000 in the meat packing industry and another 10,000 grocery store employes in the San Francisco area, will receive hourly pay increases ranging from 6 to 9 cents an hour on the basis of the six-month rise in the national index.

**An additional 55,000 workers, including 20,000 tobacco workers, 5,000 in farm equipment and 9,000 chemical workers will get raises from 1 to 5 cents an hour based on the quarterly rise.**

About 2,350 in the Cleveland transit system will receive 7 cents an hour more in January because of rise in the Cleveland index since May. But another 10,000 workers whose escalation reviews are tied to the November index will not receive adjustments because they already have received the maximums stipulated under their contract.

# New York Transit Talks Near Strike Deadline

New York—City subway and bus drivers voted unanimously to stop work at 5 a.m. New Year's Day if an acceptable new contract offer is not received by that time.

No public offer of any kind had been made as the AFL-CIO News went to press. The Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Transit Union said train crews and bus employes would prefer not to strike but the Transit Authority's "molasses-slow" bargaining methods may leave no other alternative. TWU represents 35,000 workers on the bus and subway system, and ATU about 2,000 on the Staten Island and Queens bus lines.

TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan said he is "disappointed with the way the authority is dragging its feet" because he had "hoped that management would break its pattern of making a late offer" and avoid the "biennial New Year's Eve cliff-hanger.

**More than 5,000 TWU members filled every seat and stood outside the hall when the strike authorization vote was taken. The current two-year contract was due to expire at midnight Dec. 31, but the union agreed to extend the strike deadline five hours to permit holiday celebrators to get home by subway or bus, Guinan announced at the rally.**

A three-man mediation panel appointed by Mayor John V. Lindsay has been sitting in on the negotiations at the Americana Hotel. As contract expiration grew near, Lindsay announced he was moving into the Americana and had canceled all other appointments.

The unions presented evidence to show that transit pay has lagged behind the cost of living and that train and bus workers are underpaid as compared with other workers, including other public employes.

Current rates range from $3.40 an hour for porters to $4.63 for electronic-equipment maintainers. Bus drivers get $4.15 an hour and subway motormen $4.46.

**The unions ask a 30 percent increase over a two-year period. Transit workers average $4.01 an hour—well below the $11,264 that a family of four needs to live moderately in New York by Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates.**

Union negotiators also have asked the Transit Authority and five private bus lines in Manhattan and the Bronx for a four-day, 32-hour week, time and one-half pay for all Saturday and Sunday work, a cost-of-living escalator arrangement, pension improvements, extended sick leave, major medical benefits and dental care.

The mediators are Theodore W. Kheel, Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Mediation Board and Joseph E. O'Grady, former Transit Authority chairman.

## Sheet Metal Union Wins 2 Elections

The Sheet Metal Workers scored decisive victories in two recent National Labor Relations Board elections in the air conditioning and refrigeration industry.

At the newest plant of the Carrier Corp., Morrison, Tenn., the vote was 325 for the Sheet Metal Union, 187 for no union and 32 for three other unions. The plant eventually will have more than 1,000 production and maintenance employes. At the main plant of Lennox Industries, Columbus, O., workers voted 545-245 to rebuff an attempt by the Lennox Employes Association to replace the Sheet Metal Workers.

# Citizens Group's Ads Ask Support for GE Strikers

Public support for 150,000 striking General Electric Co. workers is being urged in newspaper ads by the Citizens Committee to Support the GE Strikers.

Strike benefits are "a meager $12 a week" but the GE strikers "are determined to win their fight—and you can help them," say the ads purchased by the committee, whose chairman is former Sen. Paul Douglas.

The committee message suggests that the public can help in these ways:

**"You can write to GE and tell the company that you support the strike. Encourage your friends and neighbors to do likewise. Let GE know how the public feels.**

"Members of the IUE, which represents 60 percent of the striking workers, have increased their dues by one hour's wages a week" to support the strikers. "This is a sacrifice for these workers and we ask you to share it with them."

Committee members made this appeal:

"We ask you, as an act of solidarity with GE's workers, to send a check for $3.25—the average hourly wage of GE workers—to this committee.

"Your contribution will be used to support the strikers and their families and will signify your membership alongside us in the Citizens Committee to Support the GE Strikers."

Other committee officers besides Douglas are Bayard Rustin, vice chairman; the Rev. George B. Ford, treasurer, and Tom Kahn, coordinator. Among the members are the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Cesar Chavez, Melvyn Douglas, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.), and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Frederick D. O'Neal and A. Philip Randolph.

**The sponsors said "we do not work for GE, nor do we work for any of the striking unions. We have signed this ad because we believe that the issues in this strike affect every American.**

"They affect the future of economic and social justice in our society."

Citing GE's record, the committee declared that a "victory for GE will encourage" employers to follow GE's reactionary economic policy. It said "a victory for GE will be a defeat for American wage earners and their families everywhere."

The committee's address is Room 110, 112 E. 19th St., New York 10003.

*Myth Exploded:*

# Labor Small Factor In Cost of Housing

The price of home building in the United States is soaring because of increases in interest rates and the cost of land and not because of increased labor costs, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger says in the current issue of the American Federationist.

In "The Myth of Housing Costs," Goldfinger points out that the on-site labor cost actually has dropped from 33 percent of the total cost of the average new home in 1949 to 18 percent in 1969.

The cost of land and financing has been about the reverse of those figures, growing from 16 percent of the price of a home in 1949 to 31 percent in 1969. In 1969, the land cost was 21 percent of the cost of the average new home and financing accounted for 10 percent.

Goldfinger quotes figures compiled by the National Association of Home Builders and used in congressional testimony in October 1969.

**"The on-site labor component of housing has been the victim of gross distortion, ignorance and anti-labor myths," he asserts. "The sole focus of public attention on on-site labor costs and labor-saving technology is largely based on a hoax."**

But many people believe the myth that labor costs are the chief problem in residential construction, Goldfinger says, "and they also believe that trade unions are the major impediment to reduced housing costs, although only about 20 percent or less of residences are union built."

He says the myth is ingrained in much of the talk about achieving national housing goals through the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development's "Operation Breakthrough." This is based on the belief that radical technological breakthroughs are going to accelerate the trend toward use of pre-fabricated units and components, thus reducing the on-site labor cost of a house.

But labor is such a small part of the cost of the average new home that even drastic reductions won't help much on the overall cost, Goldfinger says.

"As an example, based on these (National Association of Home Builders) figures, the on-site labor cost of a $20,000 house is $3,600," Goldfinger notes. "Let us assume that this cost is reduced 20 percent through the increased use of prefab, which brings the on-site labor cost down to $2,880.

**"If the cost of materials can be held the same, despite the shift to pre-fab, and if land interest rate costs and profits were all stable, the 20 percent cost-saving would reduce the price of the $20,000 house to $19,280. That is a saving, but hardly a 'breakthrough.'"**

Virtually the same is true for the renter, Goldfinger notes. He cites the findings of the Kaiser Committee on Urban Housing that "on-site labor costs represent such a small percentage of monthly rents that a general reduction of 20 percent for all workmen would mean only a reduction in rent from $100 a month to $98 a month in a typical unit."

The big bluster about pre-fabrication reducing housing costs through lower labor costs is thus detracting from the sorely-needed national commitment to solve the shortage of housing, Goldfinger says. And he points out that the crisis will mount in the next 30 years as America's population grows by at least 80 million—equal to adding the present population of England and France to the United States.

The Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968 set a 10-year goal of 26 million additional dwelling units, including at least 6 million subsidized units for low- and moderate income families, Goldfinger notes. But, he says, this goal "can be met only if there is a national commitment backed by effective government policies to achieve it."

**"But today, more than a year after the 1968 Act was adopted, there is little evidence of such government policies and measures," he says. "The clear-cut evidence, in terms of actual construction, is to the contrary."**

Goldfinger says that to attain the national goal, new housing construction should move up from the present 1.5 million starts a year toward 2 million. But housing starts are headed down, not up, he notes, and blames "the government's restrictive monetary and fiscal policies and the highest interest rates in 100 years."

Among the changes in governmental policy necessary to fulfill the goal would be a shift from inducements for business investment in plant and equipment to an emphasis on housing. Also, the government should stimulate money for housing through pooled mortgage bonds and a federal requirement that a modest portion of pension and similar trust funds be invested in government-guaranteed residential mortgages, Goldfinger says.

He also calls for direct public outlays for new residential construction of far more than the present $700 million a year and a national land policy which would include something like land banks to help hold down the soaring costs.



Warns Against 'Appeasement':

# Meany Hits Shift In Mideast Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

(the oil companies') profit pictures."

He strongly criticized the "inconsistency" of U.S. participation in four-power settlement efforts coupled with statements by Administration leaders, such as Sec. of State William P. Rogers, that peace in the Middle East cannot be imposed by outsiders.

**As for the reports of the latest U.S. proposals, he charged, they indicate that the Administration is further changing direction, even "moving down the road of appeasement."**

The contention by some that Soviet influence in the Middle East will lessen and American influence will grow if the government pressures Israel into giving up occupied territory "is sheer self-deception," Meany said.

"Such appeasement," he said, "would only give credit to the Soviets and Egypt for achieving through diplomatic blackmail and political maneuvering all they failed to win on the battlefield.

"It is an argument unworthy of America."

Further, Meany continued, any lessening of U.S. support for Israel will not improve America's image in the eyes of the Arab peoples as some advocates of a changed policy contend.

**Proponents of such "image-building," Meany said, should think back to the years following the 1956 war in the Middle East when the United States joined with the Soviet Union in forcing Israel to give up territory.**

"The 1967 war inevitably followed this appeasement policy which then also posed as statesmanship," Meany stressed.

Furthermore, he noted, the joint U.S. action with Russia did not make Moscow any more peaceful or friendly to democracy. Instead, it took advantage of our "image-building" to rush armies into Hungary to crush a democratic revolution.

"The repetition of errors," Meany added, "is a reversion to folly and not a recourse to peace."

Citing the preservation of world peace and the promotion of freedom as the overriding interest of the American people, Meany said:

"In this interest, the Administration should spare no effort to have the combatants in the Middle East enter into negotiations for a just and lasting peace."

He made it plain that the AFL-CIO looks upon the crisis "through the eyes of long friendship for the people of Israel and admiration for their devotion to democracy and their courage in the defense of freedom."

**He pointed to the "deeply rooted" bonds of friendship between American labor and Histadrut, Israel's labor federation; their early joint warnings and later joint efforts against Nazi tyranny.**

"Together," Meany said, "we have participated in the international labor community with a firm and unyielding commitment to democracy, peace and freedom everywhere.

"These are principles which tie American trade unionists to Israel. If we have to choose sides, we choose the side of freedom and democracy. Israel represents both freedom and democracy in an area of the world that has in the past known little of either."

# GE Strikers All Brothers, Randolph Says

The General Electric strike is a "living example that the welfare of every worker depends upon the solidarity of all workers, regardless of race," Pres.-Emeritus A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters said in a letter to all members.

"There is no trace of racial division among the strikers," Randolph wrote. "They are all fighting for the same thing. They are all brothers in this struggle."

He noted that porters have through the years seen other evidences of the policy called Boulwarism, named for Lemuel Boulware, the former GE labor relations director.

In effect the company is saying "You do not know what is best for you. Only we know that. So here is our offer, and you can take it or leave it," said Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president.

**"We have seen this before, this combination of economic exploitation of workers and degrading contempt for their dignity as human beings. For this reason alone it is essential that the GE workers win their struggle."**

Randolph noted that GE "still refuses to bargain in good faith" with the 14 unions representing 150,000 striking employes.

## 'Reporting for Duty!'










**BOYCOTT ACTIVITY** against General Electric products is maximized with a minimum of fanfare in downtown Washington as last-minute Christmas shoppers were caught in the late rush. The stylish pickets are members of Office & Professional Employes Local 2. Barbara Kelly, left, and Maria Boyle wore miniskirted costumes while Cathyrine Nicholson dressed in a maxi-coat.

### *California Strikers Get Free Haircuts*

**Ontario, Calif.—Union barbers are doing their bit for GE strikers by giving free haircuts to union members picketing two General Electric plants here.**

**Members of Barbers' Local 253, San Bernardino, man the clippers in a five-chair barber shop every Monday. The shop, open since Dec. 8, will stay open for the duration, Barbers' Regional Dir. Alvin E. Holt said. Other locals may give like service, he said.**

# Local Helps Striker Visit Wounded Son

Jonesboro, Ark.—Local 747 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hard pressed to finance its strike against General Electric Co. here, but not so hard pressed that it couldn't give $200 to help send a member to see his wounded son in Japan.

The IBEW local contributed the money to a fund for Verlin Lamberson, who lives at nearby Bay, Ark.

Lamberson's son, Army Pfc. Tommy Lamberson, 20, is in serious condition in an Army hospital in Yokohama, Japan. He was wounded when he tripped a booby trap while leading a patrol in Viet Nam.

After Lamberson talked to his son by telephone, he expressed a desire to visit the youth during the Christmas season.

The 728 residents of Bay, headed by Mayor Ben Swanner, organized a drive to help. A total of $550 had been raised in contributions ranging from 50 cents to $15 until Local 747 came in with its $200.

Young Lamberson's left leg was amputated below the knee. Doctors said news of his father's visit must have given him "that bit of boost" he needed when he underwent surgery. "He'll be all right by the time his father arrives," his nurse said.

## Joel Popkin Succeeds Chase in BLS Post

Joel Popkin has been appointed assistant commissioner for prices and living conditions in the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. He succeeds Arnold Chase who retired after 32 years in U.S. service.

# 14th Union Joins Strike As GE Balks at Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

**said, from unions in many foreign lands — Italy, Japan, Mexico, Australia, Chile, Israel and others.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced receipt of a "generous and warm" contribution of $5,000 from Histadrut, the Israeli trade union federation. He called the gift "recognition of the international brotherhood of free trade unions in time of stress."

The contribution was sent by Itzhak Benaharon as his first official act on becoming Histadrut secretary-general. He said it "expresses our solidarity" with GE strikers "in their struggle for free collective bargaining and full recognition of union rights."

GE continued to advertise at a $2 million clip, with ads pressing the theme that everyone would be happy to return to work if strikers were not being shackled by "labor bosses."

When some of its ads accused the unions of refusing to bargain, Chairman John Shambo of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' bargaining committee challenged the company to move the talks out in the open so members and the public could see for themselves who is refusing to bargain. Management refused.

The strikers, in an advertising message of their own, said:

**"On behalf of the boys and girls, the women and men who make up the families of nearly 150,000 GE workers now on strike, we ask you:**

**"Please, Don't Buy GE Products — including Hotpoint and Universal-GE — until our strike is over."**

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William Kircher called on all strike supporters to remember that the end of the Christmas shopping season does not mean the end of the boycott. It must continue, stronger than ever, he said.

Because of the GE crisis, Kircher emphasized, "we are going into the New Year with a stronger and more united trade union movement than ever before in history. That's an achievement we can remember with pride to the end of our days."

# *GE Strike Activity Spurs Youths to Do Their Thing*

**The General Electric strike gives young people a "chance to help thousands of workers win economic justice," the Youth Committee to Support the GE Strikers said in an appeal for cooperation.**

**"Students and young people are only now beginning to become involved in supporting union struggles," Coordinators Max Green and Penn Kemble said in a message from committee headquarters at 112 E. 19th St., New York 10003.**

**The strike gives young persons "an unprecedented opportunity to forge a creative alliance with working people and their unions," they said.**

**The committee urged youth groups to take these actions:**

- **Organize a local youth committee to support the GE workers, and help distribute informational leaflets, buttons and bumper stickers.**
- **Join pickets at GE plants in the area.**
- **Collect donations for the special GE fund to aid the strikers.**
- **Hold public meetings to publicize the cause of the 150,000 striking GE workers in 14 unions, and boycott GE products in cooperation with local central bodies.**

**The committee advises students to "remember that we are supporting the unions, not telling them how to run their strike." It says "union members and their families, not students, will face the consequences if the strike is lost. Don't insist on slogans and tactics which strike leaders oppose."**

# The Dawn of the Seventies

**AS THE DECADE ENDS** we are beset by doubts.

Our self-defeating cities spread without plan into the countryside. In central cities, the pace of accommodation lags behind the rise in human need. By land, by air and by water we recklessly pollute with our waste the environment that sustains man and animal.

**Our inadequacies—in housing, in schools, in hospitals—plague us. We plan from scarcity and not as the wealthiest nation in the world, counting ancient hovels as homes and calling beds in a corridor a hospital.**

Some young people, judging the values of their elders to be irrelevant, prefer to wander in a rockbeat wilderness where no values thrive; others, unable to bear the "sufferings" of campus life, dilute course content and identify wrecking with learning.

Worst of all, a world with which we are anxious to share our wealth and our way of life, suspects our motives. We back our devotion to the cause of freedom with the lives of our young men only to be called imperialists. Meanwhile, domestic authority is challenged, eroded and undermined.

No other nation seems to be as troubled as we are.

* * *

**TO WHAT CAN WE ANCHOR** our faith in a sea of dissension?

For one thing, we ought to remember that no other nation is quite as troubled as we are because few have as much freedom to be troubled.

**Countries without protest marches, without demonstrations, without a gadfly press or without disturbed colleges don't thereby have better housing, more stable youth or less trouble. We pay the price for our freedom in wide-range expression; they pay for the lack of it with suppression.**

Freedom in this nation has its roots in the unique character of our people. From the beginning, our country has received newcomers from all corners of the earth, drawn to our shores by the hope of a better life—better than life in a homeland of social stratification, dictatorial government, poverty and prejudice, overbearing royalty or smothering nationalism.

Here, and here only, have newcomer masses enjoyed educational opportunities, social mobility, political freedoms which, despite imperfections, were to be found nowhere else.

* * *

**IN A DECADE FROM NOW,** today's 19-year-olds will be poised perilously on the edge of 30. What kind of world will they have fashioned for their youngsters?

If we preserve the toleration born of our multiple origins, if we sustain belief in equal opportunity for all, if we keep open channels of mobility, the generation that will greet the 21st Century will be safe.

*—From an editorial in the Dec. 15, 1969, issue of Justice, official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.*


**AFL-CIO News**

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
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## Groundbreaking




***A Word Edgewise:***

# U.S. Courts Show Leniency To Over-Disruptive Dissenters

**By John P. Roche**

**BY AND LARGE** I try to avoid comment on cases which are currently sub judice in the courts. While not accepting the rigid British rule that punishes any press comment on cases at bar, I feel in my capacity as a professor of constitutional law that American practice makes it extremely hard to get a jury that is unprejudiced.

Who in California does not know "all about" the Manson case? Where can Lt. William Calley find an unbiased jury?

However, I think that a few words on the trial of the "Chicago 8" (now down to 7) might not be out of order. First of all, on the legal level, I have grave doubts about the constitutionality of the statute that has been invoked. This is irrelevant to the conduct of the trial and will eventually be resolved by the appellate courts. Without going into detail, Congress has made it a federal offense to travel in interstate commerce with an intent to start a riot—this strikes me as pushing the commerce power well beyond reasonable definition.

**But what impresses me about the trial itself is the extent to which the defendants are persecuting the government of the United States. There have been a number of criticisms of Judge Hoffman's handling of his courtroom, but (whatever their merit) I can not conceive of such a trial occurring in any other free nation. (In a dictatorship, of course, the problems would not arise in the first place.)**

In a British trial court, for example, Bobby Seale would have been off to jail for contempt the first time he bellowed "pig" at the judge. Abbie Hoffman might be permitted to clown it up once, but the second time he started, "My Lord Justice" would ship him off to join Seale. Any courtroom disturbances would be drastically terminated.

And I doubt if a single British civil libertarian would blink an eye—the judicial process is not to be mocked. A few years ago when some protesters staged a sit-down on his doorstep, Bertrand Russell simply called the police and had them up for trespass.

**What this highlights is the absurdity of the accusation that the United States has no tolerance for dissenters. In fact, the dissenter in the United States has the most incredible elbow-room. And, in the event he is arrested, he can then utilize public funds to announce to the world that he has been "gagged." In essence, the government sponsors attacks upon itself.**

I am not complaining about this: it is one of the things that gives American freedom a unique character, a wild zest. But I do feel that this amazing libertarianism should get a better press. I get tired of my students telling me that we live in a police state, and recently I came upon some interesting data that really brings the point home. To the best of my knowledge, the story received no significant coverage in the American press.

On Nov. 15 a French group in sympathy with the anti-Viet Nam protest tried to hold a mass meeting in Paris. The Minister of the Interior said "no meeting" and, for openers, the Sureté arrested 160 "militant leftists" (many were already in hiding, so the agents arrested their wives). The minister justified this "dissuasive" action on the ground that violence was planned.

**THE ORGANIZERS** went ahead with the mass meeting. the riot police were present and, on signal, waded in with their truncheons. They beat up everybody in range and arrested over 2,600 people. I repeat—2,600 demonstrators were arrested. (I doubt if we have arrested 2,600 demonstrators over the last 10 years in the United States.)

**There was no great outcry from an enraged public. Indeed, Raymond Marcellin, the Minister of the Interior, later explained to the National Assembly that the vigilance of the security police had forestalled a violent conspiracy. He is still Minister of the Interior.**

To say this is not to justify any American rough play; it is simply to suggest that dissenters are well advised to see America first. Thank God, we take our freedom seriously.




***Meany's New Year's Statement:***

# Labor Movement Prepared To Meet Challenges of '70s

*Following is the text of the New Year's statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:*

**THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT** moves into the Seventies fully aware of the complex problems that face America, fully determined to do everything in our power to help solve them and fully convinced that America can successfully meet all challenges.

As America enters this new decade, it is well to take stock of what has been accomplished in the last 10 years. Since today's problems are so enormous, there are some who consider them overwhelming and some who lose track of the progress that has been made. Both of these attitudes are, in our opinion, a mistake.

**First of all, substantial progress was made in the Sixties. Great strides were taken to eliminate poverty and hunger; to provide medical and health care for the elderly and the indigent; to demolish barriers to education; and to provide full and equal rights to minority group Americans in fact and in law.**

It isn't necessary to itemize the long list of legislative measures which advanced these causes and promoted prosperity, security and human dignity. All have long been goals of the American trade union movement and we are proud of the role the AFL-CIO played in their enactment. The union label is nowhere more deeply imprinted than on the progressive legislation of the last decade which will benefit generations for years to come.

But being pleased with those victories is not to say that we are satisfied. There is too much more to be done for any trade unionist to enjoy the luxury of satisfaction.

The dimensions of the domestic problems are well known: hunger, poor schools, deteriorating de facto segregation, dirty air and dirty water, medical and health care that is denied to too many, an unbelievable housing gap, slums that grow instead of dwindle.

Not one of these is beyond solution.

In a sense, 1970 is the threshold year to the decade of opportunity in which America can fulfill what some call "impossible dreams."

In the Sixties, Americans aimed for the moon and walked there. In the Seventies, we know that the earthbound problems can be conquered.

The recent convention of the AFL-CIO set forth the goals for which we intend to strive:

- A just and honorable peace in Viet Nam;
- The total abolition of poverty;
- National health insurance—a program long overdue;
- The transformation of the cities into citadels of commerce, culture and civilization;
- Unlimited free public education through the college level for any young person who has the ability and the desire;
- Technical and vocational education for those young people who will be entering a working world increasingly dominated by technology.

**WE ARE CONVINCED** that the democratic process of America will endure and that through it full and equal opportunity for all will become a matter of fact as well as a matter of law.

In the final analysis, the way to achieve these goals is through adequately financed programs at all levels of government. This in turn depends upon a national economy geared to full employment, increased real incomes for wage and salary earners and a tax system that distributes in a fair and just manner the cost of making America truly great.

**So 1970 is a crucial year, for its elections will, in fact, set the nation's course for the entire decade. They will determine whether men and women who believe in progress will back their beliefs with their ballots.**

We believe America's voters will choose the path of progress, peace and prosperity.

Those are goals which demand the best of all Americans. We in the AFL-CIO are determined to do our share—and more—to achieve them.

***Goldfinger Warns:***

# Severe Economic Restraints Seen as Trigger to Recession

**A SERIOUS DANGER** of recession hangs over the nation unless the Administration eases its tight, severe, across-the-board economic restraints, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger has warned.

Declining employment, rising unemployment, home-building falloff and industrial production cutbacks are clear signs that the possibility of recession "grows greater day to day, week to week," declared Goldfinger. He appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Goldfinger suggested that the nation's fiscal and monetary policies should follow a more rational approach through a more selective application.

"We have been going through a period of very severe restraint on economic activities. The results are showing up in the form of declining industrial production, a sharp drop in residential construction, a slackening of employment growth and the rise of unemployment," he said.

He cited statistics showing that there were 200,000 more people unemployed this winter than a year ago.

**Goldfinger said the major problem in the current economy is the relative ease with which big corporations can obtain money, while small businesses, home builders, state and local governments are forced to pay more and more for financing that is harder and harder to find.**

He noted that housing starts have fallen 500,000 since the first of the year, and that the credit pinch has sent state and local bonding costs as high as 9 percent.

"Big businesses have their own lines of credit at the banks" for lower rate loans to expand plants and install new machinery, he asserted, despite the fact that only 83 percent of existing production capacity is in use.

He pointed out that the only section of the economy that has continued to increase rapidly in recent months is business investment in plants and equipment.

"That expansion is based on profits . . . on tax gimmicks . . . on large depreciation writeoffs," Goldfinger charged.

**"It is high time that Congress looks into the entire monetary mechanism of this country . . . and our monetary policies," he declared. "I don't think that we can keep going for another decade . . . with a so-called 'independent or quasi-independent' central banking system which frequently thumbs its nose at Congress . . . the President . . . and the people of the United States."**

Goldfinger stressed that "there are ways of getting at this (inflation) problem without squeezing the entire economy, without unfairly depressing the activities of state and local governments, and without depressing residential construction." He said that such selective economic restraints as limiting business loans "according to the end use of the loan" should be adopted.

**GOLDFINGER CALLED** on Pres. Nixon to lift the general restraint on the economy—and instead to concentrate on specific trouble spots, such as the business investment boom.

He also suggested the Administration "develop pragmatic practical measures" to reduce the pressures on the costs of housing, medical care and auto insurance.

Reporters questioning him were Hobart Rowen, business and financial editor of the Washington Post, and Murray Seeger, Washington correspondent for the Los Angeles Times.






# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS** on occupational health and safety legislation have helped to throw some badly-needed light on a closely related problem, workmen's compensation.

Health and safety laws have the objective of making the workplace a more healthy, safer place of employment.

Workmen's compensation, on the other hand, had the original goal of safeguarding the interests of injured workers—establishing a balance between the legitimate claims of injured workers and the potential liability of the employer.

**Now when evidence is presented at the occupational health and safety hearings of the deaths and injuries on the job, questions must be raised about equity, the care and compensation involved.**

In 1968, 14,300 were killed at the workplace and 2.2 million workers sustained injuries on the job which disabled them beyond the day of the accident.

Some $2 billion was disbursed in connection with these deaths and injuries—64 percent by private insurance carriers, 22 percent through state workmen's compensation funds and 14 percent by self-insured employers.

These figures do not tell us several very important things:

- Some 18 million workers are still outside the state workmen's compensation law system.
- Occupational disease coverage — such as radiation, "black lung," "brown lung"—is severely limited.
- Employers can opt out of workmen's compensation and, as the above figures show, a large percentage do.
- Since there are no minimum federal standards, there is wide variation in what a worker receives for injury. Why should a foot, for example, be worth ten times more in Arizona than Wyoming?
- Injured workers are denied the right to a doctor of their own choosing.
- Many states deny protection to widows and surviving dependent children.

Our present state workmen's compensation system was established in 1912. The first, extremely limited state law, was passed in Maryland in 1902.

In 1909, Pres. Theodore Roosevelt wrote the Congress:

"Exactly as the workman is entitled to his wages, so he should be entitled to indemnity for injury sustained in the natural course of his labor in such manner that the employer is properly represented without expense to him.

**"This same broad principle which should apply to the government should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers. Where the nation has power, it should enact laws to this effect. Where the states alone have the power, they should enact the laws."**

At the time that Roosevelt made this statement there were questions over rightful jurisdiction. Today there is no question that the federal government has the power to establish federal standards so that injured workers will not be punished for living in one state or rewarded for residing in another.

**ONE OF THE MOST** serious shortcomings of the low benefits and limited duration of workmen's compensation coverage is that it tosses out other protections for work-related deaths and injuries.

When workmen's compensation is accepted as the exclusive remedy in cases of work injury, the worker is denied the right to go to the courts and sue the employer. And in a majority of cases the benefits he receives from workmen's compensation are far too inadequate and he must carry the rest of the burden.

**One partial approach to more adequate protection in cases of permanent total disability is included in proposed amendments to the social security system. This has strong support from organized labor.**

The private insurance carriers are now urging the states to upgrade their levels as is Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz.

But for 57 years most states have not responded to pleas for adequate protection. And for this reason there is a growing demand for federal standards.




**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** tight, severe, across-the-board economic restraints pose a "very serious danger of recession," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Hobart Rowen, left, of the Washington Post and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

# 1969 Closes Decade of Heights, Depths

## *Era of Sweeping Changes Leaves Scars, But Also Great Successes*

By Harry Conn

We are marking not only the end of a year but the end of a decade.

In the last 10 years the American working man has experienced both exhilarating heights and dismal depths; overall he has seen change sweep across the land and across the world.

It was only in November 1960 that John F. Kennedy was elected to the presidency of the United States. He brought new style to government and made youth both exciting and respectable. The workingman knew he had a friend in the White House.

In November 1963 all this was savagely ripped away with an assassin's bullet.

However, the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson, was a man who was determined to carry on and extend the Kennedy program. Under his leadership the country went through an unparalleled advance in social legislation: education, civil rights, war on poverty, consumer protection and many more.

In the latter years of the Sixties, we have witnessed an alarming trend toward racial polarization, nurtured by both black and white extremists. There are emotional divisions over the Viet Nam war, between the generations. And organized labor has had its continuing struggles with management.

Yet, in this decade we did make essential social advancement and we did put a man on the moon. And the trade union movement remains strong.

The election of Richard M. Nixon as President in 1968 placed the Executive Branch in new hands —Republicans who had not always been too warm to the workingman.

Just how Nixon has handled himself, and how the workingman has fared, is written in the history of 1969, spelled out month-by-month from the files of Press Associates:

### January

Pres.-elect Nixon names his cabinet members. . . . George P. Shultz selected Secretary of Labor. . . . Meany sounds call for continued progress in New Year's statement. . . . 50,000 oil workers strike. . . . Labor, liberal economists blast hike in prime interest rates. . . . OEO says 7 million Americans escaped poverty in last three years. . . . Ralph Yarborough new chairman of Senate Labor Committee. . . . After 13 years, Textile Workers Union wins landmark ruling against Darlington. . . . Former Labor Sec. Wirtz urges $2 an hour minimum wage. . . . Postal Workers' Hallbeck dies; Francis Filbey elected president. . . . Nixon assumes presidency in peaceful transition. . . . In economic swan-song, Johnson rejects tight money, wage-price controls as inflation curb. . . . New push begins for job safety law.

### February

Nixon rejects wage guidelines but raises doubts over unemployment, social programs. . . . Machinists blast National Mediation Board in National Airlines dispute. . . . House Ways & Means Committee opens hearings on tax legislation. . . . Civil Rights Leadership Conference reaffirmed at 20th anniversary dinner. . . . Defense Dept. yields to Thurmond. . . . United Textile Workers ask Nixon support three-point plan for textiles. . . . Tax reform drive pushed. . . . Abel, Burke win Steelworkers vote. . . . Shell Oil strike continues, boycott asked. . . . AFL-CIO plans Labor Studies Center. . . . Railway Clerks, Transportation-Communications unions merge. . . . AFL-CIO ends affiliation with ICFTU. . . . A. F. Grospiron of Oil Workers, Matthew Guinan of Transport Workers and C. L. Dennis of Railway Clerks elected to AFL-CIO Executive Council.

### March

Floyd Smith elected to head Machinists. . . . Meany salutes labor press on 75th anniversary of Federationist. . . . Ten AFL-CIO unions meet, set stage for coordinated bargaining with General Electric, Westinghouse. . . . AFL-CIO warns against slowdown that could increase unemployment. . . . Manufacturing injury rate continues to climb. . . . Labor pushes for strong education bill in Congress. . . . Main building at ILGWU's Unity House burns down. . . . Joseph Curran re-elected president of Maritime Union. . . . Prime interest rate rises to 7.5 percent. . . . Maritime Trades tell Congress runaway ships are major tax loophole. . . . Transport Workers wins 25 percent pay boost to end American Airlines strike. . . . AFL-CIO opposes weaker standards on radiation. . . . Living costs up again.

### April

Nelson Cruikshank selected to head Senior Citizens. . . . Glenn Watts named to succeed W. A. Smallwood as secretary-treasurer of Communications Workers. . . . Union disciplinary rights upheld by Supreme Court. . . . Swedish unions back grape boycott. . . . Bricklayers' Harry Bates dies at 86. . . . AFL-CIO presents its side in dispute with Auto Workers. . . . Kansas governor vetoes criminal enforcement of state "right to work" law. . . . Labor hits Nixon order slashing Job Corps. . . . IBEW negotiates major gains for 70,000 at Western Electric. . . . Kansas legislature supports veto of "work" law criminal provisions. . . . Nixon's social security plan disappoints labor, senior citizens. . . . Farm Workers seek labor law coverage plus protection. . . . Labor says Nixon tax proposals don't go far enough. . . . Labor, civil rights movements rally around South Carolina hospital strikers.

### May

Mass arrests in South Carolina hospital strike. . . . ILO's 50th anniversary wins praise at Temple University celebration. . . . Chavez denounces Nixon plan for Farm Workers. . . . 80th birthday party of A. Philip Randolph is moving affair. . . . AFL-CIO leaders meet, exchanging views with Nixon at White House. . . . William F. Schnitzler plans to retire as AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer in June. . . . Rudolph Faupl re-named U.S. worker delegate to ILO. . . .Unemployment up second month; now 3.5 percent. . . . Trades hold annual legislative conference in Washington. . . . 12,000 march in support of Charleston, S. C., strikers. . . . Lane Kirkland elected secretary-treasurer of AFL-CIO by Executive Council. . . . Maywood Boggs named secretary-treasurer of AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council. . . . U.S.-Mexican farm workers sign pact to stop "scabs". . . . Fred Hoehler named director of new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. . . . Union-Industries show smash hit in Denver. . . . Back pay won by Textile Workers from J. P. Stevens nears $1 million mark.

### June

Warren Burger named Chief Justice of the United States. . . . Defense Dept. undercuts grape boycott with massive purchase. . . . 2,000 West Virginia road workers continue strike. . . . IUD parley hears about carnage at the workplace. . . . William A. Gillen re-elected president of Insurance Workers. . . . Co-ordinated bargaining upheld in major appeals court ruling involving GE. . . . Supreme Court voids harsh garnishment laws. . . . Prime interest rate boosted to 8.5 percent. . . . Lee Minton re-elected head of Glass Bottle Blowers. . . . Chamber of Commerce opens drive for anti-labor laws. . . . Ten grape growers bargain with union. . . . Carpenters sign historic pact covering manufactured homes. . . . Supreme Court rules that card count can be basis for bargaining order. . . . Liberals, labor want tax reform as price for surtax continuation. . . . Beirne re-elected president of CWA.

### July

Smith takes over as president of Machinists. . . . 12,000 South Carolina hospital workers win Charleston strike. . . . AFL-CIO, Meat Cutters ask clean fish law. . . . 4,000 Memphis city workers win pact. . . . 7,000 John Hancock workers strike. . . . AFL-CIO says Nixon proposals on jobless pay fall short of adequate. . . . U.S. labor expresses sorrow over death of Tom Mboya. . . . Bargaining on retiree's pension benefits held mandatory by NLRB. . . . Nixon defines "crisis in health," but labor feels he fails to offer solution. . . . Unionists take bows for roles in historic lunar landing. . . . Senators ask Pentagon reduce grape purchases. . . . Kircher tells Congress U.S. policies thwart organization of poor. . . . 1,200 pay tribute to Schnitzler at Washington dinner. . . . Meat Cutters win Neuhoff strike; end boycott. . . . Brewery drought ends in Milwaukee as strikers ratify pact. . . . Labor presses for "real" tax reform. . . . Astronauts thank workers for moon flight success.

### August

Meany urges AFL-CIO gear for crucial 1970 elections. . . . Laborers, contractors set up educational training program. . . . Meany defends AFL-CIO international activities before Fulbright Senate panel. . . . Labor, consumers, farmers protest "catastrophic" boost in money costs. . . . Unemployment rate up for July. . . . Paul Hall re-elected president of Seafarers. . . . Coordinated talks start at GE as IUD takes lead. . . . 65,000 Steelworkers win incentive pay coverage. . . . Saul Wallen, impartial arbitrator for AFL-CIO, dies. . . . Shultz defends Philadelphia Plan; comptroller general calls it illegal. . . . House passes tax bill; good but not nearly good enough, labor says. . . . Labor not satisfied with Nixon safety proposals. . . . Nixon names Clement F. Haynsworth as justice of Supreme Court; labor, civil rights groups assail appointment. . . . AFL-CIO backs Upholsterers in long Texas strike. . . . S. Frank Raftery re-elected president of Painters. . . . Grospiron re-elected at OCAW convention. . . . Union members serve heroically to aid victims of Hurricane Camille.

### September

Labor asks basic rights in Labor Day messages. . . . Nixon pledges to support freedom in bargaining. . . . More unions oppose Haynsworth. . . . IUE accuses GE of attempting to destroy national bargaining. . . . 100,000 cotton garment workers win 45-cent wage gain. . . . Building trades say Nixon call for 75 percent cutback in federal construction is "wrong move". . . . Meany says wages not major factor in inflation. . . . AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. gets new top officers. . . . Labor "shocked" by Nixon tax plan, says it aids business, burdens low and middle incomes. . . . Controversial Sen. Dirksen dies. . . . New conflict of interest charges against Haynsworth revealed. . . . Former Sen. Paul Douglas asks "bolder" steps for tax justice. . . . Labor backs amendment for direct election of president. . . . Charles A. Perlik, Robert M. Crocker elected new leaders of Newspaper Guild. . . . IUE opens coordinated bargaining with Westinghouse. . . . More conflict of interest charges arise in Haynsworth affair. . . . Building pact with anti-union firm stirs rally of 12,000 in North Carolina. . . . Labor backs 50-percent social security rise while Nixon asks only 10 percent. . . . Meany tells Senate panel Haynsworth's score on labor rulings is 0-10. . . . Bakery unions set merger procedures. . . . Roy Reuther headquarters dedicated by Farm Workers. . . . Building trades defend role in providing jobs for minorities.



**GRAPE WORKER** and his child are depicted in this photo setting the theme for January in the 1970 calendar issued by the Farm Workers. The calendar is available through a $1 donation to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, P.O. Box 130, Delano, Calif. 93215.

### October

IUD makes 4-day week major goal. . . . Meany tells building trades not to lower standards. . . . Republican leaders now objecting to Haynsworth. . . . Union label drive pressed. . . . Humphrey given rousing ovation by AFL-CIO convention; Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir gives convention emotional uplift. . . . AFL-CIO expels Chemical Workers for ALA affiliation. . . . Nine new members elected to AFL-CIO Executive Council: Peter Bominarito of Rubber Workers, Peter Fosco of Laborers, Thomas W. Gleason of Longshoremen, John F. Griner of Government Employes, Charles Luna of United Transportation Union, Frederick O'Neal of Actors, Floyd E. Smith of Machinists. Louis Stulberg of Ladies' Garment Workers, Jerry Wurf of State, County & Municipal Employes. . . . Senate Finance Committee guts real tax reform. . . . J. P. Stevens found guilty fifth time. . . . Administration pledges "hands off" in negotiations. . . . Living costs up again. . . . Meany says Justice Dept. misled Nixon on Haynsworth. . . . Labor pushes drive for tax reform. . . . ILO wins Nobel Peace Prize.

### November

Unions show solid front as 150,000 General Electric Workers strike. . . . Trial lawyers oppose Haynsworth. . . . Appeals Court says GE's Boulware tactics are illegal. . . . Philadelphia Plan legality questioned at Senate hearings. . . . Federal unions studying new Nixon labor policy. . . . AFL-CIO hits special interest lobbyists threatening to scuttle tax reform. . . . Urban Coalition report shows U. S. health spending inefficient. . . . AFL-CIO asks buck-a-member to back GE strikers. . . . Labor finds "mixed bag" in 1969 elections. . . . October unemployment hit 3.9 percent. . . . Industrial accidents continue at high rate. . . . Carpenters, Electricians, Plumbers adopt tri-trades label for factory housing. . . . Chamber study shows executive pay will double, treble. . . . Staats orders agencies not to pay contractors under Philadelphia Plan. . . . Unions raising more money for GE strikers; rallies take place in major cities. . . . Chamber charge blaming labor for inflation called "blatant hypocrisy" by Meany. . . . IUD conference pushes for national health insurance. . . . Manufacturing wages down for first time in 18 months.

### December

Boycott of GE products announced by Meany; full support pledged to strikers. . . . Shultz predicts heavy weather in 1970 on bargaining front. . . . Labor pushes for tax justice as Senate debates tax bill. . . . Striker shot in Iowa meat strike. . . . Goldfinger tells Congress to plan for defense cutbacks now. . . . Teachers win San Francisco vote. . . . Support for GE strike, boycott building. . . . Two bakery unions merge, form Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union. . . . Labor's "Outreach Program" sets apprenticeship record. . . . Move in Senate to knock labor out of political arena quashed. . . . GE plan to use Christmas to break strike uncovered. . . . Steelworkers win federal aid for 600 idled by steel imports. . . . Nixon threatens to veto tax bill if it carries $800 personal exemption and 15 percent social security boost. . . . Tax bill passes Senate; goes to conference. . . . Labor shocked by defeat of voting rights bill in House, adoption of diluted substitute. . . . Congress votes 15 percent increase in social security benefits. . . . Tax reform bill cleared for President's signature. . . . Nixon signs tax bill. The GE strike ended its tenth week with one additional union, the Firemen & Oilers, on the picket line.

Backs Off from Veto Threat:

# *Nixon Signs New Tax Law Combining Relief, Reforms*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**that was the initial thrust of the Treasury Dept. studies released early in 1969—the law's effect will be gradual as special provisions and phase-outs expire and as new requirements gradually take hold and begin to produce revenue.**

Some $6.6 billion in long-term federal revenue will eventually result from the law, almost totally from corporations and wealthy individuals. However, it will still be possible for very wealthy Americans to escape paying taxes.

The most massive overhaul of the tax structure began last Feb. 18. In subsequent hearings before the House and Senate, more than 300 separate witnesses were heard, providing 14 volumes of testimony. Among these were lobbyists for every conceivable industry, mineral, enterprise, foundation and special interest—all seeking to protect or enlarge their favored position in the tax code. It was in these hearings that the AFL-CIO proposed its program to close $16 billion in tax loopholes.

As a result of the hearings, the public soon learned that high-income Americans were paying little or no taxes because of special provisions in the law that enabled them to "shelter" their income against the maximum 70 percent tax. In fact, it was disclosed that the average income tax paid by those in high-income brackets was closer to 35 percent than to 70 percent.

**With the Treasury studies before them and the testimony of reform-minded organizations such as the AFL-CIO, Congress concentrated its loophole closing among tax provisions affecting real estate, minerals, financial institutions and capital gains.**

In the final measure, closing of real estate tax loopholes will provide $930 million in new revenue; the lowering of percentage depletion and the end to "carve outs" in oil and other minerals will produce $435 million; financial institutions, $420 million; capital gains $275 million and the minimum tax $635 million.

These new sources, plus a variety of other areas that are touched for lesser amounts, and the $3.3 billion that will accrue from repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit, make up the revenue in the new act.

Briefly, some of these provisions are:

**Minimum tax:** A taxpayer adds up his income from some dozen sources presently sheltered from taxation, subtracts $30,000, then subtracts the tax he pays on his regular taxable income. A flat tax of 10 percent is levied on the remainder.

**Real estate:** Double depreciation, presently available for all new construction would be restricted to new housing. Other new building could be depreciated at the rate of 150 percent and all used construction would be confined to straight line depreciation except residences with a useful life of more than 20 years, which could use a 125 percent rate. Recapture provisions were strengthened.

**Financial institutions:** The bad debt reserves, which are tax deductible, are reduced for commercial banks, mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations.

**Depletion and mineral payments:** The percentage depletion on oil and gas is reduced from 27.5 to 22 percent. Sulfur and uranium are also cut to 22 percent. Production payments, or "carve outs," are treated as loans.

**Farm losses:** Farm losses which can be offset against non-farm income are limited generally to 50 percent of non-farm income.

**Foundations:** Self-dealing between foundations and their donors or operators is prohibited. An annual tax of 4 percent is levied on income; stock holdings of a foundation are limited to 50 percent of a business. In voter registration programs, foundation funds can be utilized if three or more foundations are involved, if the program is being carried out in five or more states and if no one foundation provides more than 25 percent of the funds involved.

**Special provisions that would have benefited certain corporations, such as Litton Industries, Transamerica, Mobiloil, Western Massachusetts Electric, were stricken from the final measure. An earlier provision that would have taxed municipal bonds as part of a minimum tax while offering the communities a subsidy to defray tax costs was deleted.**

Other worthwhile provisions in the law are:

- Corporate mergers are discouraged by making the interest on debentures taxable. This will produce $40 million.
- Health and welfare funds of unions were relieved of an arbitrary rule that would make their funds taxable if more than 15 percent of their income came from investments.
- The deductibility of two-thirds of treble damages is disallowed by corporations that are found guilty of price-fixing conspiracies, such as that involving General Electric.
- The requirement for filing a return is revised. Anyone earning less than the minimum standard plus the amount of his personal exemptions need not file a return.
- The problem of withholding taxes on students and other part-time workers is partly resolved. Those persons who paid no tax the previous year and who expect to pay no tax during the current year will have no taxes deducted if they sign a statement.
- A simplification of the tax court will make it possible for any taxpayer who has $1,000 or less in taxes contested by the IRS to have a review made by the tax court without the necessity of taking formal legal action.

**Of particular interest to the average wage earner and salary worker, the new law provides for $9.1 billion in tax cuts, beginning in 1970 and becoming fully effective in 1974. Congress estimates the average tax cut will be 11.7 percent.**

The tax reductions are essentially those proposed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and supported by the AFL-CIO.

Under the law, when fully effective, taxpayers will have:

- A $1,000 minimum standard deduction.
- A standard deduction of 15 percent with a maximum of $2,000.
- A $750 personal exemption for each dependent.
- The present marginal tax rates.

The percentage tax relief will be greatest to those with incomes of $15,000 and below, thus providing a more equitable distribution of the tax relief than in the House-passed proposal.

The actual dollars and cents reductions under these tax cuts, when fully effective are shown in tables on this page.

In a non-tax area, the new law increases social security benefits 15 percent effective on Jan. 1. **(Story, this page.)**

Of great concern to the AFL-CIO is the failure of the legislation to deal effectively with capital gains. The concept of capital gains is that unlike wages and salaries, which are taxed as ordinary income at rates of 14 percent to 70 percent depending upon how much one earns, favored tax consideration is given to income derived from so-called risk investment. For example, if an individual buys and keeps stock for more than six months and then sells it at a profit, that profit is not taxed as ordinary income but as a "long term capital gain." As such, the taxpayer has a choice of two favorable tax treatments. He may either pay his regular tax rate on one-half of his profit, excluding the other half from any tax, or he may choose the alternative of paying only a 25 percent tax on all of his capital gain. In either choice, the taxpayer would not pay more than a 25 percent tax regardless of his income bracket.

**The new law narrows these provisions by including the untaxed half of capital gains in the new minimum tax and by restricting the alternative tax of 25 percent to the first $50,000 of capital gains. Nonetheless, capital gains remain a very attractive tax reduction device to high-income individuals.**

There were other areas of consideration that could be considered loophole widening, or relief or tax incentive, depending on the recipient.

- The income averaging provision in the law was widened to include capital gains. The effect will be to cost the treasury $300 million annually.
- A maximum tax of 50 percent on earned income was established. The cost will be $150 million annually.
- Write-off for rehabilitation of low income housing will cost $330 million annually.
- Of direct interest to workers who must move because of their employment, the new law provides for $2,500 in allowable expenses for moves of more than 50 miles.

## Tax Relief Schedule

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minimum Standard | $1,100* | $1,050* | $1,000 | $1,000 |
| Standard Deduction | — | 13% up to $1,500 | 14% up to $2,000 | 15% up to $2,000 |
| Personal exemption | $650 (Beginning July 1) | $650 | $700 | $750 |
| Single persons | — | No more than 20% in excess of that paid on joint return for same income | | |
| Annual Cost to Treasury Revenues (In millions) | -$1,441 | -$4,927 | -$7,269 | -$9,134 |

* In 1970 and 1971 these amounts are actually low income allowances inasmuch as in 1970 the amount phases out at $1 reduction for each $2 of income above this figure and in 1972 the phascout is a $1 reduction for each $15 of income above this figure. Thereafter, there is no phaseout.




**CAUSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE** and the rights of the workingman are the theme of most cartoons by Bernard Seaman displayed at the Rutgers University Labor Education Center in New Brunswick, N.J., for more than a month. Seaman, right, discusses the "instant editorials" with Dr. Herbert A. Levine, director of the center. Seaman's cartoons have been appearing in the labor press over three decades. He is a regular contributing cartoonist to the AFL-CIO News.

# Social Security Benefits Raised 15% by Tax Bill

The nation's new tax law raises social security benefits by approximately 15 percent for 25 million retired persons, surviving spouses and children, and disabled persons.

Although the increases take effect Jan. 1, recipients will not get the extra cash until they receive their March benefit checks in early April. Included with them will be retroactive checks for January and February.

Social security payroll taxes will not be raised to pay for the benefit increase.

The law also includes a provision designed to prevent states from offsetting the social security increase by cutting welfare payments to the same persons.

Moreover, congressional conferees who put together the tax law said welfare savings resulting from the increase in social security benefits would enable nearly all states to increase welfare benefits.

**"We're not saying they have to do it," Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee said, "but I will be most disappointed if they do not, and when we come to consideration of the welfare programs their actions will be considered."**

In another development, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Robert H. Finch announced that the $4 monthy charge levied for coverage of doctors' services under Medicare will be raised to $5.30 starting July 1.

The 32.5 percent increase will be the second boost in the fee paid by the aged under the medical insurance part of Medicare, which is also partly financed by the government. When the program was first set up in 1966 the fee was $3. It was raised to $4 in 1968.

Labor has long urged legislation to finance the medical insurance through contributory payments, the manner in which the rest of the Medicare program is financed. This is one of the things Mills said will be considered in a "comprehensive social security bill" early in the second session of Congress.

## Milton Miller, Labor Editor, Dies

New York—Milton Miller, editor of several labor papers and an Executive Council member of the International Labor Press Association for many years, died here at 58.

A charter member of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., local of the Newspaper Guild, Miller had been a Guild member more than 30 years. He edited 338 News for Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Local 338, and other publications. He was labor press consultant for the Muscular Dystrophy Associations, and president of the American Soccer Writers Association. He wrote a column on soccer for the Long Island Press for 25 years.

Miller's wife Irma and two sons survive.

## Tax Comparison

**FOR MARRIED COUPLE WITH 2 DEPENDENTS IN 1973**

| Adjusted Gross Income | Tax Under Present Law* | Tax Under New Law | Tax Decrease Amount | Tax Decrease % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| 3,500 | $ 66 | 0 | $ 66 | 100.0 |
| 4,000 | 123 | 0 | 123 | 100.0 |
| 4,200 | 147 | $ 28 | 119 | 80.9 |
| 5,000 | 245 | 140 | 105 | 42.9 |
| 7,500 | 578 | 476 | 102 | 17.7 |
| 10,000 | 962 | 848 | 114 | 11.9 |
| 12,500 | 1,352 | 1,238 | 114 | 8.4 |
| 15,000 | 1,798 | 1,666 | 132 | 7.3 |
| 17,500 | 2,249 | 2,117 | 132 | 5.9 |
| 20,000 | 2,760 | 2,610 | 150 | 5.4 |
| 25,000 | 3,848 | 3,680 | 168 | 4.4 |

* Exclusive of tax surcharge.

*Session Ends in Flurry:*

# Congress-Nixon Rift Brews on Priorities

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Nixon earlier said he would veto the HEW-Labor appropriations measure as "fiscal irresponsibility after the Senate passed a bill calling for $1.6 billion more than he had sought. The House had previously voted $1 billion more than the budget request.

**Conferees later trimmed $500 million from the bill, making it about $1.1 billion more than Nixon had asked for this fiscal year. Some White House sources indicated the President still was not satisfied.**

In a letter to congressional leaders, Nixon opposed the increased funds on the grounds that they were inflationary and that government spending must be held down even on such important needs as education.

**Democrats Press Funds**

A number of Democrats said they were eager to make the case for increased funds for domestic needs because they had already slashed the total Nixon budget $6 billion by cutting less essential spending and eliminating waste.

In another development, the Senate delayed consideration of a $1.8 billion foreign aid appropriation in a dispute involving jet fighters for Nationalist China.

Although conferees had approved the bill with funds for the jets, the Senate refused to uphold the conference report. It instructed its conferees to negotiate a new bill after Congress reconvenes.

The delay on domestic and foreign aid appropriations necessitated a supplementary money bill to allow agencies to continue spending at their current rate.

**When this proposal was before the Senate Appropriations Committee, it attached language stating that no federal money could be used to pay for any contract "which the Comptroller General holds to be in contravention of any federal statute."**

The rider was aimed at preventing the Labor Dept. from activating its "Philadelphia plan" to impose quotas for the employment of minority workers on building projects under federal contract in that city.

A few months ago, Comptroller General Elmer Staats told Congress that the plan was illegal because it violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act which bars racial quotas in employment.

**Quota System Opposed**

In a telegram to House Leaders, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized that labor "firmly supports equal opportunity in every kind of employment for every American and we have major programs to find, recruit and train minorities to enter better paying jobs."

But, he added in support of the rider, "we are just as firmly opposed to quota systems which are illegal, un-American and in and of themselves discriminatory."

The Senate approved the rider as did a conference committee on the appropriations bill. However, the House and Senate later voted to remove it.

The new coal mine law sets strict dust levels for mines and will require many of them to install new anti-explosion equipment over the next six years.

**It provides compensation for miners who incur pneumoconiosis — "black lung" disease — as well as benefits for their dependents, to be paid initially by the federal government with states gradually taking over the financing.**

The Administration had lobbied against the bill in Congress. Nixon, in signing it, said he had misgivings about the federal government having to pay benefits. However, he termed the legislation "a crucially-needed step forward in the protection of America's coal miners."

**More Bills Signed**

Meanwhile, the President approved more than a score of other bills, including:

- Appropriations of $6.6 billion for the Dept. of Transportation; $2.5 billion for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce; $1.5 billion for military construction projects.
- A $4.8 billion authorization for housing programs for the next year. This labor-supported bill also contains new provisions to help low-income families obtain adequate housing.
- A measure to allow him to invoke anti-inflation credit controls. In signing, Nixon expressed reservations and a White House spokesman said he thought the authority would go unused. Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) urged Nixon to apply the controls to corporate borrowing.
- Legislation amending the railroad Hours of Service Act to reduce the maximum number of hours to be worked in a day by operating employes from 16 to 12 over a three-year period.

## Shultz Names Advisory Panel On Job Safety

Labor Sec. George P. Schultz has set up a nine-member advisory committee on safety and health in federally-funded construction work.

The panel is made up of representatives from labor, management and the public. The chairman is Herman J. Spoerer, retired vice president for industrial relations of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

Representing labor are safety directors from three AFL-CIO affiliates: Alan F. Burch of the Operating Engineers, Paul H. Connelley of the Carpenters and Victor E. Whitehouse of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Management representatives are George E. Aro, safety manager of United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., of Philadelphia and George A. Moore, president of George Moore Associates, Inc., of Portland, Ore. A third employer representative will be named later, Shultz said.

Representing the public are David V. MacCollum, safety director of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command and Barry C. Brown, director of the Michigan Dept. of Labor.

The committee was created under provisions of a construction safety law passed by Congress last year. The law covers up to 2 million workers on federal construction projects.

## Air Line Pilots Elect Secretary-Treasurer

The Air Line Pilots executive board elected Richard H. Jones, an Eastern Airlines captain, as secretary-treasurer. He succeeds Seth M. Oberg, who resigned for personal reasons. The term will expire next November.

Jones, who also is an attorney, is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, in the District of Columbia and Virginia.




**CIVIC SALUTE** to the president of the New York City teachers' union is given at a testimonial dinner for Albert Shanker. Shown at a presentation ceremony, from the left: Pres. David Selden, American Federation of Teachers; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, New York City Central Labor Council; Shanker; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal; Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Randolph and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

# Mortgage Ceiling Boost Called Blow to Housing

The government's decision to raise the interest rate ceiling to 8.5 percent on federally-backed mortgages has been termed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "another serious blow to home buyers and residential construction."

Meany's statement came after Sec. of Housing and Urban Development George Romney announced that the "realities of the market" forced an increase of 1 percent in the ceiling allowed on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

The new rate goes into effect Jan. 5 and replaces the 7.5 percent ceiling which had been in effect since last Jan. 24.

**Meany pointed out that the highest level of interest rates in 100 years had already strangled the housing market during 1969 and "priced a growing percentage of families out of the market for homes."**

He said the new action would mean:

- "That monthly payments on principal and interest on a 30-year, $20,000 mortgage will increase 10 percent, so that the cost of the house over the life of the mortgage will be $5,000 more.
- "Home-building, which has already declined 27 percent since last January, will drop even further, at a time when America needs a sharp rise in residential construction.
- "Unemployment of construction workers, which rose from 5 percent in June to 5.6 percent in November, will continue to climb. Obviously many who will go jobless will be Negroes—at the very time the Administration is pretending to put blacks to work in the construction industry.
- "Another severe setback for the national goal of 26 million dwelling units in 10 years, established by congressional action in the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968."

**Romney said the decision to raise the rates was done "with great reluctance." He contended "the realities of the marketplace do not permit further delay" in the move, designed to attract more money into the mortgage market by making investors' return more attractive.**

The increase will not affect FHA and VA mortgages already outstanding.

The HUD Secretary, in consultation with the VA Administrator, was authorized to set the interest ceiling by a law enacted in May 1968. Prior to that, the ceiling on FHA and VA rates was frozen at 6 percent by law.

# Meany Terms Seventies 'Decade of Opportunity'

*(Continued from Page 1)*

In listing the problems of the 1970s, Meany cautioned against dismissing the past decade as one in which nothing was accomplished.

"Substantial progress was made in the Sixties," he said. "Great strides were taken to eliminate poverty and hunger; to provide medical and health care for the elderly and the indigent; to demolish barriers to education and to provide full and equal rights to minority group Americans in fact and in law.

"The union label is nowhere more deeply imprinted than on the progressive legislation of the last decade, which will benefit generations for years to come," Meany said. "But being pleased with those victories is not to say that we are satisfied. There is too much to be done for any trade unionist to enjoy the luxury of satisfaction."

**The way to solve the problems ahead is through adequately financed programs at all levels of government, the AFL-CIO president declared, "and this in turn depends upon a national economy geared to full employment, increased real incomes for wage and salary earners and a tax system that distributes in a fair and just manner the cost of making America truly great."**

Meany said the 1960 AFL-CIO convention set forth the goals for which organized labor will strive: a just and honorable peace in Viet Nam, the total abolition of poverty, national health insurance, renovation of American cities, unlimited free public education through the college level for any young person who has the ability and the desire, and technical and vocational education for those young people who will be entering a working world increasingly dominated by technology.

"We are convinced the democratic process of America will endure," Meany said, "and through it full and equal opportunity for all will become a matter of fact as well as a matter of law."

# *Teachers Urged To Help Others Build Unions*

New York—Teachers can repay their debt to the labor movement by helping other workers build unions of their own, Pres. Albert Shanker of the United Federation of Teachers said here at a testimonial dinner in his honor.

Labor, civil rights and other community leaders gave Shanker an engraved scroll in tribute to his "leadership, courage and militancy" and his active role in the fight for "equality and freedom" for all.

Among those who saluted the AFT Local 2 head were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council, Mayor John V. Lindsay, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin and Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a message saying "Al Shanker well deserves the honor you pay him. As an educator, trade unionist, civil rights advocate and public-spirited citizen, he has served his fellow man with distinction and dedication. . . . The teachers, their pupils and the school system itself have all benefited."

**Shanker lauded the labor movement for helping change the status of teachers who as recently as eight years ago were "willing to tolerate miserable conditions and salaries in order not to be associated with other workers."**

Shanker's union defied the state's anti-strike law to win major gains in wages and working conditions for 35,000 public school employes. Shanker was ordered jailed for leading the strikers and his union lost its dues-deduction rights.

"Teachers have learned not to be ashamed, but to be proud that we are together," he declared. He called on the UFT to aid the war on poverty by helping to give all workers a union of their own.

1-8-70

# AFL-CIO News

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# GE Unions Endorse Plan To Resolve Long Dispute



**SECOND $1 MILLION CHECK** from the AFL-CIO Strike Relief Fund is examined by Federation Pres. George Meany before presentation to the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of striking General Electric unions. From left, seated: Pres. Charles H. Pillard, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Floyd E. Smith, Machinists; Meany; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland; Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Standing, Elmer Chatak, Steelworkers organizing director; Pres. James Woodside, Technical Engineers; Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog, Allied Industrial Workers; Vice Pres. Albert Vottero, Flint Glass Workers; Pres. William E. Fredenberger, Firemen & Oilers.

## Mayors Ask Arbitration, Fact-Finding

By Eugene A. Kelly

New proposals for ending the 11-week-old General Electric strike through arbitration or fact-finding won the "wholehearted endorsement" of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committeen representing 150,000 striking members of 14 unions.

The proposals came from the mayors of five cities with major GE plants. Meeting in Philadelphia with that city's Mayor James H. J. Tate, the mayors proposed, as their first choice, impartial arbitration binding on both parties, with fact-finding by an impartial panel as an alternate choice.

The CBC leaders, meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters Jan. 8, thanked the mayors for their efforts to "bring about a fair and rational end" to the strike. They pointed out that "each of our unions proposed binding arbitration to GE last October" before the strike started. Earlier this week, they noted, the unions also accepted a fact-finding procedure suggested by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican.

**"Both plans were rejected by GE management," the union spokesmen said. "It is with deep regret that we predict a similar fate for the mayors' efforts." Nevertheless "we hope they will continue" their settlement efforts.**

GE Board Chairman Fred J. Borch telegraphed Javits that he was refusing the senator's fact-finding proposal because of an announcement by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz that Dir. J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has taken a hand in top-level mediation efforts.

Counts met with both sides separately in New York City but un-

(Continued on Page 3)

## Veto Battle Tops Agenda In Congress

By David L. Perlman

Labor will call on Congress to override a threatened presidential veto of urgently-needed funds for education and health programs.

The money bill, to finance most of the nation's domestic programs, includes $1.3 billion more than the Administration had requested for education and health programs.

Despite the increase over the budget request, the amounts are still substantially less than Congress authorized in the laws establishing these programs.

But the White House said the appropriations bill is too costly and announced that Pres. Nixon "absolutely" will veto it.

**The AFL-CIO, its affiliated unions and the major education organizations have mounted a drive to build the two-thirds majority of the House and Senate needed to override a veto.**

And the White House has countered with an appeal to Republican congressmen and senators "to support the President's stand" and "restore fiscal integrity."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has asked officers of the federation's state and local central bodies to contact congressmen and senators from their areas before Congress reconvenes on Jan. 19.

**Critical Issue**

They should be informed, Biemiller said, "that the AFL-CIO considers this veto to be a critical issue to the American people."

The President's original budget request called for only 37 percent of the amount Congress had authorized for aid to education, Biemiller noted.

**He branded as "false and unfair" the Administration's argument that education funds must be cut back to curb inflation.**

Congress has already cut $5.6 billion from the President's budget. Biemiller said, "so the increase in this legislation remains below the budget total and cannot accurately be termed inflationary."

Furthermore, he stressed, "no cut in federal spending that adversely affects America's children and its sick can be justified."

The appropriation bill, carrying funds for programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept., Office of Economic Opportunity and several other agencies, was just one step from final passage when Congress adjourned its first session shortly before Christmas.

**That one step, a final passage**

(Continued on Page 8)

*'R-T-W' War Chest:*

## Senator Asks Funds For Anti-Union Push

"Right to work" forces are raising a tax-exempt war chest for a legal assault on the union shop, directed specifically at crippling labor's political activities.

Championing their cause is Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.), one of only five senators to vote for each of three recent proposals that would have amended the tax bill to impose harsh restrictions on union political efforts.

The key measure, sponsored by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.), and two variations of it were beaten overwhelmingly when the tax bill was on the Senate floor.

**Now, writing to employers on his Senate stationery, Gurney has appealed to them to kick in sums of up to $500 to knock unions out of politics "with a single stroke."**

The money, according to Gurney, would go into the coffers of the National Right to Work Legal Defense & Education Foundation. The foundation was set up by leaders of the National Right to Work Committee which has long led the drive to destroy the union shop.

Funds from the foundation, Gurney explained, would be used to finance "a national test case to challenge the constitutionality of the unions spending compulsory dues for politics." He said the immediate goal was to raise a "bare minimum" of $115,000.

Reed Larson, a vice president of both the foundation and the committee, told William J. Eaton of the Chicago Daily News that "we've been very pleased with the response" to Gurney's letters. But he didn't list any specific sum collected.

**Larson also indicated that the appeal for funds was timed to take advantage of publicity on the recent proposal by Fannin.**

(Continued on Page 6)

## *Labor Seeks End to Fees On Medicare*

Congress should act quickly in the new session to eliminate the requirement that retired persons pay a share of doctors' services under Medicare, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman has emphasized.

**The action is urgently needed, Seidman said, in view of the announcement by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Robert H. Finch that the $4 monthly charge for such services will be raised to $5.30 starting July 1.**

This fee under the medical insurance cost of Medicare, which is also partly financed by the government, was set at $3 when the

(Continued on Page 6)

## *Big Bargaining Year Will Affect 5 Million*

Union contract bargaining in 1970 will affect the wages and working conditions of at least 5 million workers—a greater number than in any year of the Sixties, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated in a report to the Labor Dept.

The report said an additional 5 million workers will get deferred wage increases under previously negotiated union contracts.

Contracts expire this year in the construction, rubber, trucking, apparel, meatpacking, auto, farm and construction equipment industries, among others, including many railroad labor agreements which may add to the 1970 bargaining load.

**Because of the numerous contract expirations, the report noted that deferred increases under existing agreements are due for fewer workers this year—5 million compared with more than 7 million in 1969. But the size of the deferred increase will be the highest on record—an estimated 5.6 percent.**

Major manufacturing industries scheduled for second- or third-year increases include food except for meatpacking, lumber, stone, clay and glass and metal working.

BLS pegged the average raise scheduled for 2.7 million workers in manufacturing at 4.3 percent, or 14.6 cents an hour.

Nonmanufacturing workers due to get deferred increases total

(Continued on Page 8)

## Court Urged to Uphold Dues Checkoff Order

The AFL-CIO joined the Steelworkers in urging the Supreme Court to uphold an Appeals Court order requiring an employer to grant the union a dues deduction clause as a remedy for the company's bad faith efforts to block a contract settlement.

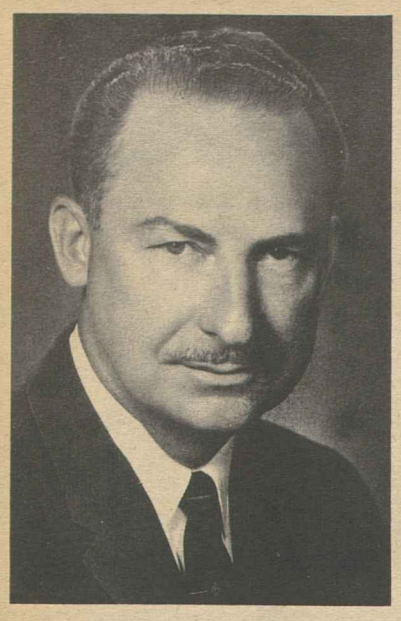
Federation attorneys filed a brief supporting the position of the USWA and the National Labor Relations Board in an eight-year-old legal battle.

The case got to the high court when H. K. Porter Co., Inc., appealed NLRB and court findings that it made no good-faith effort to bargain with the steel union on a dues deduction clause at its Danville, Va., plant.

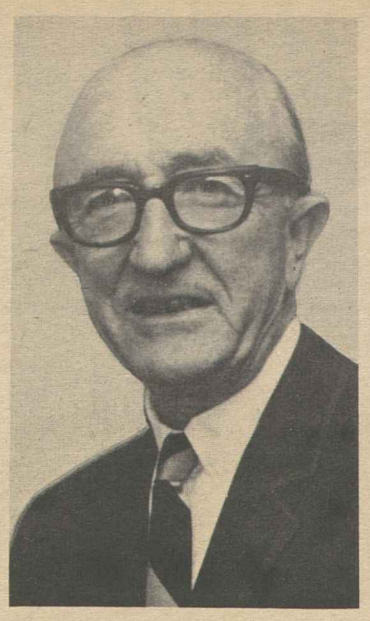
**The AFL-CIO and the USWA are asking the Supreme Court to uphold the ruling. The company and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce also filed briefs urging the opposite view. The issue is the right of the labor board to order an employer to agree to a specific contract provision.**

Attorneys for labor argued that where an employer rejects a check-off clause solely to frustrate agreement with the union, the NLRB's remedial authority includes the

(Continued on Page 3)



JAMES A. SUFFRIDGE



HERMAN D. KENIN



FREDERICK O'NEAL

# *Roster of Standing Committees Includes Four New Chairmen*

A new roster of AFL-CIO standing committees has been announced by Pres. George Meany. It includes four new committee chairmen.

Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal, president of Actors' Equity Association, has been named chairman of the Civil Rights Committee. He succeeds former Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president-emeritus of the Retail Clerks, heads the Community Services Committee, succeeding Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, had earlier been named chairman of the International Affairs Committee.

Vice Pres. Herman Kenin, president of the Musicians, has been appointed chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee. He succeeds the late George Harrison.

Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been named chairman of the Research Committee succeeding Schnitzler.

All other committee chairman were reappointed. They are: Economic Policy, Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers; Social Security, Vice Pres. Maurice Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters; Veterans Affairs, Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers; Legislative, Meany; Political Education, Meany; Education, Vice Pres. Peter Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Housing, Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Organization, Vice Pres. Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers; Public Relations, Kenin of the Musicians; Safety & Occupational Health, Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes.

The full roster of other committee assignments is as follows:

**CIVIL RIGHTS:** Minton; Charles Zimmerman, Ladies' Garment Workers; Louis Simon, Clothing Workers; Keenan, IBEW; Robert Powell, Laborers; David Sullivan, Service Employes; Thomas Murphy, Bricklayers; William Bowe, Sleeping Car Porters; Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Joseph P. Molony, Steelworkers; William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Martin J. Ward, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes; Matthew Guinan, Transport Workers; C. L. Dennis, Railway Clerks; Charles West, Machinists; Raymond L. Gray, Government Employes; Ivor Morris, Retail Clerks.

**COMMUNITY SERVICES:** William H. McClennan, Fire Fighters; Patrick Gorman, Meat Cutters; A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters; Andrew A. Pettis, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Sal B. Hoffman, Upholsterers; Newton Black, Glass Bottle Blowers; Sullivan of Service Employes; Keenan, IBEW; A. J. Rohan, Printing Pressmen; Guinan of Transport Workers; E. V. Lewis, Musicians; Francis S. Filbey, Postal Clerks; James H. Rademacher, Letter Carriers.

**ECONOMIC POLICY:** Ralph Helstein, Meat Cutters; Pollock, TWUA; Hall, SIU; Beirne, CWA; Jennings, IUE; Greenberg, RWDSU; Shoemann of Plumbers; Louis Stulberg, Ladies' Garment Workers; Floyd E. Smith, Machinists; Dennis of Railway Clerks; James T. Housewright, Retail Clerks; Charles Luna, United Transportation Union; John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Peter Bommarito, Rubber Workers; Charles H. Pillard, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joseph P. Tonelli, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers; Howard Coughlin, Office & Professional Employes; Wurf, SCME.

**SOCIAL SECURITY:** Harry Sayre, Papermakers & Paperworkers; Pollock, TWUA; Zimmerman, ILGWU; Pillard, IBEW; Karl F. Feller, Brewery Workers; Walter Burke, Steelworkers; Minton, GBBA; Anthony Weinlein, Service Employes; Morris Weisberger, Seafarers; C. L. Dellums, Sleeping Car Porters; John F. Griner, Government Employes; John M. Elliott, Amalgamated Transit Union.

**VETERANS AFFAIRS:** Ed S. Miller, Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Hutcheson of Carpenters; C. J. Haggerty, Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Fred Fulford, Furniture Workers; Martin Hughes, Communications Workers; Edward Todd, Textile Workers Union of America.

**LEGISLATIVE:** AFL-CIO Executive Council.

**POLITICAL EDUCATION:** AFL-CIO Executive Council.

**EDUCATION:** William Elkuss, Clothing Workers; Keenan, IBEW; Felix Jones, Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers; Helmuth Kern, Meat Cutters; John Brumm, Machinists; Gus Tyler, Ladies' Garment Workers; Carl Griepentrog, Allied Industrial Workers; Maywood Boggs, Metal Trades Dept.; Griner of Government Employes; David Selden, Teachers; O'Neal of Actors; S. Frank Raftery, Painters; Joseph N. DePaola, Barbers; Kenneth J. Brown, Lithographers & Photoengravers; John Martin, State, County & Municipal Employes.

**ETHICAL PRACTICES:** Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Jennings, IUE.

**HOUSING;** Ben Fischer, Steelworkers; Hutcheson of Carpenters; Lyons of Iron Workers; Morris Pizer, Furniture Workers; George Miller, Communications Workers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; Haggerty of Building Trades; Edward J. Leonard, Plasterers & Cement Masons; Ronald F. Roley, Woodworkers; Ward of Plumbers; Peter J. Brennan, N.Y. Building Trades Council; Thomas J. Murray, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Hoffman of Upholsterers; Hank Brown, Texas AFL-CIO; Edward F. Carlough, Sheet Metal Workers; James Turner, Rubber Workers.

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:** Greenberg, RWDSU; Randolph of Sleeping Car Porters; Keenan, IBEW; Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; Walsh of Stage Employes; Suffridge, RCIA; Hall, SIU; Abel of Steelworkers; A. J. DeAndrade, Printing Pressmen; Minton, GBBA; Feller of Brewery Workers; Stulberg, ILGWU; A. F. Grospiron, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Kenin of Musicians; Thomas W. Gleason, Longshoremen; Executive Officers.

**ORGANIZATION:** Suffridge, RCIA; Potofsky, ACWA; Keenan, IBEW; Pollock, TWUA; Bommarito of Rubber Workers; Grospiron, OCAW; Minton, GBBA; Sullivan of Service Employes; Fosco of Laborers; Gleason of Longshoremen; Executive Officers.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS:** Keenan, IBEW; Beirne, CWA; Minton, GBBA.

**RESEARCH:** Lazare Teper, Ladies' Garment Workers; Otis Brubaker, Steelworkers; James Noe, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Vernon Jirikowic, Machinists; Vera Miller, Clothing Workers; William Gary, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

**SAFETY & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH:** Elwood Swisher, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Curran of NMU; Wharton of Operating Engineers; Frank Burke, Steelworkers; Keenan, IBEW; Ralph Reiser, Glass & Ceramic Workers; A. H. Chesser, United Transportation Union; McClennan of Firefighters; Gleason of Longshoremen; Smith of Machinists; Daniel E. Conway, Bakery & Confectionery Workers; William J. Pachler; Utility Workers; Boggs, Metal Trades Dept.

## Jobless Benefit Rolls Show Sharp Jump

The number of workers applying for and receiving unemployment insurance for the week which ended Dec. 20 was up substantially from the comparable period of the previous year, the Labor Dept. reported.

Total insured unemployment was up 58,000 from the previous year, to 1,251,000. The number of new claims that week was 289,400, which was 45,900 or 15.8 percent higher than the previous year.

*Information, Training:*

# New Labor Service Aids Cities, Counties

Convinced that public employe unionism is here to stay, three associations of local governments are sponsoring an information and training program to help public employers hold up their end of the bargaining table.

Sam Zagoria, who recently completed his term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board, will direct the new City-County Labor-Management Relations Service. Its sponsoring groups are the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Counties. Together they encompass nearly all of the nation's municipalities and county governments.

**The new service will not get involved in dispute settlements, nor will it "seek to intervene between public employe organizations and management," the sponsoring groups said.**

It will provide training materials for management negotiators, provide information on current developments and trends in public employe bargaining and legislation, and "conduct research on how to alleviate problems presented by collective negotiations in the public sector."

Zagoria is a former president of the Washington, D.C., local of the Newspaper Guild and later served as administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.). He was named to the NLRB by former Pres. Johnson in 1965.

In the collective bargaining field, public employe unionism is "where the action will be" in the decade of the 1970s, Zagoria told a news conference.

The sponsoring organizations described "the explosive growth of public employe unionism" over the past decade as a "vexing" phenomenon to city, county and state government officials.

Their statement announcing the new service added:

"Major established unions and organizations of all sorts have found the public employment sector a vast and fertile field for successful recruiting of new members.

"Almost overnight, local governments, which thought that civil service or other existing personnel arrangements were the answer to rising controversy over matters of pay and working conditions, have found these unions and organizations now knocking at the door of public management. And all too often, public managers have found themselves unprepared to cope with the situation confronting them."

**The statement indicated that lack of management familiarity with collective bargaining techniques has resulted in blundering into strike situations "unwanted by either management or labor in the public sector."**

Officers of the local government associations noted that much of the sharp rise in public employe strikes over the past decade stems from disputes over union recognition and negotiation of initial contracts.

# Dubinsky Foundation Announces 1969 Grants

New York—The David Dubinsky Foundation has announced its 1969 awards program of 14 grants totaling $76,860 to aid various humanitarian and educational projects.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chairman of the foundation, and Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers announced the awards, which range from $1,200 to $10,000.

The foundation was established by the ILGWU to honor Dubinsky, its former president. The first awards were made by the foundation in 1968.

Recipients of the 1969 awards include the Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which will use the money to support court actions in an attempt to end capital punishment; the Mexican-American Legal Defense & Educational Fund for law scholarships; and Aspira, a Puerto Rican agency that helps high school students find college scholarships and other educational aid.

**The largest single award, for $10,000, went to the University of Wisconsin Industrial Relations Research Institute for research and studies in trade unionism. A commitment to renew the grant in 1970 accompanied the award, reported Gus Tyler, administrator of the Dubinsky Fund.**

A $3,000 scholarship grant was awarded Cornell University's new Metropolitan Center in New York City. The center provides a two-year program for union members.

Other awards went to the Lower East Side Community Ambassador project which sends youngsters abroad for summer terms; the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund to continue voter registration efforts; the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing to train housing interns; and the U.S. Peoples Fund of the United Nations for the support of humanitarian projects.

The Medgar Evers Fund will also receive assistance in starting a program for the rehabilitation of Fayette and Jefferson County in Mississippi.

The awards committee honored three previous pledges totaling $30,000 to the David Dubinsky Student Center of the Fashion Institute of Technology and the Bund Archives at the University of Illinois School of Law for scholarships to train Negro lawyers.

# Hospital Told Threats Must Be Retracted

Trenton, N.J.—The Public Employment Commission of New Jersey ordered the Bergen Pines County Hospital to put a notice in pay envelopes advising employes that they may engage in union activity without fear of reprisals.

The order probably is the first of its kind in public employment, said Director Jack Merkel of New Jersey Council 1 of the State, County & Municipal Employes. The council filed a complaint charging that hospital management put an unlawful leaflet in pay packets saying it opposes hospital unions.

The message advised "any employe who is approached by . . . any labor group" to report the incident immediately.

A new notice, ordered by the state commission, says employes have the right to join or assist SCME "without fear of penalty."

Arbitration or Fact-Finding:

# GE Unions Back Mayors' Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

ion members reported no immediate signs of progress.

The 14 unions in the strike that started Oct. 27 reported no change in GE's inflexible take-it-or-leave-it bargaining stance.

**A union statement said "it should now be obvious to everyone . . . that despite GE's barrage of self-righteous newspaper advertisements, it is GE that is blocking a settlement on any but its own terms."**

"GE does not want the facts to be known, for GE, as always, wants to be the sole judge of what the facts are."

At the CBC meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is committee chairman, presented a second $1 million check to the committee members from the AFL-CIO GE Strike Relief Fund.

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher reported that the nationwide boycott of GE products, which his department is coordinating, is increasing in effectiveness.

Hundreds of merchants have agreed not to advertise GE products and others have removed them from display, he said. Nearly 500,000 bumper stickers and more than 600,000 lapel buttons have been distributed to union families in labor's "boycott and buck" drive, he reported.

Rallies have been held in nine more cities, and steering committees have been set up by most state labor bodies, Kircher said.

As mediation efforts went on, 1,100 workers struck a GE metallurgical plant in Warren, Mich., in six-below-zero weather. They are members of Carboloy Local 771 of the Auto Workers. Their contract expired Dec. 28.

Meanwhile unions representing half of the 104,000 Westinghouse Corp. workers pressed that firm in negotiations to show more willingness to make progress. Management has been meeting with negotiators for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, but no realistic offers have been made, the unions said.

**"We reminded them that our contracts have been extended on a day-to-day basis, subject to the right to strike if no real progress is made toward agreement," the IUE said. "Our people are getting restless."**

Union members in Westinghouse plants are contributing two hours' pay a month to the AFL-CIO GE Strike Relief Fund.

Counts explained that his entrance into mediation of the GE dispute is a normal step taken when lower-level efforts are unsuccessful. The move, Counts said, was decided on before Javits proposed fact-finding.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said in a statement that while "full and binding arbitration of the issues, which we have proposed repeatedly, is a more desirable and effective course for settling this strike, we will be happy" to cooperate with the fact-finders.

He added: "With the strike now in its 11th week, the impact on workers, company and community, is most serious. While we desire to bring this conflict to a speedy conclusion, IUE is determined to continue the strike until a just settlement is reached. We stand ready to cooperate in any course that will bring this about."

### *7 Dailies Refuse GE Strikers' Ads*

**The Chicago Tribune changed its mind and carried the ad of unions on strike against General Electric, but seven other major dailies rejected it.**

**The Coordinating Bargaining Committee in the GE strike reports that the dailies are the Dallas Times-Herald, the Dallas Morning News, the Houston Chronicle. the Atlanta Constitution, the Baltimore Sun, the Pittsburgh Press and the New Orleans Times Picayune-Item.**

**The advertising agency seeking to place the ads for the unions said that in some cases advertising directors were overridden by higher executives and in at least one instance, the Atlanta Constitution, company attorneys claimed that carrying the ad would violate state law.**



**NEW YORK TEACHERS UNION** Pres. Albert Shanker, right, presents a $40,000 check to Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for the General Electric Strike Fund as Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council (center) smiles his approval. The union local, said to be the nation's largest, previously contributed $10,000 toward its pledge of $1 per member in the AFL-CIO campaign of support for the 150,000 GE workers.

# Transit Pact Covers 35,000 In New York

New York—City subway and bus unions reached a strike-averting contract agreement on New Year's Day and sent the terms to 35,000 union members for a secret-ballot vote.

Bargainers for the Transport Workers and the Transit Union recommended approval of new two-year contracts providing wage hikes of 8 percent this year and 10 percent more 18 months from now, plus other benefits valued by the two unions at an additional 6 percent.

The offers were made by the Metropolitan Transit Authority. which runs city subway and bus lines, and operators of five private bus lines in Manhattan and Queens. The proposals were made a few hours before a strike scheduled for 5 a.m. Jan. 1.

**The strike call was canceled when the executive board of TWU Local 100 and representatives of two ATU locals voted their approval. Balloting on the offers may take about 10 days, the unions said.**

The settlement was reached with the aid of three city mediators after the personal intervention of Mayor John V. Lindsay. The mayor proposed raises in bridge and tunnel tolls to help meet the cost of the new contracts but Authority members voted 5-1 to raise fares from 20 cents per ride to 30 cents, effective immediately.

The new pacts call for an 8 percent raise effective Jan. 1, 1970, and another 10 percent as of July 1, 1971, for authority employes. The authority agreed also to assume the employes' pension plan contributions, now 6.1 percent of wages, starting next July 1.

The authority's health and welfare fund contribution was raised from $300 a year to $400. Other gains include four weeks of vacation after three years of service effective next Jan. 1, improved sick pay, and a series of changes in working conditions.

TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan called the settlement a good one and recommended acceptance. It represents a long step toward wage parity between city transit employes and other municipal workers—a major union objective this year, he said.

# Labor Board Orders Shop Stewards Rehired

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that United Aircraft Corp. grossly harassed 10 union stewards and drove them out of its Connecticut plants by the use of "false, biased, minimal or distorted" evidence.

In two separate decisions based on illegal firings in 1967, 1968 and 1969, the board ordered the big government contractor to reinstate nine members of the Machinists with backpay, to make a 10th steward whole for three days' lost pay, and to stop questioning employes coercively, threatening them with reprisals for being active in the union, or firing them in violation of their legal rights.

The decisions are the latest in a long series of NLRB and court actions based on IAM charges that the company violated a 1960 strike-settlement agreement.

One decision involved the firings or suspension of seven IAM stewards at the company's Pratt & Whitney engine plants in East Hartford, Manchester, Middleton and Southington, Conn., and its Hamilton Standard plants at Windsor Locks and Broad Brook, Conn. The other case concerned unfair treatment of stewards at the UAC plants in Middletown, East Hartford and Manchester.

**In each case, management accused the stewards of doing union business on work-time. They denied it and were fired anyway after intensive grilling.**

The board, upholding Trial Examiners Paul E. Weil and Ivar H. Peterson, ruled that company investigations were "actually conducted for the purpose of harassing the stewards, making them realize that their union activities were being watched closely, and to garner enough evidence to support subsequent discharges."

The board found that, although four stewards were "allegedly disciplined for conducting union business on company time for periods from three seconds to a few minutes," management "conducted widespread investigations lasting as long as two weeks, even though the evidence obtained was false" or distorted, in "an attempt to support its disciplinary actions against the stewards."

**The NLRB reported that company investigators "behaved toward the employes being interviewed in an overbearing and intimidating manner, infringing on their rights by coercive interrogation."**

The company's "demonstrated hostility toward unionism and proclivity towards violating the act" was noted by the board, which said that, because of UAC's unlawful conduct, whether or not the stewards actually engaged in union activity during work-time, "this was merely a pretext to conceal" the company's illegal motive in disciplining them.

Similar motivation was found by the NLRB in all 10 cases. It ordered the fired union members restored to their former jobs, or ones substantially equivalent, with all their pay for the time lost.

# Harvard Accepts Pact To Upgrade 'Helpers'

Cambridge, Mass.—Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters converted an invitation to speak at Harvard University into an agreement that will provide apprentice training and better pay for campus maintenance workers.

Raftery described the new pact after delivering the keynote speech at the 46th commencement of the Harvard Trade Union Program, a 13-week course in labor leadership attended by representatives of unions from many countries.

**The new contract requires that the university substitute the term "apprentice" for "helper" in classifying the workers who assist skilled tradesmen from five crafts in doing maintenance work on the campus.**

"Now," Raftery explained, "the present helpers will get formal apprentice training and they'll get regular increments [increases in wages] as they progress toward journeyman status."

The pact, he said, also provides increases in apprentice rates along with a 92-cents-an-hour wage increase for some 300 skilled journeymen over the next two years.

In his address, Raftery described organized labor in the United States as "the largest, most unified force for progress on the American scene" and the "most integrated of all mass institutions in our society."

**More than 2 million Negroes are members of unions and "moving into leadership positions in their organizations in increasing numbers," he pointed out.**

Raftery cited these figures to refute Administration "abuse" of building trades unions on the question of integration: a 15.7 percent increase in total registered apprentices between 1967 and 1969 and a 120 percent increase in Negro apprentices in that period.

In comparison to the job that labor is doing in bringing Negroes into its ranks, Raftery noted, "there is not a single black face to be seen on the boards of directors of 500 of the largest corporations in this country."

# Court Urged to Uphold Dues Checkoff Order

(Continued from Page 1)

power to order acceptance of that clause.

The court record showed that the company refused to bargain with the union for two years after the USWA won an election and was certified as the lawful bargaining agent Oct. 5, 1961. A trial examiner, the NLRB and a U.S. Court of Appeals found management guilty of refusal to bargain, and it finally came to the bargaining table after years of battling.

Another examiner ruled in 1965 that Porter did not bargain in good faith on the dues deduction clause, and recommended that it be ordered to do so. The board upheld that ruling also, and the Court of Appeals again enforced it.

Management and union eventually reached agreement on all contract terms but those of the dues clause, which the union said was vital because the Danville plant is 80 miles from the nearest union office at Roanoke, Va. The union continued its fight for the right to such a clause, and again was upheld by the board and the appeals court, which at this point ordered the firm to grant the checkoff clause.

An order requiring company acceptance of the dues checkoff clause, the federation brief points out, is "plainly necessary to carry out the remedial purposes" of the labor act. It said "this is not a case in which an employer had a number of reasons for refusing a checkoff proposal," some lawful and others not lawful.

**"In this case . . . the company has placed itself in a situation where only acceptance of the checkoff clause could 'purge the stain of bad faith that has already soiled its position'" because the "only reason for opposition [to the checkoff] was to frustrate agreement with the union."**

The Danville plant manager admitted, the record showed, that he had no business reason for refusing a dues deduction plan, but did so because he did not want to help the union collect dues. The union, he testified, could use its "economic strength" to win a checkoff if it wished. Unions in other company plants already have such a clause because they are strong enough to get it, he said.

# The Election Stakes

**THE BATTLE CRY** for the Senate in 1970 could easily be "hold that line."

The statistics show the necessity. Present balance in the Senate is 57 Democrats, 43 Republicans. There are 35 seats up for grabs. Twenty-five belong to Democrats, only 10 to Republicans.

Of the 25 Democrats, 21 have been down-the-line progressives on domestic programs.

**Republicans have to pick up only seven seats to grab control of the Senate. They are working on a target list of a baker's dozen Democrats they feel are vulnerable.**

Ten of these Democratic seats are marginal on grounds of a winning margin of 55 percent or less last time around, or for reasons of special political problems that have cropped up in recent years, or both. The marginals, including the seat being vacated by Sen. Stephen Young of Ohio, are:

Vance Hartke, Ind., 1964 winning percentage 54.3 percent; Howard Cannon, Nev., 50; Joseph Montoya, N.M., 54.7; Quentin Burdick, N.D., 57.6; Young, Ohio, 50.2; Albert Gore, Tenn., 53.6; Ralph Yarborough, Texas, 56.2; Frank Moss, Utah, 57.3; William Proxmire, Wisc., 53.3; Gale McGee, Wyo., 54.

Among them, these 10 have a combined COPE voting record as of the end of 1968 of 497 "right" votes, only 63 "wrong" votes.

* * *

**IN ADDITION** to the 10 marginal seats, Republicans are gunning for Michigan Sen. Philip Hart (Housing Sec. George Romney, former Michigan governor, has been mentioned as a possible candidate); Joseph Tydings of Maryland and Harrison Williams of New Jersey—three of the Senate's key liberal leaders.

**Of the 10 GOP Senate seats, seven are marginal, including that of Sen. Hugh Scott, Pa., who succeeded the late Everett Dirksen as Minority Leader. Scott nipped into office in 1964 with only 50.9 percent of the vote.**

Other GOP marginal seats include Illinois, where Dirksen's appointed successor, Ralph Smith, must defend the seat Dirksen himself won with only 53 percent of the vote in 1968; Delaware, where retiring Sen. John J. Williams won six years ago with 51.7 percent; Arizona, where labor-baiting Paul Fannin just made it with 51.4. The list is rounded out by Sen. George Murphy, Calif., 51.5; Sen. Hiram Fong, Hawaii, 53; Sen. Winston Prouty, Vt., 53.5. Murphy and Fannin are among the most conservative members of the Senate.

* * *

**THE BATTLE** for control of the U.S. House of Representatives will be fought in some 80 marginal districts, held approximately 2-1 by Democrats, mostly liberals. It is in these that conservatives hope to make the gains that will put the House in their hands.

**All but a handful of the marginal seats occur in major industrial states. Twelve are in New York, 10 held by Democrats, two by Republicans. Six are in Indiana, with a 3-3 split. There are four in California and Missouri, all Democrats; three each in Colorado, Illinois and New Jersey, again all Democrats.**

The challenge in the House will be to retain the marginal seats held by liberals and perhaps to pick up some held by conservatives. The present House is on a tight-rope, as the recent 206-203 rollcall that gutted the 1965 Voting Rights Act shows.

*—From Memo from COPE Jan. 5, 1970*


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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
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## Work Sheet




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Resolution for 1970 — Revival Of Civility in Political Manners

**By John P. Roche**

**AS THE NEW YEAR** overtakes us I have been meditating on the subject of resolutions. What should we do differently in 1970? Putting aside personal vows of penance and reform, let us look at our public life and see how we should change. Top priority, I think, should go to a revival of that old-fashioned virtue: civility. We need to improve our political manners.

This brings cynical laughs from radicals who think that civility is a bourgeois bag and good manners a mask for insincerity. They have a minor point, but fail to realize that if we lived in a universe of complete, unflinching honesty, we should probably all go nuts in a week. Civility, to put it differently, has closer links with compassion than with intellectual or moral dishonesty.

**Indeed, what has impressed me about the militants—young, middle-aged, and old; black, brown, and pink—is that they are in search of "meaningful personal relationships," of "love" and "community," but consistently treat their opponents as things. What they consider honesty comes out as savage dehumanization. The police are "pigs."**

The worst part of this is that it generates an equivalent response. If Panthers decide to kill cops, cops will set out to kill Panthers—the minute one dehumanizes conflict, the law of the jungle takes over. The rhetoric of violence creates a polarization that defies compassion and understanding—people are, in the old gangster movie formula, "rubbed out."

All human beings respond similarly. I have been teaching for over 20 years and have had some wild and remarkable students, but it still gets to me when someone treats me as a thing. Recently, for example, a young man told me I was just a "tool of the war machine."

**I have been called a lot worse—and by experts—but I was disturbed. Not by the content of his message, but by my own reaction to it. I became cold, sardonic, mechanical—and then suddenly realized that this youngster was turning me from a teacher to a polemicist, in my book an unforgiveable pedagogical sin.**

Those who follow this column know that I enjoy vigorous argument and that I have strong views on a number of subjects. If I didn't believe I was right, I wouldn't hold the views I do. But I do try to treat my opponents as human beings, not as ideological puppets. Where I have failed, I apologize—to dehumanize is the ultimate sin against moral dignity.

**RADICAL STUDENTS** are perpetually startled to learn that Herbert Marcuse and I spent 10 years in a peaceful collegial relationship at Brandeis. We disagreed on everything except the virtues of civility. In 1956 when Marcuse supported the Soviet suppression of the Hungarian Revolution, I was urging intervention (by the UN, not the Strategic Air Command—the UN still had some clout left over from Korea).

**This led to a remarkable confrontation. Two of my anti-Communist radical colleagues came to my office with a simple program: "Marcuse must be destroyed." I suggested that they had lost the full flavor of the Moscow Trials ("Mad-dog Marcuse must be destroyed" would have been the appropriate form), that I was a college professor, not a secret policeman—and threw them out. They, of course, denounced me for lack of convictions.**

John Dos Passos wrote somewhere—I think about the Spanish—that "good manners among people who believe in man's dignity are a matter of life and death." The democratic system of government has as its fundamental value precisely this belief in human dignity. Let us give it meaning in our political life.




***Cellophane-Wrapped Organisms:***

# Food Poisoning Threats Persist Even With 'Clean' Packaging

By Sidney Margolius

**JUST BECAUSE FOOD** comes in a clean-looking package or cellophane wrapping, you can't take for granted it is really "clean." The widespread occurrence of salmonella infection, a form of food poisoning, has been traced at least in part to the increasing use of so-called "convenience" foods requiring little or no heating at home.

Ironically, one of the justifications claimed by the food industry and Agriculture Dept. propagandists for processed foods with their extra cost, is their "cleanliness" in contrast to the mythical "open cracker barrel" of old-time grocery stores.

But it turns out, cellophane can hide a multitude of organisms. You know whether or not your hands and kitchen are clean when you prepare food. You don't know the sanitary conditions in the food factory.

**The facts are that over 2 million people get sick each year from contaminated food, and the chief culprit is the salmonella organism. Food poisoning is second only to colds as the most frequent cause of illness, government authorities say.**

In many cases of healthy adults, salmonella produces only a 24-hour diarrhea. In the past and even now, relatively few cases have been diagnosed as salmonella, largely because public health authorities did not realize until the last several years the full extent of this form of contamination. But in infants and elderly people salmonella infection can be serious and even dangerous.

A few years ago, Dr. Ernest Ager of the Washington State Health Dept. called the salmonella problem "a national disgrace." Now that the extent of the problem is realized, the Food & Drug Administration and the U.S. Public Health Service are trying, rather desperately and anxiously with their limited funds and personnel, to control it. In 1969 FDA inaugurated a national center for microbiological analysis of food products.

In some cases industry has cooperated in the government's campaign. But in some cases such as that of suppliers of animal byproducts used in animal feed (which can start the chain of contamination) industry apparently has been disinterested.

In the past several years there have had to be recalls of widely-sold packaged products including dried milk, and products such as commercially-sold custard pies and chocolate candy. Dried milk and dried, liquid or frozen eggs used widely by commercial bakers and other food factories often are implicated in outbreaks of salmonella.

**One of the reasons for the increased concern is that food no longer is sold mostly locally. Factories nowadays ship food products all over the country, with the resultant possibility of nation wide outbreaks of food poisoning.**

Another problem is that once the salmonella organism gets into food-manufacturing machinery it is hard to eradicate.

Frozen prepared foods, the so-called "heat-and-serve" items are especially susceptible to microbiological contamination, reports Charles C. Johnson, Jr., a Public Health Service administrator. Furthermore, Johnson says, "We are actually doing very little in the way of standards" to assure their safety.

One of the difficulties is that ready-to-eat foods are not usually subject to high cooking heats before they are served at home. They may be merely warmed a little or even not at all. High heat does help control harmful bacteria.

There also are growing problems associated with the new infant food formulations, many of them using dried milk.

**SALMONELLA INFECTION** could be greatly reduced if the safety of frozen eggs, widely used commercially, could be assured, Johnson says. New York City, for example, now requires thorough pasteurization by local processors of such "broken out" eggs.

But such local control is not enough in an era when processed foods are shipped all over the country. A bill to require nation-wide regulation of egg products has been introduced in Congress.

Only eight states presently require pasteurization of egg products—Colorado, California, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin.

Passage of this bill, together with intensified efforts by FDA which already have helped control salmonella contamination of dried milk, would be a vital first step.

**But while government intervention to require high sanitation standards in food and feed factories is of first importance, care also is needed in the home. Especially be careful with poultry.**

The Agriculture Dept. advises serving food soon after cooking. If not, refrigerate promptly. You really don't have to wait for cooked foods to cool off completely before refrigerating. Food may not be safe to eat if held for more than three or four hours at room temperature, including preparation and serving.

In addition to general kitchen sanitation and personal hygiene, the department also advises keeping hot foods hot (above 140 degrees) and cold foods cold (below 40 degrees).

The Consumers' Association of Canada, which also has investigated the salmonella problem, warns that it is important to clean up right away after preparing poultry. Chopping boards and knives must be scrupulously cleaned before using for other foods. Packages and wrappings which have contained uncooked poultry should be rolled up in a newspaper before being put in the garbage can.

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***Lot of Razzle-Dazzle:***

# Nixon's Score on Civil Rights Shows 'Pretty Bad' First Year

**THE ADMINISTRATION** has turned in a "pretty bad" first-year record in behalf of minority group Americans, with more show than substance, the AFL-CIO director of civil rights declared.

Donald Slaiman said that unless the momentum of earlier administrations is again developed, "we will see a lot of razzle-dazzle, but a slowdown in minority progress." He made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced public service radio interview, Labor News Conference.

**Even the "substantial amount of progress" in earlier administrations "wasn't enough," Slaiman said, despite the implementation of "excellent legislation" that helped stem unemployment and stimulate school desegregation, manpower and poverty programs.**

He said that "significant gaps" in unfulfilled minority expectations existed when Pres. Nixon took office, but instead of pressing ahead, the Administration slowed "what was being done—on school desegregation—on voting—on training—on eliminating poverty—and on maintaining the kind of high-level employment situation that would produce more [job] opportunities for minorities."

Slaiman said the Administration's Philadelphia plan "is of questionable legality, of little practical value," and, "given the nature of the construction industry," will do little to "bring Negroes into permanent jobs." He stressed that the building trades unions had already gone forward with affirmative programs to recruit, train and place minority workers in permanent jobs.

He said the union-sponsored Apprenticeship Outreach programs have placed more than 5,300 minority youngsters in registered apprenticeships, many of them in such highly-skilled crafts as "electricians, the pipe trades, iron workers, sheet metal workers and carpenters."

**SLAIMAN CHARGED** that the Philadelphia plan is "a political gambit . . . a calculated attempt to confuse the public . . . about doing something on the job front to cover up a retreat in civil rights." He said he doubts that the "minority community really buys the idea that with this effort, the Administration is really doing something for minorities."

# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**WHEN HERBERT HOOVER** was President back in the late Twenties, it was a settled Republican conviction that if nature were left to its own devices, the economic problems of the country would be solved automatically. It didn't work out that way. The country suffered its greatest depression in its history and Hoover became a one-term President.

When Dwight Eisenhower was President, he too placed his trust in private enterprise and the bankers. Three recessions resulted. The country had the support of New Deal built-in stabilizers, and was too strong economically to suffer unduly except for the considerable numbers of workers who lost their jobs.

**It has become clear that no administration can afford to let nature take its course without seeming to guide the economy in one way or another.**

Nevertheless, there is a powerful, lingering Republican hangover to turn to private enterprise and depend upon it to solve the country's problems. Manpower training and the provision of jobs to meet the country's employment needs are examples of this urge under the present Administration.

Yet, many manpower experts, notably in the labor field, are by no means convinced that this reliance on business to do the job is completely justified.

Here are a number of their observations:

**1.** The number of hard-core unemployed who actually are being trained or upgraded in their skills as well as placed in jobs is open to question. It is impossible for neutral observers to get into most plants and observe what is actually going on.

**2.** Employers are now being paid and paid well to train workers—a job that at one time they had to do on their own. In too many cases, experts say, the level of skills is low, the time required for training too long and the pay levels are low.

**Except in highly organized industries where union cooperation is involved, pay levels of the minimum $1.60 an hour or only slightly higher are common.**

That businessmen like to be paid for what they normally would do on their own, is indicated by a movement among some business groups to get tax incentives for employment and training programs.

**3.** Again, the role of organized labor in training unskilled workers has been underplayed. There are now 12 to 15 national-on-the-job training contracts that cover up to 25,000 workers that are being carried on by unions.

**4.** How well business is carrying out its part in the manpower program is open to serious doubt.

Some months ago, the Washington Post published a study disputing the success of the Labor Dept. hard-core jobs drive being carried on by JOBS—Job Opportunities in the Business Sector—based on an internal study within the Labor Dept. itself.

The study cited lags in several cities, failure to meet the training and job targets of their federal reimbursement contracts.

More recently, the Los Angeles Times published a story the opening paragraph of which said:

"Federal programs designed to create 'instant jobs' for the hard-core unemployed have provided private companies with huge sums of taxpayers' money but have produced very few jobs."

The article charged that nine companies in the Los Angeles area had received $5 million from the Labor Dept. to train 3,426 workers but had so failed to deliver the goods that only 199 jobs had been provided, some of them paying as little as $70 a week.

The accuracy of these charges has never been disputed, although shortly thereafter, the Labor Dept. conceded that it was dissatisfied with the results of projects it has funded and was notifying contractors that "appropriate legal and administrative actions will be taken to enforce full and complete performance."

The Labor Dept. may be placing too much emphasis in the ability of private business, to do the training job that is needed in the United States. The facts indicate that federal responsibility is still paramount.




**WITH MORE SHOW** than substance, the Administration rounds out its first year with a "pretty bad" civil rights record, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, center, told William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine, on Labor News Conference. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. on the Mutual radio network.



**WOMAN'S TOUCH** in the building trades is applied by these members of Painters Local 61 in the Minnesota Twin Cities. They are believed to be the first distaff members of the local. From left are Pat Chouinard, Michele Nolan, Dot Curtis, Joan Rehberg and Del Sapsin. Four of them are married and two of these are mothers.

# Independent Agency Urged for Consumers

Establishment of a strong, independent consumers' agency was urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony before a House subcommittee on government operations shortly before Congress adjourned.

Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said that labor favored an agency outside the White House because it would be freer of political pressures and less dependent on any incumbent President.

He said the Administration's split-level proposal for an Office of Consumer Affairs in tandem with a Consumer Protective Division in the Justice Dept. was a step in the right direction. But the effort "falls short of a satisfactory solution."

"If the Administration bill were enacted," Biemiller said, "the Office of Consumer Affairs would be trying to represent consumer viewpoints not directly to agencies and the courts, but to the Dept. of Justice—which in turn could accept or reject the views of the office."

**This would give the Justice Dept. veto power over the consumer office, he observed.**

Citing other weaknesses in the Administration bill, Biemiller urged the subcommittee to reject the proposal. The basic problem, however, is the structure for consumer representation in the Nixon proposal, he noted.

Labor supports the amendment proposed by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) which calls for the independent consumer agency.

Even a substitute bill offered by Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R-N.J.) and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), which would set up a unified office of consumer affairs in the White House, is preferred by labor over the Administration's plan, Biemiller said.

**But of the two alternatives "we believe a strong independent agency, operating outside the White House, would be a better solution," he said.**

"An independent agency would be under less pressure to accept an 'overall' Administration viewpoint which compresses the consumer view into an amalgam that reflects other agency interests as much as, or even more than, the consumer interest," he asserted.

"The principal loss of placing the agency outside the White House," Biemiller observed, "would appear to be less visibility and a less advantageous vantage point for coordinating the various government consumer programs."

"But there are distinct and overbalancing gains in setting up the agency on a completely independent basis," Biemiller stressed.

He cited the key factors as more freedom from political pressures exerted on the White House and the President and the ability of the independent agency to criticize and evaluate other government agencies.

# Oakland Area Crafts Renew Training Pact

Five AFL-CIO county building trades councils in the Oakland, Calif., area were awarded a new $250,888 contract to prepare 200 minority youths for apprenticeship training.

Trades councils from the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Santa Clara and San Mateo will participate in the Apprenticeship Outreach program.

In its previous Labor Dept. contract the Bay Area Construction Opportunity Program, which the five councils operate, exceeded its goal of readying 200 youths by placing 302 as apprentices in the trades.

They included 154 carpenters, 11 cement masons, 17 electricians, 5 iron workers, 5 operating engineers, 22 painters, 12 in the pipe trades, 10 plasterers, 2 roofers, 14 sheetmetal workers, 4 tile setters and 46 in miscellaneous trades.

The Labor Dept. also awarded its first Outreach contract in Alaska. A $52,199 grant will go to the Anchorage Building & Construction Trades to train 30 disadvantaged youths for apprenticeships.

## Gill Named to Head Federal Labor Unit

W. V. Gill, a career Civil Service Commission official, has been named executive director of the new Federal Labor Relations Council.

The council, set up under Pres. Nixon's executive order on labor-management relations in the federal service, is the policy and appellate body in the government's labor relations program.

The chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Robert E. Hampton, heads the council and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and Budget Dir. Robert E. Mayo are members.

Seeks Employer Contributions:

# 'Right-to-Work' Group Asks New Restrictions on Unions

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The Fannin measure, backed by costly full-page newspaper advertisements paid for by the National Right to Work Committee, would have removed a union's tax exempt status if it endorsed or opposed a candidate or carried on voter registration drives.

The successful floor fight against the move was led by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), who pointed out that the committee and business organizations have the same type of tax exempt status as unions.

He emphasized that federal law already bars unions and corporations from contributing to candidates and parties from their treasuries, but that voluntary contributions to COPE are legal as are certain voluntary techniques used by businesses.

**In his pitch for funds from businessmen to fight the union shop Gurney noted that "your personal contribution is fully tax-deductible—and your company or foundation can make a tax-deductible contribution as well."**

Gurney identified the "test case" being advanced by the "right to workers" as one involving 40 Detroit teachers "who have refused to buckle under to AFL-CIO demands that they pay money to the union or lose their jobs."

He said that a suit would be enlarged by the foundation's lawyers into "a national test case to challenge the constitutionality of the unions spending compulsory dues for politics."

"That's what this law suit is all about," he claimed, "the right of an individual to contribute or not to contribute to any party or any candidate, no matter what the union prefers."

The case referred to by Gurney is one involving a group of Detroit teachers who have challenged a contract negotiated by Teachers Local 231 covering some 11,000 teachers in the city's public schools.

**The complaining teachers, mostly members of the Detroit Education Association which was previously expelled from the Michigan Education Association, object to an agency shop clause, effective Feb. 1, 1970. It will require them to pay a service fee to the local equal to the amount of dues if they choose not to join the union.**

The case is to be heard by the Wayne County (Mich.) Circuit Court on Jan. 12. The same court already has upheld the legality of a similar agency shop clause maintained by the MEA in several contracts it has. Another court has upheld the agency shop clause of State, County & Municipal Employes in Michigan.

A representative of Local 231 said the challenge of the dissident teachers originally involved the constitutionality of the agency shop and had nothing to do with political spending.

**Gurney said the goal of the foundation is to get the U.S. Supreme Court to revise a 1961 ruling—Machinists v. Street—"into a firm decision to stop unions from using compulsory dues for politics."**

In that case, involving the union shop clause on railroads, the court upheld enforcement of the union shop even though it decided that workers might avoid having their dues used for political activities with which they disagree.

The court made no effort to define "political spending."

The court suggested several methods by which union members might notify their unions of objections to specific expenditures. A union attorney involved in the case said the decision never resulted in "any such objections that I know of."

**Meanwhile, the newsletter of the National Right to Work Committee indicated that its next major push in state legislatures will be for the enactment of "Little Fannin Amendments."**

It said it is drafting a model bill for states aimed at denying the union shop to all unions "which use any part of their dues, fees or assessments for political purposes."

## *Rejection of R-T-W Aids New Mexico*

**Albuquerque, N.M.—This city is getting a big new industry, and New Mexico's repeated rejection of union-busting "right-to-work" laws is one of the factors that helped bring it about.**

**The Albuquerque Tribune recently front-paged the announcement that the Lenkurt Division of General Telephone & Electronics will build a manufacturing plant here expected to employ 2,000 workers by 1975.**

**It quoted the firm's president, C.W. Hunter, as praising the qualities of New Mexico and its people which led to the decision to locate there.**

**One of the reasons he cited, the newspaper reported, was "the lack of right-to-work laws" in the state.**

# Los Angeles Teachers To Vote on Merger Plan

Los Angeles—Two organizations of public school teachers here agreed to combine, subject to membership approval, to give teachers a stronger voice in dealing with the school board and superintendents.

Executive board members of AFL-CIO Teachers Local 1021 and the Association of Classroom Teachers—an affiliate of the National Education Association—approved merger terms and called for a poll of members the week of Jan. 19. If a majority of each group approves, the formerly separate units will become the United Teachers of Los Angeles effective Feb. 1.

The presidents of both the American Federation of Teachers and the NEA voiced no objection. AFT Pres. David Selden called the merger "a promising experiment in teacher unity." NEA Pres. George D. Fischer said the merger "demonstrates that the goals teachers share" on behalf of pupils "are far more important than the partisan organizational interests that divide us."

**Fischer added "there can be no doubt that one day soon all teachers in America will have one organizational voice."**

Selden asked more than a year ago for talks looking toward merger, or at least closer cooperation, between AFT and NEA. The latter organization brushed off Selden's approach before Fischer took office.

On the Los Angeles development, Selden said the AFT has "offered its complete support to the United Teachers of Los Angeles" because through such action "teaching can be made attractive once more, class size can be reduced, classroom hours cut." Teacher status can be improved, salary and fringe benefits can be made comparable to those of other professions, he said.

The 19,200-member ACT and the 3,000-member AFT local represent more than 80 percent of the 25,000 teachers in the Los Angeles school system, the nation's second largest. Neither organization has a contract now, and state law merely requires school boards to "meet and confer" with employe groups.

**The two organizations staged the city's first school strike for two days last September and have a tentative pledge from the school board to consider a written proposal in the spring.**

The merger plan provides an interim governing arrangement until officers and board members are elected next November. ACT Pres. Robert R. Ransom will be acting president of the United Teachers. Local 1021 Pres. Larry Sibelman will be executive vice president, with ACT's Donald R. Baer as executive director.

Dues will be 1.5 percent of the beginning salary for teachers, now $7,230 a year, or about $108. The United Teachers will be affiliated with both NEA and AFT state and national bodies. Individual members can join either the NEA or AFT state units.

The merger is the second of its kind in the nation. The first was last fall in Flint, Mich., with a combined membership of 1,770 union and non-union teachers. Merger terms have been discussed in other areas also.

# *Labor Urges End to Fees On Medicare*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

program was set up in 1966 and was raised to $4 in 1968.

"The latest, nearly one-third jump in the elderly person's payment," Seidman said in a statement, "is due largely to the continued, unconscionable sky-rocketing of doctors' bills."

What Congress must do, he declared, is to enact legislation to combine Medicare's hospital care and medical insurance programs "to permit the entire financing of medical care before retirement."

He noted that this is one of the major reforms in a bill introduced in the last session by Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.) which organized labor and senior citizens are backing.

Until Congress adopts the reform, he added, "it should freeze Medicare's medical insurance payments at their present $4 level."

**Deploring the announced increase in the medical insurance fee, Seidman pointed out that it cancels out part of the 15 percent boost in social security benefits enacted as part of the new tax law.**

The extent of the cancelling out, he noted, is demonstrated by the fact that "for couples getting the minimum social security benefit, the eat up more than one month's benenew medical insurance charge will fit check each year."

*In Supreme Court Brief:*

# Labor Asks Reversal Of Picketing Curbs

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to reaffirm the right of a union to picket in front of a store, even if the sidewalk is privately owned.

A 1968 Supreme Court decision upheld this right in a similar situation and labor attorneys consider the present case even stronger.

But the case, stemming from a Retail Clerks strike in Mobile, Ala., is being followed with special interest because of the changes in the Supreme Court during the past year. Two of the four justices who made up the 6-3 majority in the earlier case are no longer on the Supreme Court—Earl Warren and Abe Fortas. With one vacancy, the vote of the new chief justice, Warren E. Burger, could be decisive.

**The case has taken five years to work its way up to the Supreme Court. It started when Retail Clerks Local 458 in Mobile was forced to strike for an initial contract after winning bargaining rights in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Weinacker's general store.**

A big parking area separated the public streets from the entrance to the store and when pickets used the walkway adjacent to the store, the employer obtained an injunction prohibiting "trespassing" on the property.

The injunction was appealed, but it was not until the fall of 1968 that the Alabama Supreme Court handed down its ruling that the injunction was valid.

Asking the Supreme Court to overturn the Alabama court's ruling, the AFL-CIO said the injunction was "incompatible" with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1968 decision in Amalgamated Food Employes v. Logan Valley Plaza.

That landmark case upheld peaceful, informational picketing of a non-union store in a privately-owned shopping center. The majority opinion, written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, said the constitutional right of free speech was involved.

Any other decision, Marshall wrote, would mean that businesses situated in the suburbs could "largely immunize themselves" from picketing "by creating a cordon sanitaire of parking lots around their stores."

**In the Alabama case, the NLRB has also filed a "friend of the court" brief supporting the union position. The labor board argued that the state courts had no right to bar picketing in the Alabama strike situation because the field is pre-empted by federal labor law.**

The AFL-CIO brief stressed that any attempt to distinguish the Alabama case from the earlier decision on the grounds of a distinction between a multi-store shopping center and a single store surrounded by a parking lot is "unsound."

If the court were to split 4-4 on the issue, the effect would be to leave standing the decision of the Alabama court since it takes a plurality to override a lower court decision.




**PRINTING PRESSMEN** in Baltimore do their best to keep warm as they picket the city's daily newspapers after negotiations for a new contract broke down. Members of the other newspaper unions refused to cross the Pressmen's picket line and publication was suspended at the Sunpapers and the Hearst News-American.

# Pressmen Get Strike Support In Baltimore

Baltimore—A strike by the Baltimore newspaper Pressmen against this city's major daily newspapers has been pledged the full support of other AFL-CIO unions here.

Pres. Dominic Fornaro of the Baltimore AFL-CIO said at a news conference that the central labor body's 180 affiliates would show their support with pickets and money.

The Pressmen's union on Jan. 2 voted 221-5 to strike the newspapers. The following day, publication was suspended by the Sunpapers for its morning, afternoon and Sunday newspapers, and by the News - American, a Hearst - chain afternoon and Sunday newspaper.

The Pressmen's contract expired New Year's Eve, and 276 of the union's members were directly affected by the negotiations. Two days later, representatives of the union and the publishers broke off talks after meeting only three minutes.

**Both sides got together again briefly at the request of a federal mediator, but the negotiations reached an impasse and were discontinued. The Pressmen's union said it is seeking wages comparable to those paid at Washington's major daily newspapers, where a two-year contract went into effect last October.**

Editorial and commercial department employes at the Sunpapers, who belong to the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild, voted overwhelmingly to honor the Pressmen's picket lines.

The contracts of the Typographical Union and the unaffiliated Mailers at the two newspaper companies also expired Dec. 31. Spokesmen for the two craft unions said most of their members declined "on an individual basis" to cross the picket lines.

# Full-Crew Needs Cited As 2 Jets Avoid Crash

A near midair collision between United Air Lines and Seaboard World aircraft proves the "absolute need" for three-pilot crews on short-range B-737 jets, the Air Line Pilots told the National Transportation Safety Board.

A crash of the planes, together carrying 59 passengers, was avoided, ALPA said, only because the third member of the United B-737 cockpit crew—L. P. Maher—saw the oncoming Seaboard DC-8.

The union, which is engaged in a campaign to make certain that there is a three-man crew aboard the 737s, submitted details to the board during recent hearings on the problem of midair collisions.

**Ironically, the near collision over Tannersville, Pa., occurred the day after the hearings opened.**

An ALPA report pointed out that Maher saw the DC-8 through murky clouds crossing the path of the 737 on a "direct collision course." He hit the shoulder of Capt. R. A. Lemmon, at the controls. Lemmon pulled his plane over the Seaboard flight "by an estimated 20 to 50 feet."

In his statement, Lemmon said he was sure his plane would have struck the other aircraft, except for Maher's observance. He said he could clearly see the letters "EA" of the word "SEABOARD" on the other plane's cockpit window.

Other statements by the 737 crew indicated the plane "buffeted badly." There were no injuries to passengers but two stewardesses were slightly injured.

Seaboard Capt. Joseph C. Szaflarski said he could clearly identify the United plane, then it disappeared. Both he and his copilot felt for an instant that their plane would be struck, Szaflarski said.

**The union emphasized that "the third member on the B-737 was not on board this airplane by federal regulation or requirement, but was only there as the result of a demand for his presence by ALPA."**

Last February, a Special Review Board established by the government at ALPA's insistence, ruled that the B-737 should have a three-member cockpit crew. But its decision was temporary. The issue is to come up again early in 1970.

Meanwhile, the Air Transport Association, speaking for managements, still contends the three-man crew on B-737s is not needed for safety. Some Federal Aviation Administration officials have sided with management.

"There are 59 people who would probably dispute that position and who owe their lives to the courage of the Special Review Board and the alertness and presence of third crew member Maher," ALPA concluded.

## Sylvester Graham, Ex-Staffer, Dies

Butte, Mont.—Services were held here for Sylvester Graham, a veteran field representative of the AFL-CIO, who died Dec. 25. Graham, 70, was stricken with leukemia.

He had served for 22 years with the AFL-CIO and the former CIO before his retirement in 1964. Graham had been an organizer for the Mine, Mill & Smelters Union in 1936 and served for five years as president of the Montana CIO.

Graham also had been a regional director for the CIO in Montana and Wyoming in the early 1950s.

# *Shultz Urges Easing Of Reins on Money*

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz became the first Cabinet-level member of the Administration to call upon the Federal Reserve Board to relax its tight money policies.

Shultz told reporters at a news conference that the board's policies were "too tight"—that while the economy needs restraint, it doesn't need a "stranglehold."

But the secretary's remarks were quickly disowned by an unnamed Treasury Dept. official who told the Washington Post that Shultz did not express the Administration view.

Shultz indicated that he favored restrictive monetary policy as a weapon against inflation, but that the policy should not be as "drastic" as it has become.

**Noting that the nation's money supply has not shown any growth for a number of months, Shultz warned that the board's extreme policies threaten "to accelerate the signs of a slowing economy."**

"We don't want the economy to go into a tailspin," he added.

The stringent policies of the board, Shultz contended, are in conflict with Administration fiscal policies. These policies, he said, are beginning to produce results in the form of a leveling off in price increases.

In answering questions, Shultz refused to use the term "recession" and declined to endorse an opinion of Milton Friedman, a University of Chicago economist, that Fed policy already has created the climate for an economic slump.

**When asked if his views were in conflict with the Administration viewpoint on monetary policy, Shultz suggested that the reporters talk to other officials.**

The Treasury Dept. official sought out by the Post expressed the view that "with prices so high and inflationary pressures so strong, talking about easing money just feeds inflationary expectations."

"The President is breaking his back to produce a credibly balanced budget," he said. "If we can get strong fiscal policy then it follows we can think of easier money. But not until then."

## Abe Savage Dies, Publicist for AFM

New York—A. L. Savage, longtime public relations director for the Musicians and AFM Local 802, died at sea while en route from Tokyo to San Francisco.

Savage had retired from active service with the AFM in 1968 and was returning from an extended visit to Japan when he was stricken. He was 64.

Savage was appointed public relations director of the union in 1967 after serving in that capacity for Local 802 in New York City for 15 years.

Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians said of "Abe" Savage that the union had lost "a conscientious associate and a devoted supporter of organized labor."

# Textile Union Charges 'Brown Lung' Cover-Up

The American Textile Manufacturers Institute is planning a massive cover-up of the "brown lung" problem that confronts hundreds of thousands of workers in the cotton textile industry, it was charged by Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers.

Pollock said the institute's employment of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Inc. of Pittsburgh to "study" the problem of byssinosis "is a clear signal that the industry is engaged in a frantic effort to conceal the fact that 'brown lung' has already taken years of useful life away from many thousands of cotton textile workers and threatens the life span of additional hundreds of thousands presently employed in the industry."

**It was this Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Inc., said Pollock, that denied the existence of "black lung" among coal miners and the cancer-producing properties of asbestos dust. The diseases have since been recognized as occupational hazards in the coal mining and asbestos industries.**

Speaking to a conference of the union's synthetic fibers division in Washington, Pollock noted that the union recently wrote officials of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute offering cooperation in an objective study of "brown lung."

Officials of the ATMI declined the union's offer on the ground that the institute was going to conduct its own study. It then announced it had engaged the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Inc., to conduct the industry study.

Pollock said, "We remember all too well the reassurance given by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation's medical director, after a study financed by the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association that there was 'strong evidence against the carciogenicity of asbestos' and that the 'experience of persons exposed to asbestos dust is not worse with respect to lung cancer than that of the unexposed population.'

"The fact that this conclusion was totally false was small comfort to the families of thousands of asbestos workers who have since died of lung cancer and related diseases."

In an editorial a year ago, Pollock said, the foundation called "black lung" a "red herring" and advised coal companies that no such disease existed.

## Railway Clerks Move Into New Headquarters

Chicago—The Railway & Airline Clerks have moved into the union's new seven-story headquarters building—the O'Hare International Transportation Center.

New address for the BRAC is 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018. The phone number, Area Code 312, is 692-7711.

The union had previously been headquartered in Cincinnati.



*When Congress Returns:*

# Veto Battle Looms On Education Funds

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**vote in the Senate, was deliberately put off until Jan. 19, when it will be the first order of business at the start of the second session.**

The reason for the delay was to avoid a "pocket veto" between sessions, when there would be no opportunity for a vote to override.

The additional money, particularly for education, had substantial Republican support in both the House and Senate despite the Administration opposition. But White House aides are working to rebuild party lines on the issue of overriding a veto.

A top White House staffer, Counsellor to the President Bryce N. Harlow sent a memo detailing the Administration's opposition to the legislation to Republican congressmen and senators.

His accompanying letter expressed the hope that 1970 "will indeed be a banner year . . . for you personally, and for our party as well."

**Noting the likelihood of a vote on overriding the veto, Harlow added, "I am sure you will consider this matter with great care, and shortly we hope to discuss it with you by telephone."**

A House-Senate conference committee trimmed back the appropriations bill after White House spokesmen began warning of a veto. But the cuts in the final version weren't deep enough to satisfy the Administration.

Ordinarily, there is no problem about Congress appropriating too much money. If the President doesn't want to spend it, normally he can just order it returned to the Treasury.

Government attorneys, however, have reportedly advised the President that it would be mandatory to pay out the money provided in the various grant programs which earmark money to states, localities or school districts under congressionally-written formulas for specific purposes. The question has never been tested in court.

White House officials indicated that the increases over the budget figure for mandatory programs included $104 million for the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction program, some $300 million for aid to elementary and secondary education, another $398 million for the "impacted" school aid program in districts serving children of servicemen and federal employes, some $200 million added for vocational education, and about $40 million for library aid, as well as a number of smaller programs.

**The White House memo argued that the President would have to cut other needed programs if he were required to exceed his budget for education and health.**

It contended that the national budget has already been subjected to "inflationary assaults" including such "uncontrollable" costs as an $800 million increase in the cost of interest on the national debt, higher medicare payments and other items.

## 'I'll Take Care of Your Friend, Too!'




# *Open Housing Law Now Fully Effective*

The final stage of the 1968 open housing law went into effect this month, more than doubling the number of housing units covered by the labor-supported ban on discrimination in sales and rentals.

Some 34 million single-family homes were brought under the federal law, which applies when sales or rentals are made through real estate brokers. Earlier stages of the law covered apartment houses of more than four units and homes in developments.

While its administrative role is limited to housing covered by the 1968 law, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development considers that race discrimination is barred on all housing in the United States on the basis of an 1866 civil rights law which the Supreme Court upheld nearly two years ago.

In a statement marking the final stage of the 1968 law, HUD Sec. George Romney warned that "housing discrimination is a serious and divisive problem in the United States" and "a strong factor in isolating our urban minorities from their fellow Americans."

**He pledged that HUD will administer the law "to move swiftly and decisively toward a genuinely open society in America."**

When the legislation was before Congress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed its passage "absolutely essential" to the realistic achievement of school desegregation and equal opportunity. Meany stressed also that "to have meaning . . . open housing must go hand in hand with enough housing and housing available at a price level workers can afford."

At a news conference, HUD Assistant Sec. Samuel J. Simmons said the agency expects a substantial increase in complaints of housing discrimination this year as the result of the expanded coverage. He said there were 927 complaints filed during the first 11 months of 1969, of which 242 were dismissed because of lack of jurisdiction.

**Under the law, HUD or a state agency investigates each complaint and tries to resolve it through conciliation. If conciliation fails, a complainant may file suit in federal court or the Justice Dept. may bring a suit to eradicate a "pattern of discrimination."**

Last year, HUD said, its Office of Equal Opportunity attempted to conciliate 169 complaints, and completed action on 143 of them. Of these, it said, 94 were successfully resolved, 16 were partially successful and 33 were unsuccessful. It referred 16 of the complaints to the Justice Dept. for court action and 27 individual complainants took their cases directly to court.

The department said it has distributed more than 600,000 leaflets or pamphlets explaining the fair housing law.

# 4 Pickets Hit By Gun Fire in Hospital Strike

San Francisco—Police protection for striking members of the Service Employes was asked after a shotgun blast fired by an unidentified gunman wounded four pickets in front of Ygnacio Convalescent Hospital.

Two business agents for Hospital Employes Local 250 and two members were peacefully picketing the institution in Walnut Creek, Contra Cosa County, when a man with a shotgun leaped out of a passing auto, fired a blast and drove away.

Leg wounds were suffered by Business Representatives Avery Carter and Willie Price and pickets George Thompson and Mrs. Exie Williams. Other union members took them to Kaiser Hospital, where they were treated.

**The assault was the latest in a series of incidents since contract negotiations broke down Dec. 4 and 55 union members voted to strike. The union offered a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the runaway terrorist and rallied all its members to the support of the strikers.**

Local 250 members include licensed vocational nurses, nurses' aides, cooks and other kitchen workers, and housekeepers. They struck when management refused to discuss any wage increases in a new contract after the old agreement expired in November.

In an earlier incident, a charge of brandishing a gun was filed against a security guard hired by the management. Union Sec.-Treas. Timothy J. Twomey said the guard, one of a number of "rent-a-cops" hired by management, threatened to shoot a volunteer policeman, called to the line by a woman picket.

1-10-70

# $50 Million Fund Sought For Low-Income Homes

The National Corp. for Housing Partnerships has initiated a $50 million public offering as the first step toward raising $1.8 billion to finance the construction of low- and moderate-income housing across the country.

The corporation, set up under the Title IX of the 1968 Urban & Housing Development Act, registered with the Securities & Exchange Commission for the sale of the subscriptions.

The subscriptions will be confined to business corporations, labor organizations and financial institutions with substantial assets, "whose primary interest in subscribing is promoting the construction of low- and moderate-income housing rather than return on investment," the registration statement to the SEC said.

**No sales will be made to individuals and a minimum investment of $100,000 will be required.**

All incorporators of the housing partnershirp, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, were appointed by the President. They will serve as directors of the corporation until the first annual meeting of stockholders.

A number of investment securities firms are being invited to assist the corporation in soliciting the subscriptions without compensation other than expenses.

Of the $50 million sought in the subscription drive, about $2.5 million will be used to capitalize the corporation which will serve as the general partner for the partnership and defray expenses to date.

The balance of the proceeds will be used to create limited partnership interests in the partnership.

**The partnership will join with local developers, investors and non-profit or community groups throughout the country to help sponsor the construction of housing units or the rehabilitation of older structures.**

An aggregate investment of about $1.8 billion is expected to be raised overall with the combination of capital investments, local capital and federally-guaranteed private mortgage financing.

At current construction costs, the total $1.8 billion investment could provide about 120,000 housing units, the corporation estimated.

The corporation is the first set up under the 1968 housing act. The section of the law which paved the way for the formation of the corporation was an outgrowth of a two-year study of national housing problems by a President's committee that included labor, business and community leaders.

## Four Craft Unions Set Talks on Jan. 19

Four shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads have agreed to tend the status quo in their bargaining dispute until at least Jan. 19 when they will resume negotiations.

The agreement on continuing the status quo means the unions will not strike and the railroads will not lock out workers or arbitrarily set new rates or working conditions. Both sides are legally free to resort to self-help under the Railway Labor Act.

Members of three unions—Machinists, Boilermakers and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—voted to accept an agreement reached Dec. 4. However, members of the Sheet Metal Workers rejected the proposal.

### *Labor Dept. Issues History of Wages*

**A study that goes back to the beginnings of the nation, History of Wages in the United States from Colonial Times to 1928, has been released by the Labor Dept.**

**The study—out of print for many years was originally published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics 35 years ago. It contains information on working conditions, prices, bartering and legislation in addition to wages.**

**The History, 574 pages, is available for $6 from the Clearinghouse for Federal, Scientific & Technical Information, Springfield, Va., 22151.**

# '70 Negotiations Affect Five Million Workers

*(Continued from Page 1)*

2.4 million in the construction, mining, transportation, communications and retail trade. Their average increase is estimated at 7.1 percent, or 33.1 cents an hour.

BLS said collective bargaining will have more effect on wage changes in 1970 than in 1969, a year of "relatively light" bargaining action.

Since wage changes during the first year of multiyear agreements typically are larger than those in following years, the trend will be to raise the average effective wage hike in 1970 above the 1969 level, it said.

The BLS report was based on contracts covering 1,000 employes or more. It gave these figures for contract expirations of AFL-CIO affiliates: January, 80,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers; April, 70,300 rubber workers at Big Four plants and 20,000 Service Employes in New York City apartments; May, 11,500 in three unions at International Paper Co. plants; June, 17,700 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by Pacific Gas & Electrical Co.; June, 16,100 members of the Retail, Wholesale & Electric Co.; June, 16,100 hospitals; August, 37,800 Meat Cutters at major packing plants; September and October, 12,150 Shoe Workers and Boot & Shoe Workers at two big chains; December, 23,000 Retail Clerks in Illinois and Indiana.

## Kenosha Outlaws Pro Strikebreakers

Kenosha, Wis. — The Kenosha City Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the hiring of professional strikebreakers in a labor dispute.

Fourteen states and a growing number of cities have similar legislation.

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# Philadelphia Plan Assailed As Masking Rights Retreat

## GE Spurns New Bid for Arbitration

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

The General Electric Co., faced with pressure from 30 U.S. mayors to settle a strike of 150,000 employes, again rejected arbitration of the issues in dispute and clung to its rejected take-it-or-leave-it wage offer in stalled negotiations.

The company said in full-page newspaper ads that "arbitration is not the answer" to public appeals for settlement of the 12-week-old strike of 14 unions.

It listed these reasons: unions have historically been opposed to arbitration of contracts; arbitration cannot substitute for management responsibility; "serious negotiations" are the real solution.

**The unions replied in a statement by Chairman James Compton of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee that "GE strikers also say they want a sound settlement so we can all get back to work soon."**

Compton, saying GE's "smokescreen of arguments against the principle of impartial arbitration should fool no one," analyzed the company's position as follows:

"GE's repeated refusal to arbitrate is an acknowledgement that it is afraid to put its offer to any test of equity.

"This is borne out by its rejection even of fact-finding, as proposed by many responsible men."

The CBC chairman declared "we repeat our proposal for binding arbitration of all issues. We welcome fact-finding by responsible parties to spotlight each of the

*(Continued on Page 3)*




**THE PHILADELPHIA PLAN** is a politically-motivated contrivance designed to get publicity, not get minority-group members into construction jobs, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the National Press Club. From left are Meany, Charles H. Pillard, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Michael Hudoba, president-elect of the Press Club, and Frederick O'Neal, president of Actors' Equity and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

## Meany Calls Job Quotas Unworkable

The Philadelphia plan won't help a bit to increase the number of minority-group jobs in the construction industry and is simply a "concoction and contrivance" designed to mask the Administration's overall retreat on civil rights, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany, in a speech at the National Press Club in Washington, said "I have seen more misinformation and confusion about the Philadelphia plan from columnists, editorial writers and public officials than anything I have seen or heard in a long time."

The plan, which sets up government-determined "goals" for minority-group hiring on major federal construction jobs, would have been killed in the Senate by a rider to an appropriations bill on the ground that racial quotas in hiring are a violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

**Rider Removed**

However, the rider was removed in subsequent votes of the House and Senate after a vigorous push from the Administration which included a White House press conference by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz and Assistant Sec. Arthur Fletcher.

**Meany described as "just plain, ordinary bunk" many of the press accounts of the plan, including one columnist's description of the congressional action as "the most important civil rights vote in the history of the country."**

On the contrary, Meany said, the plan "served its purpose when it got the Madison Avenue publicity

*(Continued on Page 11)*

**For 'Moderate' Living Standards:**

## *Urban Family Income Needs Rise Above $10,000 Level*

A city family with two children needed an annual income of $10,077 in the spring of 1969 just to maintain a "moderate standard of living," according to a Labor Dept. survey.

That's $1,000-a-year more than it would have cost two years earlier, in the spring of 1967.

Today, the family's income needs would be even higher, the Bureau of Labor Statistics notes. Merely taking into account the rise in the cost-of-living to last November would raise the "moderate" budget for a family of four to $10,300. And in some of the biggest cities, the budget cost would be above the $11,000 mark.

**Even a bare-bones "lower standard of living" would have required an income of $6,567 as of last spring—and $6,700 as of last November. The comparable budget was priced at $5,915 in the spring of 1967.**

For a higher standard of living—still well below luxury levels—the family with two children needed an income of $14,589 last spring and $15,000 as of last November. The comparable budget in the spring of 1967 was priced at $13,050.

Even the lowest of the three budgets requires more money than most American workers earn.

The latest government statistics put the average weekly earnings of production and other nonsupervisory workers in private industry at $117.25.

So even if the average rank-and-file employe worked a full 52 weeks, his annual earnings would be only $6,097. Unless there was another wage-earner in the family or a second job, a family at this level would be more than $600 short of the amount needed for a low-income budget as of last November.

This is a budget which the Labor Dept. earlier described as "austere."

**Its middle-level budget — requiring an income of some $4,200 more than the average wage—is generally described as providing "a modest but adequate standard of living."**

As in the past, costs varied significantly from city to city, higher in the big metropolitan areas and substantially greater in Alaska and Hawaii.

The family used as the model for the three budgets consists of an em-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Job Expansion Falters After Early '69 Surge

**By Duane Emme**

The nation's job picture was marked by two sharply contrasting trends in 1969, according to the Labor Dept. A year-end review of the employment scene also uncovered several unusual labor force developments.

During the first part of the year, the report said, "employment rose at a very rapid pace, and unemployment remained at or near post-Korean War lows."

But by year's end, it added, "employment growth had slowed substantially and joblessness was slightly above early 1969 levels."

**The overall unemployment rate averaged 3.5 percent in 1969, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics considered an insignificant change from the 3.6 percent average for 1968. The rate averaged 3.8 percent in 1966 and 1967.**

The two-sided picture for the year is reflected by changes in the jobless rate that occurred during the year.

BLS figures show that the rate averaged 3.3 percent in the January-March period, matching a 15-year low reached in 1968, but then climbed to a 3.5 percent average in April-June and to 3.7 percent in July-September. The average for October-December was 3.6 percent.

*(Continued on Page 10)*

## Chicago Minorities Pact Hailed as Pattern-Setter

The "Chicago plan" to step-up employment and training of Negro and other minority group workers in the construction industry is a "significant forward step," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said, and a possible guide for other areas of the nation.

The agreement, setting an immediate target of 4,000 job and training opportunities, was signed in Chicago's City Hall by the Chicago & Cook County Building Trades Council, the employers' association, and the Coalition for United Community Action, which includes black neighborhood groups.

"Its most important attribute," Meany said, "is that this multi-employer, area-wide agreement is truly a hometown product, developed by men aware of the problems, needs and practicalities of this area.

**"It is an achievable program, that rests four-square on mutual trust. As such, it is vastly superior to any government-imposed quota system—which is, of course, artificial and discriminatory."**

Meany's comments, contrasting the Chicago plan with the Labor Dept.'s government-dictated Philadelphia plan, were made in a letter to C. J. Haggerty, president of the

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# City Families' Modest Budget Over $10,000

(Continued from Page 1)

ployed husband aged 38, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl and a 13-year-old boy.

Over the two-year period from the spring of 1967 to the spring of 1969, the survey showed that consumption costs—which include most non-tax items—rose 8.3 percent for the moderate budget and personal taxes were up 11.7 percent.

Lower-income families had to spend a larger percentage of their earnings on medical care—8 percent of the lower budget as compared with 5.5 percent of the moderate budget and 4 percent of the higher budget.

**Medical care costs in the moderate budget jumped 13.8 percent in the two-year period, even though the budget assumes that 44 percent of the families have all their medical insurance paid by the employer and that an additional 26 percent have half the cost paid.**

Food costs for the moderate standard of living were $2,288 last spring, up 8.7 percent from two years earlier. Housing took $2,351, a 5.4 percent increase, and the cost of transportation climbed 7.8 percent to $940. The cost of clothing and personal care rose 11.2 percent to $1,095.

**Two-Year Rise**

The increase over the two-year period was largest in the metropolitan areas. There, the moderate budget was up 11.1 percent from 1967. In nonmetropolitan areas—the smaller cities—the cost rose 10.6 percent over the two years.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said its current updating is based on preliminary data reflecting costs in 39 metropolitan areas, four regional classes of nonmetropolitan areas and in the urban United States as a whole.



**"GE IS OUR ENEMY, TOO,"** Cesar Chavez, center, tells farm workers at Delano, Calif., rally to support General Electric strikers. Chavez, who heads the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, reported nearly $1,000 collected for GE strikers. Farm workers, on strike themselves more than four years, are helping on GE strike and boycott picket lines as well.

# Farm Workers 'Share' To Help GE Strikers

Delano, Calif.—After more than four years on strike against California grape growers, union farm workers have a deeper faith in the trade union movement than ever.

They proved it last week by contributing nearly $1,000 to the General Electric Strike Relief Fund.

"We have little money, but we share it gladly," Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, told a mass meeting in Delano.

"To this money we add our hearts and our minds, our picket signs and our bodies on the boycott and picket lines to help win a fair contract for GE workers," Chavez declared. He added:

**"Other trade unionists have joined with us unflinchingly since the beginning of our own strike and boycott, and they are with us still. This is our chance to show our gratitude and our determination to continue the fight until both battles are won."**

Nearly $700 was collected by UFWOC ranch committees all over California. Passing the hat at the Delano meeting, attended by about 700 persons, brought the total to $987.92.

"That may not seem like a great deal of money these days," said William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO organizing director. "Coming from people who have so little, whose own need is so great, it is an enormous gift."

Kircher, who reported on GE strike and boycott developments at the Delano meeting, said "the response was overwhelming."

"It proves once again that farm workers are fully and totally committed to trade unionism to improve not only their own lives, but the lives of their fellow men," Kircher said.

# Three Budget Standards For Metropolitan Areas

*The annual cost of living in 40 cities and metropolitan areas in the spring of 1969, based on budgets for a four-person family:*

| | Lower Budget | Moderate Budget | Higher Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Average | $6,567 | $10,077 | $14,589 |
| Anchorage | 9,913 | 14,017 | 19,035 |
| Honolulu | 8,168 | 12,064 | 17,823 |
| San Francisco | 7,309 | 10,865 | 15,752 |
| Seattle | 7,197 | 10,485 | 14,861 |
| Hartford | 7,163 | 10,934 | 15,424 |
| Boston | 7,035 | 11,108 | 16,341 |
| Los Angeles | 7,030 | 10,285 | 15,137 |
| Washington | 6,907 | 10,503 | 15,350 |
| Champaign-Urbana, Ill. | 6,857 | 10,200 | 14,621 |
| Chicago | 6,799 | 10,332 | 14,814 |
| San Diego | 6,792 | 10,127 | 14,862 |
| Buffalo | 6,791 | 10,801 | 15,505 |
| New York | 6,771 | 11,236 | 16,914 |
| Milwaukee | 6,721 | 10,586 | 15,211 |
| Minneapolis | 6,714 | 10,369 | 14,803 |
| Indianapolis | 6,706 | 10,139 | 14,506 |
| Cedar Rapids | 6,653 | 10,143 | 14,544 |
| Cleveland | 6,651 | 10,453 | 14,749 |
| Philadelphia | 6,628 | 10,160 | 14,782 |
| St. Louis | 6,572 | 10,065 | 14,229 |
| Portland, Me. | 6,567 | 10,117 | 14,005 |
| Kansas City | 6,550 | 9,943 | 14,228 |
| Detroit | 6,543 | 9,972 | 14,464 |
| Wichita | 6,537 | 9,763 | 13,912 |
| Dayton | 6,513 | 9,604 | 13,842 |
| Baltimore | 6,491 | 9,735 | 14,350 |
| Pittsburgh | 6,487 | 9,757 | 14,061 |
| Lancaster | 6,445 | 9,932 | 14,096 |
| Denver | 6,425 | 9,790 | 14,122 |
| Bakersfield, Calif. | 6,424 | 9,728 | 14,059 |
| Cincinnati | 6,278 | 9,783 | 13,730 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 6,255 | 9,825 | 14,348 |
| Dallas | 6,214 | 9,265 | 13,565 |
| Atlanta | 6,201 | 9,233 | 13,269 |
| Durham, N.C. | 6,196 | 9,592 | 13,910 |
| Nashville | 6,151 | 9,295 | 13,413 |
| Houston | 6,130 | 9,212 | 13,306 |
| Orlando | 6,033 | 9,162 | 13,452 |
| Baton Rouge | 5,997 | 9,260 | 13,754 |
| Austin, Tex. | 5,812 | 8,832 | 12,618 |

## Public Health Unit Recognizes SEIU

New Orleans—Service Employes Local 275 has been recognized by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare as exclusive bargaining agent for nonprofessional and non-supervisory employes of the New Orleans Public Health Service Hospital.

The union won a representation election last April but the medical director declined to recognize it on the ground that less than 60 percent of the 352 eligible workers voted. SEIU pointed out that 177 of 279 workers, a clear majority, voted for the union. HEW headquarters in Washington agreed with the union's contention that more than 60 percent of the eligible voters did participate, when absences due to illness, vacations and the like were allowed for.

The election was held under Federal Executive Order 10988 governing votes in federal service.

**Labor Dept. Reports:**

# *Economy Not Hurt By Dock Strikes*

Three recent longshore strikes had "minimal" economic impact even though each had been delayed by a Taft-Hartley injunction on grounds it endangered the nation's economy, a Labor Dept. study has found.

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz cited the finding as a further proof that major strikes do much less harm to the economy than is usually predicted before they occur.

The strikes studied took place in East Coast and Gulf ports for the periods Dec. 23, 1962 to Jan. 27, 1963; Jan. 11 to Mar. 6, 1965; and Dec. 20, 1968 to various dates between Feb. 15 and Apr. 13, 1969.

**The walkouts involved members of the Longshoremen who sought and won new gains in wages, benefits and the determination of work crew sizes.**

The three strikes were chosen for scrutiny, the department said, because "they appear to be archetypical examples of the use of Taft-Hartley Act emergency procedures and because port stoppages have potentially pervasive impact throughout the economy."

Although each walkout was held up by an 80-day "cooling off" injunction issued under the law, the study found, "The strikes had no visible impact on the U.S. economy as a whole—industrial production, retail sales, national income or total employment."

It was further noted that "in general, U.S. foreign trade patterns during and after these three periods failed to reveal any long-run effects which could be directly attributed to the strikes."

The report said that the average net loss in trade balance was up to $10 million a day during the period of the 1962-63 and 1965 strikes, and up to $5 million in the 1968-69 strike.

It pointed out, however, that "none of the total net losses appears large in comparison with total U.S. foreign trade—$41 billion in 1963; $49 billion in 1965; and $70 billion in 1969."

After questioning exporters and assembling data for the periods following each strike, the study concluded that there was "no evidence of a permanent loss of export markets" because of the walkouts.

**In summarizing the economic impact of the strikes as "minimal," the study found that there were harsh effects on some port neighborhoods; port-supported businesses such as restaurants and bars; and truckers, importers and exporters.**

But in assessing the impact on the entire economy, it said that "with few exceptions such as sugar cane and parts for some foreign-made vehicles, the strikes did not appear to generate shortages of materials or components in this country."

Many companies prepared for the strikes by stepping up business and orders, the report observed. Also, it said that firms found other means of transportation to ship their goods.

"It is worth noting," the report said, "that the 80-day 'grace period' which resulted from the injunctions may have contributed to the reduction of the strike impact by providing a clear signal that anticipatory activity was needed and by allowing an appreciable period of time to engage in such activity."

**The steel strike study found that "the economic impact of strikes on the economy are usually seriously exaggerated" in terms of losses of production, employment and wages.**

Taken together, Shultz said, the two studies indicate that despite warnings of dire economic effects during maior strikes, such results are "kind of difficult to find" once the walkouts are ended.

# Firm Agrees to Reopen Plant Shut to Bar Union

New York—A clothing manufacturer who closed his plant two years ago after it was organized has agreed to reopen his place of business and offer jobs to the 150 employes he laid off, the Clothing Workers announced here.

The union's agreement with the Murray-Kent Co. included the dropping of unfair labor practice charges against the firm for closing its plant in Murray, Ky., to thwart the union. The National Labor Relations Board accepted the settlement and dismissed a complaint issued Sept. 25, 1968, by an NLRB regional director.

The settlement was negotiated by ACWA Vice Pres. William C. Hall, manager of the union's Southwest Regional Joint Board, St. Louis, and Vice Pres. Jacob Sheinkman, head of the union's law department staff here.

**The company, which makes work clothes in five plants across the country, agreed to offer reinstatement to all employes of the Kentucky plant; to pay them $100 each, and to negotiate with the union on terms of a first contract.**

Plant workers joined ACWA after a 1966 organizing drive. Murray employes stopped work Dec. 8, 1967, for the customary year-end inventory. On the day after Christmas that year they received a letter from management announcing the permanent closing of the Kentucky plant "for economic reasons."

Only the union-organized plant of the Murray-Kent chain was singled out for closing, the union learned. The four non-union plants remained in operation.

Management refused to discuss its decision when Hall asked for information on the "economic factors" it mentioned.

When the company refused to reverse its unilateral action in throwing 150 employes on the job market, the union filed an unfair labor practice charge with the NLRB, and the regional director issued a complaint.

Trial Examiner Louis Libbin ruled last Apr. 22 after hearings that the decision to close was reached for unlawful reasons—to avoid dealing with the union and in violation of employe rights under the law. He advised the board to order the plant to be reopened. He recommended that all the laid-off employes be rehired; that they be made whole for their lost pay, and that the company bargain with ACWA.

The board was preparing an order to bargain when the union and management notified it that a settlement had been reached. The board's order took note of the agreement and approved the dropping of charges.

*Reject Mayors' Appeal:*

# GE Ads Turn Down New Arbitration Bid

*(Continued from Page 1)*

issues. We are prepared to negotiate face to face with GE in any public arena so that all can see how false are GE's ads."

Meanwhile there were these other developments in the strike that started Oct. 27 at more than 200 GE locations:

- A mayors' committee met with company and union representatives in New York to urge more bargaining and less rhetoric.
- The AFL-CIO reported continued progress in its campaign for donations to the GE strike relief fund and support by the public of the boycott campaign against GE products.
- GE lamp plant managers sent letters to employes "suggesting" they return to work, and GE management met with Schenectady, N.Y., community leaders to propose a secret ballot vote on the company's last offer. The meeting was closed to the press and public.

**Business Mgr. Joseph Mangino of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 301, Schenectady, held an open meeting with 100 civic leaders and proposed a secret ballot vote of GE stockholders on acceptance of either one of two union contract offers or, as an alternative, that all unsettled issues be submitted to arbitration or to a panel of fact-finders.**

The community leaders reserved a decision, IUE reported.

As pickets marched in frigid weather at GE plants, members of Teamsters Local 317 joined the picket line of other striking union members in Syracuse, N.Y. The Teamsters' pact expired Jan. 13.

Milwaukee unionists reported that two school board members objected to acceptance of a GE bid for $38,000 in school lighting fixtures, and action was postponed.

**Dir. J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service asked small committees from labor and management to meet with him at 7 p.m., Jan. 15. IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said the meeting, with top management officials, is "welcome" but gives no indication that "instant miracles" may result.**

The Communications Workers took sizable ads in three daily newspapers saying "It's time for GE to settle this strike."

The union noted that after nearly three months of the strike, "we think it's about time that reasonable people on both sides . . . find the way to bring the dispute to a satisfactory settlement."

CWA said "the unions, in our opinion, have shown a reasonable approach. Their proposals . . . are in line with the going rate in other major industries."

It continued: "As citizens interested in economic progress, we think GE's top management should take a fresh look at the strike, the issues, and most of all, the attitudes of the people . . . involved."




**COLLEGE STUDENTS** parade outside Macy's department store in downtown New York City to alert post-Christmas shoppers to the nationwide consumer boycott against General Electric products. The picket line is made up of members from the Youth Committee to Support the GE Workers, one of the participating organizations at a League for Industrial Democracy conference.

# GE Time Study Appeal Rejected by High Court

The Supreme Court turned down the General Electric Co.'s latest appeal from a lower court ruling against illegal company labor practices.

The justices refused a company request that they review an order compelling GE to admit a union time-study man to a GE distribution transformer plant at Hickory, N.C. It was the latest in a series of orders from the National Labor Relations Board that the company appealed and lost in the last six months.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers brought an unfair labor practice charge against the Hickory plant when GE management refused to let a union engineer check time and motion studies and area wage rates in 1966.

**A trial examiner and the NLRB itself upheld the union and GE appealed. The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., enforced the order which the Supreme Court now has declined to hear arguments on.**

An appeals court panel headed by Chief Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. held last June 12 that IUE Local 182 did not waive its right to its own time studies when it signed a contract with GE three years ago.

It ruled also that the union could not properly evaluate grievances under its contract because it "lacked sufficient information and data effectively" to represent its members in the grievance processes.

The decision noted "strong public policy to make the grievance procedures . . . the means for accomplishing public peace. . . . Access to the information" needed to "make them fully effective is in the interest of an enlightened employer."

As to area wage data which GE uses to set rates in its Hickory plant and others, the court said the union is entitled to know the identity of the plants surveyed because GE claimed that based upon these data, the employes involved in wage grievances were not underpaid.

**Under such circumstances, the judges held, "it was incumbent on GE to disclose proof of the accuracy of its position."**

Two other recent Court of Appeals decisions upheld the right of unions to engage in coordinated bargaining with GE. A third affirmed the right of IUE Local 1507 to make voluntary collections on company property for striking farm workers in California.

## 'Just Like a Tree . . .'




# *Machinists Get New Offer In TWA Dispute*

A scheduled walkout by 15,000 members of the Machinists against Trans World Airlines was delayed 24 hours when management made a last-minute offer in negotiations that have extended over a period of 14 months.

That moved the new deadline to 3 a.m., Jan. 15. Talks were continuing at offices of the National Mediation Board on new terms of a contract to replace one that expired Dec. 31, 1968.

IAM members service 244 TWA planes carrying nearly 40,000 passengers a day on domestic and overseas flights.

The union said TWA is the last major U.S. airline that has not reached contract agreement for the 1969-71 period except National Airlines. The latter line fired 1,000 mechanics and ground service workers a year ago and is resisting a court order to reinstate them.

Settlements with other air carriers have provided wage hikes of up to 35 percent over three years, plus major improvements in pensions, health services, vacations and holidays. United and Northwest managements recently agreed to contracts raising top rates to $5.62 an hour by 1971. TWA pays $4.14 an hour, the union said.

# 13 COPE Conferences Slated on '70 Elections

The high stakes that hinge on the outcome of the 1970 elections will form the central theme of 13 regional COPE conferences scheduled to get under way Jan. 30.

A renewed effort to initiate effective voter registration campaigns will be stressed at the conferences by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

**The importance of getting workers to the polls and electing candidates friendly to the objectives of labor cannot be emphasized enough, said COPE Dir. Al Barkan.**

He noted that many liberal members of the House and Senate face major challenges in the elections next fall.

As in past years, the COPE conferences will feature panels of area congressmen and senators to discuss legislative goals and accomplishments. They will also be available to answer questions from the delegates.

The schedule for the COPE conferences:

Jan. 30—At New Orleans for Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

Feb. 7 — Jacksonville, Fla., for Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Feb. 11—Cincinnati for Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.

March 2 — San Antonio for Texas.

March 11—Hartford, Conn., for Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

March 15—Chicago for Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

March 19—New York for New Jersey and New York.

April 3—Philadelphia for Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

April 7—Minneapolis for Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

April 11—Kansas City for Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

April 28—Portland, Ore., for Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

April 28—Denver for Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

May 2—San Francisco for Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada.

## Thomas E. McDonald, Cleveland Leader, Dies

Cleveland—Thomas E. McDonald, veteran officer of the Cleveland and Ohio AFL-CIO and the Cleveland Building & Construction Trades Council, died here at 75 after a long illness.

McDonald had served as manager of Iron Workers Local 17 for 35 years. He was president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor from 1952 to 1955, and became board chairman of the Cleveland AFL-CIO Council after merger.

# *Labor-OEO Training Set In Midwest*

Minneapolis — A four-state program to train more than 100 labor union members to work with the poor and deprived will be supervised by the Labor Education Service of the University of Minnesota.

The Midwest OEO Labor Leadership Project is financed by a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. Don Stevens, chairman of the board of trustees of Michigan State University, will take a one-year leave of absence as education director of the Michigan AFL-CIO to become project director.

Prof. John Flagler, Labor Education Service director, said three state field representatives will work with Stevens on the training program. They are Len Kieffer of the Carpenters, Minneapolis; Mrs. Nellie Wilson of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO staff, and John Norris, former education director of the Indiana AFL-CIO.

The appointment has the approval of a labor advisory committee that includes the presidents of four state central bodies—Willis Zagrovich, Indiana; David K. Roe, Minnesota; Wallace J. Dockter, North Dakota; and John W. Schmitt, Wisconsin, along with Julius Rothman, president of the Human Resources Development Institute, and George Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The program will give selected union applicants 20 days of resident training in community action programs and pay their lost time and living expenses.

# The Threat of Recession

**DESPITE WHAT** appears to be a mixed bag of figures and indicators, liberally confused by interpretations and analyses, a very serious danger of recession is posed by the Administration's economic policies.

Now, as the White House prepares its new budget and various economic and other messages, the word is leaking out that there may be a need for new taxes ranging from continued or increased excise taxes that were due to expire to conjecture about a "value added" tax—in simpler terms a national sales tax.

**All of this is proposed in the name of ending inflation, a situation that can be traced back directly to price increases designed to zoom profits and to a still-expanding boom in business investment in new plants and equipment.**

The Administration's first approach to the inflation problem was to impose tight, severe, across-the-board economic restraints that are threatening to bring on a recession—if in fact the country is not already sliding into a recession in terms of the overall trend in economic growth.

The latest figures from the Dept. of Labor show, for example, that payroll employment—jobs—has been at a virtual standstill in terms of growth since October 1969. For the second half of 1969 payroll employment rose by a mere 375,000 compared to a 1.5 million increase in the first six months of the year.

This is a direct result of what happens when the government applies economic restraint across the board, tightening the money supply and allowing interest rates—the price of money—to soar to the highest level in the nation's history.

**There are methods of handling the problem of inflation, of profit-generated price increases, without squeezing the entire economy or threatening to let it slide into recession. The use of selective restraints and controls would prevent the critical depression in residential construction, the harmful cutbacks in meeting the needs of state and local governments.**

And adding to or expanding the use of regressive tax measures that pile an even heavier burden on those least capable of carrying it is surely neither good economics nor social justice or equity.

# Congress on the Record

A **SPECIAL FOUR-PAGE** section of this issue is devoted to the voting records of congressmen and senators.

The issues chosen as key votes for the first session of the 91st Congress reflect the broad concerns of the labor movement. A vote against better education, against tax justice, against equal opportunity is an anti-labor vote in the AFL-CIO's book, just as is a vote to curb unions.

Issues of equal importance will be voted on during this second session and will, of course, be included in the final report on the record of the 91st Congress.

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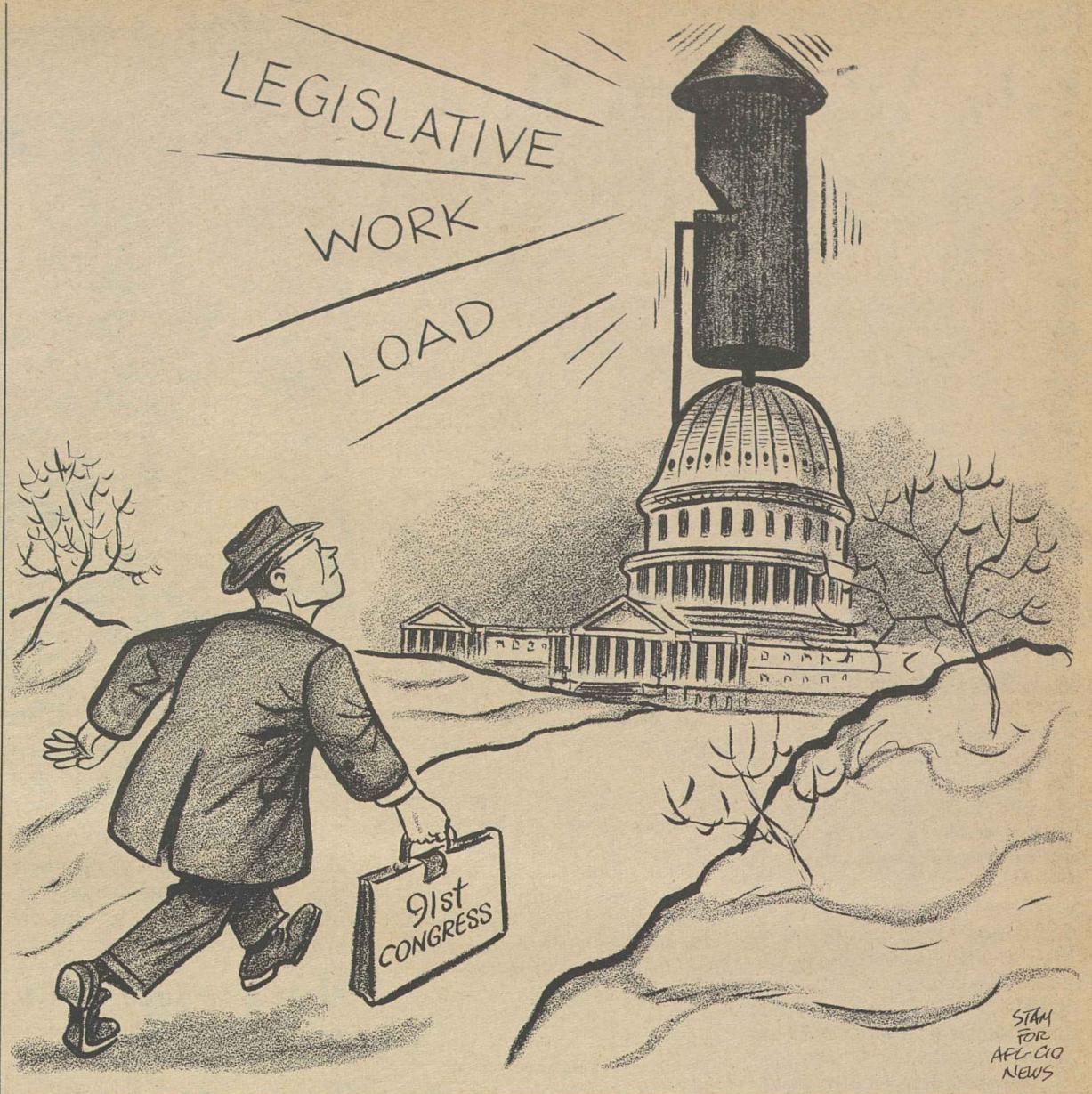
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***A Word Edgewise:***

# Shifting Policy on Middle East Treats the Winners as Losers

By John P. Roche

**IF ONE BELIEVES,** as I do, that American policy in the Middle East has not been "unbalanced," what can he make of the current efforts of the United States government to work out a joint policy with the Soviet Union? The USSR has not only issued the Arabs their hunting licenses, but has armored them as well. While abstractly admitting Israel's right to exist, the Russians have done everything in their power (short of direct intervention) to create the preconditions for Israel's destruction.

The Johnson Administration started with the fact that Israel won the war in 1967 and insisted that—while our good offices were available to aid in peacemaking—the losers had to come to terms with the winner. When we did make proposals regarding Israel's future—or those of the Arab states—we discussed them in advance with the nations concerned.

**The Nixon Administration, in contrast, has worked up and submitted to Moscow, London and Paris a whole series of proposals to pacify the Middle East without any prior consultation with Jerusalem. All are in essence designed to make the winner come to terms with the losers.**

Why? In historical terms begging Moscow to join in such a plan resembles a request from the FBI to the Mafia to cooperate in suppressing gambling. There would not be a major Middle Eastern problem if the Soviets had not loaded up the Arabs, encouraged their revanchism, and then —after they lost—reloaded them. Why then should the United States make the slightest effort to rescue the Russians from the consequences of their sinister miscalculations?

The immediate answer is because we want to substitute "negotiations" for "confrontation," because we want peace. Fine. Everybody wants peace—presumably—so why shouldn't the Soviets and their Arab clients substitute negotiations with Israel for confrontation? Maybe it is hard on their pride, but people with that sort of pride should not start wars.

**No, the answer must be broader than that. It seems to begin with the proposition recently stated by U Thant that "the cold war is now coming to an end and a new era of negotiations" and detente between Washington and Moscow is in the offing.**

All that is needed, Thant suggested, to bring about this new era is for the United States to liquidate its commitments in the Middle East and Viet Nam. (The UN Secretary-General has so far not suggested that a "coalition government" between the Israelis and Al Fatah would solve the Middle Eastern problem, but the opportunity may present itself.)

I regret to say that every bit of evidence I have seen indicates that the cold war is not about to end. On the contrary, just as it shifted form when Khrushchev replaced Stalin, I think it is entering a new strategic phase in which the prime Soviet objective is to destroy the credibility of American power.

**AT ONE LEVEL,** they are producing the giant SS-9 missiles like sausages (in Stewart Alsop's vivid phrase) and are forging a ballistic defense system—not, I suspect, to launch any first strike, but to convince Germans, Japanese and others that the vaunted U.S. nuclear umbrella is worthless.

**Soviet refusals to aid the negotiations on Viet Nam provide further insight—they want one signal communicated throughout the world: "The United States is an unreliable ally."**

Our performance in the Middle East must bring joy to Soviet hearts: after Israel clobbered every Soviet client within reach, the United States has moved to restore Moscow's credit in the Third World and to strengthen one of the top anti-Americans in a fair-sized league, Egypt's Nasser.

Let me be clear. I want genuine detente, but I am unconditionally opposed to a unilateral detente in which we are supposed to sacrifice Israel or South Viet Nam on the altar of "great power responsibility." And that is the name of the present game.



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# Report on the 91st Congress

**By Andrew J. Biemiller**
**Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation**

**THE 91ST CONGRESS** opened with a newly elected Republican President in the White House and the Democrats in control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. It was the first such division of power since 1848.

Friction developed at once. Pres. Nixon's legislative recommendations dribbled to the Capitol, and Congress showed no speed in deliberations.

Although the session was the sixth longest in history, it adjourned with the smallest legislative output in years. Quantity and quality, however, are not the same and many of the actions merit a "well done."

For example, the Tax Reform Act of 1969 stands as the most sweeping rewriting of the tax code since 1912, when the 16th Amendment to the Constitution first gave Congress the power to levy and collect taxes on income.

True, the oil lobby managed to protect much of the oil depletion allowance and Congress failed to adopt an adequate capital gains tax. However, the act is a good start toward tax justice with some loopholes closed, others reduced.

**THE AFL-CIO** offered a comprehensive tax reform package, to raise $15-17 billion in new revenue and provide $8 billion in relief to low- and middle-income families. The House Ways & Means Committee produced its own reform bill.

But the 10 percent surtax was about to expire. The Administration insisted it be continued before Congress tackled tax reform. The AFL-CIO and many House members believed such action would doom real tax reform. Leaders of both parties pledged that reform would follow immediately after the surtax bill and it squeaked through, 210-205.

In the Senate, Sen. Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.) tried to remove labor unions from tax exempt status if they supported political activities, including voter registration. The Senate defeated his proposal, 59-27.

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) sought tax relief for low and middle-income families by increasing the personal exemption to $800. The final bill provides exemptions of $750 by 1973.

The President threatened a veto because of a 15 percent increase in social security benefits. However, such an increase passed the House by such an overwelming majority that the President decided not to risk the fight.

**ONE OF THE GREAT** problems that confronts Congress is national priorities. This Congress did shift Administration priority by increasing education and health funds in the appropriations bill for the Labor-HEW Departments. The fight to override the threatened veto will set the tone for 1970.

Shortly before his death, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen announced that Pres. Nixon would appoint the presiding judge of the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, Clement Haynsworth, as an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany immediately wired the President that Haynsworth had shown a clear anti-labor, anti-civil rights bias while on the court.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) was floor general in that fight. His investigation of Haynsworth's finances showed the judge had sat in cases where he had a personal financial interest. The minority leader, Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), the minority whip, Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), and the chairman of the Republican Senate Policy Committee, Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) voted against confirmation.

Authorization for the Office of Economic Opportunity expired on June 30, 1969, so congressional action was necessary. The White House asked for a two-year extension but failed to fight vigorously against weakening amendments. On the floor, Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) and Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.) were soundly beaten in an effort to turn the program over to the states.

The Administration came up "soft" on the key civil rights issue, playing into the hands of segregationists seeking to gut the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

**CONGRESS PASSED** two important labor measures: The Federal Construction Safety Act authorizing the Secretary of Labor to promulgate safety standards for all federal and federally assisted construction, covering about 40 to 50 percent of all construction workers; the Federal Coal Mine Health & Safety Act provides for the promulgation of safety and health standards in the coal mining industry and extends workmen's compensation to miners suffering pneumoconiosis.

Congress, however, left a number of important labor bills for 1970: extending Fair Labor Standards coverage and increasing the minimum wage to $2 an hour; manpower development and training, bargaining rights for farm labor.

There are also many other urgent problems that demand congressional attention including: welfare improvement, adequate housing, Social Security reform, consumer protection and protection from air and water pollution.

Much remains to be done. The sparring will continue, and the AFL-CIO will be fighting for the legislative program adopted by the last convention.

**By Alexander E. Barkan**
**Director, AFL-CIO COPE**

**IN A SENSE,** the story of the importance of the 1970 elections to workers and their unions can be found in the voting records carried on these pages.

The issues listed are among the most crucial voted on in the first session of the 91st Congress. The story they tell is one of attempted retreat from social welfare responsibility by the conservatives in Congress, and a counter-pull by congressional liberals in their effort to retain or expand the gains of recent years in many areas of American life—education, voting rights, urban aid, war on poverty.

They tell the story, too, of an imminent change in the character of the Supreme Court, for the very nomination of Judge Haynsworth—though rejected—presages the type of nominee we can expect as more vacancies occur.

Finally, one issue, the Fannin Amendment in the Senate—promoted at the behest of the National Right to Work Committee and calculated to drive unions out of politics—suggests a far broader attack on the labor movement should conservatives gain control as a result of next November's elections.

They want to prohibit multi-union coordinated bargaining and place unions under the anti-trust laws. They want to dismantle the National Labor Relations Board and replace it with a so-called "labor court." They want to enact a national open shop law. In short, they want to achieve in a few quick, cruel strokes what they have been unable to achieve in 70 years of constant and costly effort.

**THEY SEE 1970** as the year of their golden opportunity, for if they can capture Congress all the elements of their success will have converged. Already the national administration is at variance with many of the goals of the labor movement. The Supreme Court faces an inevitable rightward turn. The federal agencies are being stacked with leaders who oppose the very regulatory process they are charged to enforce.

Only Congress, at this time, can be looked to for support of the goals and aspirations of working people and their unions.

And so the labor movement faces its stiffest political challenge in 1970. The arithmetic of the challenge is quite precise. In the U.S. Senate, 35 seats are up, 25 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

Of the 25 Democrats, 21 are solid liberal friends of working people who have gone down the line on all or most of the key issues of recent years. Ten of these 21 are marginal on grounds of a winning percentage of 55 or less last time around or for reasons of special political problems. On official AFL-CIO voting records, these 10 have a combined score of 497 "right" votes, only 63 "wrong" votes.

In addition to the 10 marginals, Republicans have set their sights on unseating three other progressive leaders in the Senate. They need capture only seven seats to tie the Senate in a 50-50 knot and, since the Vice President holds the balance of power in the Senate, control the Senate itself.

In the House, the story is similar. The outcome in November in some 80 marginal districts, held approximately 2-1 by friends of working people and their unions, will determine the true nature of the House. The present 245-189 Democratic margin is illusory. Majorities to block cut-back legislation or to advance progressive legislation are not easy to come by.

**COMPLICATING THE PICTURE** in 1970 is the unusually important character of state legislative elections. Forty-five states will elect legislatures this year—and legislatures sitting in 1971 will redistrict congressional seats on the basis of the 1970 census. Thus, the legislatures will have a decisive impact on the make-up of Congress for the next 10 years. Some legislatures already in conservative control have drafted redistricting plans to eliminate liberal congressmen. They are only awaiting re-election this year to put these plans into effect.

**The next three pages carry labor's report card on the first session of the 91st Congress.**

**Congressmen have been judged on 10 key issues and senators on 11—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation.**

**Alongside the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and why it was important to the labor movement and the nation.**

**A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in most cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.**

# How Your Repres

## 1. Aid to Education

One of the great breakthroughs of recent years was legislation providing federal aid to education. It has aided more than 90 percent of all American school districts, with particular emphasis on poverty areas.

One of its strengths had been the ability of school administrators to plan several years in advance for the use of expected federal funds.

However, Rep. Green (D-Ore.) proposed an amendment limiting extension of the school aid plan to two years instead of five and giving states control over part of the federal funds. Her amendment was approved 235-184, Apr. 23, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 2. Education Funds

The Administration budget called for totally inadequate funding of federal aid to education—less than half the amount Congress had authorized to be spent.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended an additional $121 million for education aid. But the gap between that amount and the need would still have been too wide in the opinion of labor and education groups.

The AFL-CIO helped rally support for an amendment by Rep. Joelson (D-N.J.) to add an additional $894.5 million for education programs. It was approved 294-119, July 31, 1969.

For—right. Against—wrong.

## 3. Farm Subsidies

Some large farm owners get vast subsidy payments from the government. Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.), for example, receives approximately $150,000 a year in subsidies. Rep. Conte (R-Mass.) proposed limiting subsidy payments to $20,000. This was approved 225-142, May 27, 1969.

For—right. Against—wrong.

## 4. Surtax

Over opposition of labor and other tax reform forces, the House extended the surtax on income tax one year without including meaningful tax reform.

However, the margin was so close before the vote that it brought firm pledges from House Ways & Means Chairman Mills and Pres. Nixon to consider tax reform immediately.

This paved the way for reforms and the $750 personal exemption in the final tax measure signed into law. The measure passed June 30, 1969 by a vote of 210-205.

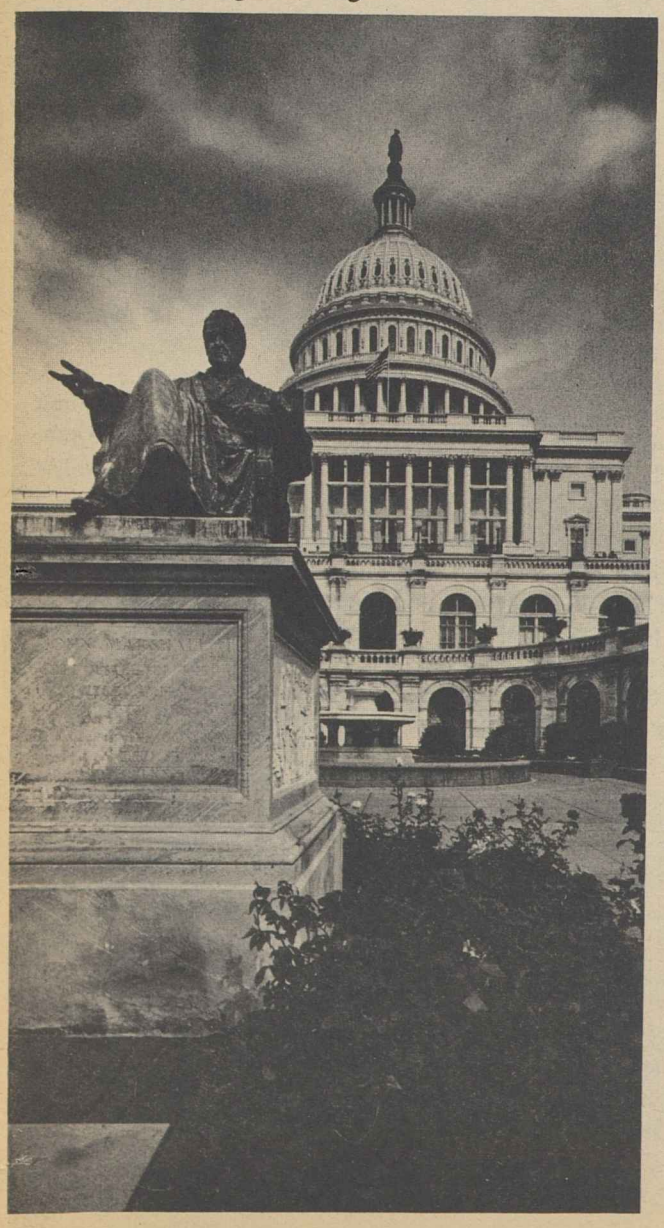
For—wrong. Against—right.

## 5. Tax Reform

After months of hearings, the House came up with a tax bill that would narrow some existing loopholes, provide some tax relief for each taxpayer and eliminate taxes entirely for many poor families.

Rep. Bush (R-Tex)., who declared the measure was too harsh on the oil industry, made an effort to kill the bill by having it recommitted to the Ways & Means Committee. His motion was defeated 345-78 on Aug. 7, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.



| | 1 Aid to Education | 2 Education Funds | 3 Farm Subsidies | 4 Surtax | 5 Tax Reform | 6 Peace Corps | 7 Electoral College | 8 Voting Rights | 9 School Desegregation | 10 War on Poverty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Edwards (R) | W | W | — | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Dickinson (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Andrews (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | — | W |
| 4. Nichols (D) | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Flowers (D) | W | R | W | R | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 6. Buchanan (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 7. Bevill (D) | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 8. Jones (D) | R | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| **ALASKA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Pollock (R) | W | R | — | W | W | W | W | W | — | R |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rhodes (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W |
| 2. Udall (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Steiger (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Alexander (D) | R | R | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | R |
| 2. Mills (D) | R | R | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | R |
| 3. Hammerschmidt (R) | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Pryor (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | R |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Clausen (R) | W | R | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Johnson (D) | R | R | W | R | W | — | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Moss (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | — | R |
| 4. Leggett (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Burton (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Mailliard (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | — | R | R |
| 7. Cohelan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 8. Miller (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 9. Edwards (D) | R | — | R | R | — | — | R | R | R | R |
| 10. Gubser (R) | W | R | R | W | R | — | R | W | W | W |
| 11. McCloskey (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12. Talcott (R) | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | W |
| 13. Teague (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | — | W | W | W |
| 14. Waldie (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 15. McFall (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 16. Sisk (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | — | R |
| 17. Anderson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 18. Mathias (R) | W | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | R | W |
| 19. Holifield (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 20. Smith (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 21. Hawkins (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 22. Corman (D) | R | R | — | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 23. Clawson (R) | W | W | R | R | W | W | R | W | W | W |
| 24. Lipscomb (R) | W | — | R | W | — | — | — | W | — | W |
| 25. Wiggins (R) | W | W | — | W | R | W | R | W | W | W |
| 26. Rees (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 27. Goldwater (R) | * | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 28. Bell (R) | W | R | — | W | R | R | R | R | R | — |
| 29. Brown (D) | R | R | — | R | W | R | R | R | R | R |
| 30. Roybal (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 31. Wilson, Charles (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 32. Hosmer (R) | W | R | R | W | W | R | W | W | R | W |
| 33. Pettis (R) | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W |
| 34. Hanna (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | — | R |
| 35. Utt (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | — | W | W | W |
| 36. Wilson, Bob (R) | W | W | — | W | W | R | R | W | R | W |
| 37. Van Deerlin (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 38. Tunney (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | — | R |
| **COLORADO** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rogers (D) | R | R | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Brotzman (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R | W |
| 3. Evans (D) | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Aspinall (D) | W | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | R |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Daddario (D) | R | R | R | W | — | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2. St. Onge (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Giaimo (D) | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W |
| 4. Weicker (R) | W | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | R | R |
| 5. Monagan (D) | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Meskill (R) | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | W |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Roth (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | R | W | W |
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Sikes (D) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Fuqua (D) | W | — | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Bennett (D) | W | W | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | W |
| 4. Chappell (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Frey (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 6. Gibbons (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 7. Haley (D) | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 8. Cramer (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 9. Rogers (D) | W | W | R | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 10. Burke (R) | W | W | R | R | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 11. Pepper (D) | R | — | R | W | R | R | R | R | — | R |
| 12. Fascell (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | — | R |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hagan (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. O'Neal (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Brinkley (D) | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Blackburn (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Thompson (R) | W | R | — | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 6. Flynt (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 7. Davis (D) | W | R | W | R | R | — | R | W | W | W |
| 8. Stuckey (D) | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W |
| 9. Landrum (D) | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | — | W |
| 10. Stephens (D) | W | R | W | — | R | — | R | W | W | W |
| **HAWAII** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Matsunaga (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| AL Mink (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **IDAHO** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. McClure (R) | W | R | — | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Hansen (R) | W | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | R | R |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Dawson (D) | R | R | R | W | R | — | — | — | — | R |
| 2. Mikva (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Murphy (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Derwinski (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Kluczynski (D) | R | — | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Vacancy | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 7. Annunzio (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 8. Rostenkowski (D) | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 9. Yates (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Collier (R) | W | W | R | W | R | R | R | W | W | W |
| 11 Pucinski (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12. McClory (R) | W | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 13. Crane(R) | * | * | * | * | * | * | W | W | W | W |
| 14. Erlenborn (R) | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | R | W |
| 15. Reid (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 16. Anderson (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 17. Arends (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | R | W |
| 18. Michel (R) | W | W | W | R | — | W | R | W | R | W |
| 19. Railsback (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 20. Findley (R) | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R |
| 21. Gray (D) | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | R |
| 22. Springer (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R | W |
| 23. Shipley (D) | R | W | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 24. Price (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **INDIANA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Madden (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Landgrebe (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Brademas (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Adair (R) | W | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Roudebush (R) | W | W | — | R | W | — | W | W | W | W |
| 6. Bray (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 7. Myers (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 8. Zion (R) | W | R | W | R | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 9. Hamilton (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 10. Dennis (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 11. Jacobs (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **IOWA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Schwengel (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Culver (D) | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Gross (R) | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | R | W |
| 4. Kyl (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | — | R | W |
| 5. Smith (D) | R | R | W | R | R | — | R | R | W | R |
| 6. Mayne (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | R | W |
| 7. Scherle (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **KANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Sebelius (R) | W | W | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Mize (R) | W | R | W | W | R | — | W | W | R | R |
| 3. Winn (R) | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Shriver (R) | W | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | R | R |
| 5. Skubitz (R) | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Stubblefield (D) | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| 2. Natcher (D) | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| 3. Cowger (R) | W | W | — | R | R | W | R | R | W | R |
| 4. Snyder (R) | W | — | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Carter (R) | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| 6. Watts (D) | R | R | — | W | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| 7. Perkins (D) | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | R |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hébert (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W |
| 2. Boggs (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | R | R |
| 3. Caffery (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Waggoner (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Passman (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 6. Rarick (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 7. Edwards (D) | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R |
| 8. Long (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **MAINE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kyros (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Hathaway (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **MARYLAND** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Morton (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | R | — |
| 2. Long (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Garmantz (D) | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Fallon (D) | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Hogan (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 6. Beall (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | W |
| 7. Friedel (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 8. Gude (R) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Conte (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Boland (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Philbin (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Donohue (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Morse (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Harrington (D) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | R | R | R |
| 7. Macdonald (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 8. O'Neill (D) | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 9. McCormack (D) | | | | | Speaker | | | | | |
| 10. Heckler (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 11. Burke (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12. Keith (R) | W | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Conyers (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | — | R |
| 2. Esch (R) | W | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Brown (R) | W | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | R |
| 4. Hutchinson (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | W | — | W |
| 5. Ford Gerald (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | — | W |
| 6. Chamberlain (R) | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | — | W |
| 7. Riegle (R) | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 8. Harvey (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 9. Vander Jagt (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | — | R | R |
| 10. Cederberg (R) | W | — | R | W | W | W | R | W | R | W |
| 11. Ruppe (R) | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | — | R | R |
| 12. O'Hara (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 13. Diggs (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 14. Nedzi (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 15. Ford, William (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 16. Dingell (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 17. Griffiths (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 18. Broomfield (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W |
| 19. McDonald (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | R | R |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Quie (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | R | W |
| 2. Nelson (R) | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W |
| 3. MacGregor (R) | W | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Karth (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Fraser (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Zwach (R) | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | R | W |
| 7. Langen (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 8. Blatnik (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Abernethy (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Whitten (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Griffin (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Montgomery (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Colmer (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W |
| **MISSOURI** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Clay (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Symington (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Sullivan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Randall (D) | R | R | — | R | R | W | R | R | W | W |
| 5. Bolling (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | — | R | — | R |
| 6. Hull (D) | R | W | W | R | — | W | — | W | W | W |
| 7. Hall (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | — | W |
| 8. Ichord (D) | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 9. Hungate (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 10. Burlison (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | R |

# sentatives Voted

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MONTANA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Olsen (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Melcher (D) | * | R | * | R | W | R | W | R | R | R |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Denney (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Cunningham (R) | — | R | R | W | R | — | R | W | — | W |
| 3. Martin (R) | W | W | — | W | R | R | W | W | — | W |
| **NEVADA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Baring (D) | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | — | W |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Wyman (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Cleveland (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | R | R | W |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hunt (R) | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Sandman, (R) | W | R | — | W | R | — | R | R | W | W |
| 3. Howard (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Thompson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Frelinghuysen (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R |
| 6. Cahill (R) | W | R | — | — | R | — | R | R | — | R |
| 7. Widnall (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | — | R |
| 8. Roe (D) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | R | R | R |
| 9. Helstoski (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 10. Rodino (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 11. Minish (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12. Dwyer (R) | W | R | — | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 13. Gallagher (D) | R | — | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 14. Daniels (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 15. Patten (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Lujan (R) | W | W | R | — | R | W | W | W | R | R |
| 2. Foreman (R) | W | R | — | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pike (D) | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R |
| 2. Grover (R) | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | R | W |
| 3. Wolff (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Wydler (R) | W | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R |
| 5. Lowenstein (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Halpern (R) | R | — | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 7. Addabbo (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R |
| 8. Rosenthal (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 9. Delaney (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | R |
| 10. Celler (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R |
| 11. Brasco (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12. Chisholm (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 13. Podell (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 14. Rooney (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 15. Carey (D) | R | — | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 16. Murphy (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 17. Koch (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 18. Powell (D) | R | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. Farbstein (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 20. Ryan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 21. Scheuer (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 22. Gilbert (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 23. Bingham (D) | R | R | W | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 24. Biaggi (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R |
| 25. Ottinger (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 26. Reid (R) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 27. McKneally (R) | W | R | W | W | W | R | R | R | R | R |
| 28. Fish (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 29. Button (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 30. King (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 31. McEwen (R) | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | R | W |
| 32. Pirnie (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 33. Robison (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 34. Hanley (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 35. Stratton (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 36. Horton (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 37. Conable (R) | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R |
| 38. Hastings (R) | W | — | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W |
| 39. McCarthy (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 40. Smith (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 41. Dulski (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Jones (D) | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Fountain (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Henderson (D) | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Galifianakis (D) | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W |
| 5. Mizell (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W |
| 6. Preyer (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | R |
| 7. Lennon (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 8. Ruth (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 9. Jonas (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W |
| 11. Taylor (D) | W | R | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | W |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Andrews (R) | W | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R |
| 2. Kleppe (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| **OHIO** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Taft (R) | W | — | R | W | — | R | R | R | — | R |
| 2. Clancy (R) | W | W | R | R | W | — | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Whalen (R) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 4. McCulloch (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Latta (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | W | W |
| 6. Harsha (R) | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 7. Brown (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | R | R |
| 8. Betts (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 9. Ashley (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 10. Miller (R) | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W |
| 11. Stanton (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12. Devine (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 13. Mosher (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 14. Ayres (R) | W | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W |
| 15. Wylie (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | R | R |
| 16. Bow (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W |
| 17. Ashbrook (R) | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 18. Hays (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | — | W | R |
| 19. Kirwan (D) | R | — | — | — | — | — | R | — | — | R |
| 20. Feighan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 21. Stokes (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 22. Vanik (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 23. Minshall (R) | W | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | — |
| 24. Lukens (R) | W | R | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | R |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Belcher (R) | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Edmondson (D) | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | R | W | R |
| 3. Albert (D) | R | R | W | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Steed (D) | R | R | W | W | R | W | W | — | W | R |
| 5. Jarman (D) | W | W | R | R | W | W | R | W | W | W |
| 6. Camp (R) | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |

## Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was Paired Right.
W Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
— Absent and not paired.
* Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OREGON** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Wyatt (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R | R |
| 2. Ullman (D) | W | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W |
| 3. Green (D) | W | R | R | R | R | — | R | W | W | W |
| 4. Dellenback (R) | W | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Barrett (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R |
| 2. Nix (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Byrne (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 4. Eilberg (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Green (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Yatron (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 7. Williams (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | R | W |
| 8. Biester (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 9. Watkins (R) | W | W | R | W | R | — | R | W | — | W |
| 10. McDade (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 11. Flood (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R |
| 12. Whalley (R) | W | R | R | W | W | — | — | W | — | — |
| 13. Coughlin (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 14. Moorhead (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 15. Rooney (D) | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 16. Eshleman (R) | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 17. Schneebeli (R) | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| 18. Corbett (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R | R |
| 19. Goodling (R) | — | W | W | — | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 20. Gaydos (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 21. Dent (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | — | R |
| 22. Saylor (R) | R | W | R | R | W | W | R | W | R | R |
| 23. Johnson (R) | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 24. Vigorito (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 25. Clark (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R |
| 26. Morgan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 27. Fulton (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. St. Germain (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Tiernan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rivers (D) | — | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | — | W |
| 2. Watson (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Dorn (D) | R | R | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Mann (D) | W | R | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Gettys (D) | W | R | W | R | W | — | W | W | W | W |
| 6. McMillan (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Reifel (R) | W | R | — | W | R | — | W | — | — | W |
| 2. Berry (R) | W | W | — | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Quillen (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Duncan (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Brock (R) | W | W | R | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Evins (D) | R | — | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| 5. Fulton (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | R |
| 6. Anderson (D) | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| 7. Blanton (D) | R | R | W | R | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 8. Jones (D) | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | — | W | R |
| 9. Kuykendall (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | — | W |
| **TEXAS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Patman (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| 2. Dowdy (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 3. Collins (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Roberts (D) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 5. Cabell (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 6. Teague (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W |
| 7. Bush (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W |
| 8. Eckhardt (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 9. Brooks (D) | R | R | W | W | R | — | R | R | W | R |
| 10. Pickle (D) | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R |
| 11. Poage (D) | W | R | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W |
| 12. Wright (D) | R | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | R |
| 13. Purcell (D) | — | R | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W |
| 14. Young (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | R |
| 15. de la Garza (D) | R | R | W | W | W | W | — | R | W | R |
| 16. White (D) | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | R | R | R |
| 17. Burleson (D) | W | W | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 18. Price (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 19. Mahon (D) | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | — |
| 20. Gonzalez (D) | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | R | R | R |
| 21. Fisher (D) | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| 22. Casey (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | R |
| 23. Kazen (D) | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | R | W | R |
| **UTAH** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Burton (R) | W | R | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Lloyd (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W |
| **VERMONT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Stafford (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Downing (D) | W | R | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W |
| 2. Whitehurst (R) | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R |
| 3. Satterfield (D) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 4. Abbitt (D) | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | — | — |
| 5. Daniel (D) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 6. Poff (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 7. Marsh (D) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 8. Scott (R) | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 9. Wampler (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pelly (R) | W | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | — | R |
| 2. Meeds (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Hansen (D) | R | R | W | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 4. May (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W |
| 5. Foley (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Hicks (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 7. Adams (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mollohan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 2. Staggers (D) | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Slack (D) | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | R |
| 4. Hechler (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Kee (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | R |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Schadeberg (R) | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | R | W |
| 2. Kastenmeier (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 3. Thomson (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | R | W |
| 4. Zablocki (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 5. Reuss (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R |
| 6. Steiger (R) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R | R |
| 7. Obey (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 8. Byrnes (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | R | W |
| 9. Davis (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | W |
| 10. O'Konski (R) | W | R | R | — | R | — | — | R | R | R |
| **WYOMING** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Wold (R) | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | — | W |

## 6. Peace Corps

The Peace Corps has made friends for America all over the world. It was one of the most popular new programs of the 1960s. Despite its success, some conservatives have sought to cut back its funding. Rep. Gross (R-Iowa) proposed an $11.1 million reduction in Peace Corps funds. His proposal was rejected 186-144, Sept. 8, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 7. Electoral College

The 1968 presidential election, with the threat that it would be thrown for decision into the U.S. House because of a third-party candidate, renewed interest in long-delayed electoral reform, primarily in direct election of the President and abolition of the Electoral College. The House Judiciary Committee reported a bill to this effect, backed by committee leaders of both parties.

The House eventually passed the committee bill but first had to deal with a proposal by Rep. Dennis (R-Ind.) which would have retained the Electoral College. The Dennis proposal was rejected 246-162, Sept. 18, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 8. Voting Rights

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 helped add one million voters to the registration rolls in seven southern states. It has been one of the most successful human rights laws of recent years.

Rep. Ford (R-Mich.) introduced—as a substitute for a simple five-year extension of the present act—an Administration proposal that seriously weakened voting rights protections by abolishing close supervision of Deep South states where in the past coercion and subterfuge had kept Negroes from voting. It was adopted 208-203, Dec. 11, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 9. School Desegregation

The House had voted to prevent HEW funds from being withheld from school districts with so-called "freedom of choice" plans. These plans are a device to avoid school desegregation. They have been ruled illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Later an effort was made to reverse the original House action. Rep. Flood (D-Pa.) tried to block this reversal but failed 216-181, Dec. 18, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 10. War on Poverty

The effort to scuttle the war on poverty has been constant. Despite this, the anti-poverty program has had some successes, and one reason for them has been the presence of a central authority, the Office of Economic Opportunity, that can coordinate the various anti-poverty programs.

Rep. Ayres (R-Ohio) tried to fragment the anti-poverty program by turning it over to the states and reducing the authority of the OEO. His plan was rejected, 231-163, Dec. 12, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.



# How Your Senators Voted

## 1. Filibuster Rule

The Senate muffed a chance to change its filibuster rule at the start of the 91st Congress. Shortly before he left office, Vice Pres. Humphrey ruled that only a majority vote was needed to act on a change in the Senate's rules at the start of a new Congress. If the Senate had sustained this ruling when it was appealed, the power of a minority to keep the majority from acting on legislation could have been curbed. But on Jan. 16, 1969, the Senate refused to sustain Humphrey's ruling by a 53-45 vote. For—right. Against—wrong.

## 2. Food Stamps

Millions of poor Americans are ill-fed. A proposal by Sen. McGovern (D-S.D.) called for free food stamps for families with monthly incomes under $60 and authorized $1.25 billion for this program for fiscal 1970. The proposal was accepted 54-40, Sept. 24, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong.

## 3. Poverty-Legal Services

Conservatives opposed to the war on poverty sought to give governors absolute veto power over legal services projects for the poor. A proposal by Sen. Murphy (R-Calif.) to this effect was approved 45-40, Oct. 14, 1969. For—wrong. Against—right. (Murphy's amendment was later knocked out of the final bill.)

## 4. Poverty—Funding

Congressional conservatives have steadily chipped away at funding for the war on poverty, reducing the effectiveness of its programs. An amendment by Sen. Nelson (D-Wis.), adding $400 million to the amount the Appropriations Committee had recommended, was approved 60-32, Dec. 16, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong.

## 5. School Desegregation

The House passed an amendment to prevent cutting federal funds to school districts refusing to desegregate. Despite Supreme Court decisions, the House plan said federal funds could not be denied school districts permitting so-called "freedom of choice" plans. Sen. Scott (R-Pa.) proposed an amendment to nullify the House action, and the Senate approved it, 52-37, Dec. 17, 1969. For — right. Against — wrong. (The House subsequently concurred. See House vote No. 9.)

## 6. Money for Cities

Many progressive programs have suffered deep fund cuts during 1969, among them programs to aid our choked, blighted cities. Sen. Hart (D-Mich.) tried to increase appropriations for urban renewal by $587.5 million. His proposal was rejected 36-34, Nov. 10, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong.

## 7. Haynsworth Nomination

A consistent pattern of anti-union decisions, hostility to civil rights progress and gross insensitivity to conflicts of interest led the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups to oppose Pres. Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court. On Nov. 21, 1969, the Senate rejected the nomination by a 55-45 vote. For—wrong. Against—right.

## 8. Tax Reform—Exemptions

The $600 personal income tax exemption has been long outdated and is obviously inadequate. As a major measure of tax reform—one of the biggest issues in Congress and the nation—Sen. Gore (D-Tenn.) proposed increasing the personal exemption to $800. The Senate approved the Gore amendment 58-37, Dec. 3, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong. (The final bill changed this to a three-step increase to $750.)

## 9. Tax Reform—Voter Registration

Some tax-exempt foundations help to finance voter registration activity, particularly among the rural and urban poor. They can continue to do so, for non-partisan registration drives carried on in two or more states, thanks to an amendment by Sen. Yarborough (D-Tex.). It was approved 53-35, Dec. 4, 1969. For —right. Against—wrong.

## 10. Tax Reform—Minimum Tax

For years, many wealthy individuals have ducked taxation entirely or, by using various tax loopholes, have paid absurdly little. Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass.) proposed a four-bracket graduated minimum tax to get a fair share of these escaping dollars in place of the inadequate five percent minimum tax approved by the Senate Finance Committee. However, the Kennedy proposal was rejected 52-24, Dec. 6, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong.

## 11. The Anti-COPE Amendment

Prompted by the National Right to Work Committee, Sen. Fannin (R-Ariz.) introduced an amendment to the tax bill to deny tax exemptions to presently exempt organizations which engage in political activities, even non-partisan registration drives. The Fannin proposal was aimed squarely at the labor movement. The amendment was rejected 59-27, Dec. 8, 1969. For—wrong. Against—right.

| | 1 Filibuster Rule | 2 Food Stamps | 3 Poverty-Legal Services | 4 Poverty—Funding | 5 School Desegregation | 6 Money for Cities | 7 Haynsworth Nomination | 8 Tax Reform—Exemptions | 9 Tax Reform—Voter Registration | 10 Tax Reform—Minimum Tax | 11 The Anti-COPE Amendment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allen (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | R | W | W | — |
| Sparkman (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | R | W | W | R |
| **ALASKA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gravel (D) | W | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | — | R |
| Stevens (R) | W | R | — | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | — |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fannin (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Goldwater (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | — | W |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulbright (D) | W | R | — | R | W | R | W | — | R | — | R |
| McClellan (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | R | W | — | W |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cranston (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R |
| Murphy (R) | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | — | W |
| **COLORADO** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allott (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R |
| Dominick (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodd (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Ribicoff (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boggs (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | R |
| Williams (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W |
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Gurney (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W | W |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Russell (D) | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W | W | — | W |
| Talmadge (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R |
| **HAWAII** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inouye (D) | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Fong (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | R | W | W | R |
| **IDAHO** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Church (D) | R | R | — | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R |
| Jordan (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percy (R) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| Smith (R) | * | R | — | R | W | W | W | W | R | — | R |
| **INDIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bayh (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | — | R |
| Hartke (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **IOWA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hughes (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R |
| Miller (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | R | W | R | W | W |
| **KANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dole (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Pearson (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | W |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook (R) | W | R | — | R | R | R | W | R | R | — | R |
| Cooper (R) | W | R | W | — | — | W | R | W | W | W | R |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellender (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R |
| Long (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W | R |
| **MAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muskie (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Smith (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | R |
| **MARYLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tydings (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Mathias (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy (D) | R | R | R | — | — | R | R | R | — | R | R |
| Brooke (R) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hart (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Griffin (R) | W | W | W | R | R | — | R | W | W | W | W |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McCarthy (D) | R | R | — | R | R | — | R | R | R | — | R |
| Mondale (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | — | R | R |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastland (D) | W | — | — | W | W | — | W | R | W | W | W |
| Stennis (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W |
| **MISSOURI** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eagleton (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R |
| Symington (D) | R | R | R | — | — | R | R | — | R | — | R |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MONTANA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mansfield (D) | W | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Metcalf (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | — |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curtis (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Hruska (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **NEVADA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bible (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | R |
| Cannon (D) | W | W | R | W | W | — | R | R | R | R | — |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McIntyre (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R |
| Cotton (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williams (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R |
| Case (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anderson (D) | R | R | R | — | — | W | R | — | — | — | — |
| Montoya (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | W | R |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goodell (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| Javits (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ervin, Jr. (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W |
| Jordan (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | R | W | W | W |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdick (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | W | R |
| Young (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W |
| **OHIO** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R |
| Saxbe (R) | R | R | R | — | R | — | R | W | W | — | W |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harris (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Bellmon (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | R | W | W |
| **OREGON** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hatfield (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R |
| Packwood (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schweiker (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R |
| Scott (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pastore (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R |
| Pell (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hollings (D) | W | R | W | R | W | — | W | R | — | W | W |
| Thurmond (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McGovern (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Mundt (R) | W | W | W | — | — | W | W | — | — | — | — |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gore (D) | W | — | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | — | R |
| Baker (R) | W | R | W | R | W | — | W | R | W | — | W |
| **TEXAS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarborough (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | — | R |
| Tower (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **UTAH** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moss (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Bennett (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| **VERMONT** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aiken (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | R |
| Prouty (R) | W | W | W | R | R | — | W | R | R | W | R |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byrd (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |
| Spong (D) | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | R | R | R | R |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson (D) | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Magnuson (D) | R | — | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byrd (D) | W | R | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | R |
| Randolph (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | R |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Proxmire (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R |
| **WYOMING** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McGee (D) | W | — | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R |
| Hansen (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W |

### Key to Symbols

- R — Voted Right or was Paired Right.
- W — Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
- — — Absent and not paired.
- * — Not in Congress at time.

***Meany Hits Double Standard:***

# Philadelphia Plan Held Tied Up With Nixon's Southern Strategy

*The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 12, 1970 on the "Philadelphia plan."*

**THE ONLY SOUND METHOD** to bring minority representatives into the skilled construction trades is the comprehensive program outlined by the building trades and backed up in every way by the AFL-CIO. That is the apprenticeship program, the inviting into the unions of the qualified journeymen under the same terms as anyone else and upgrading those already employed in the building trades at a lower category. This would take care of those who are above what we call apprenticeship age.

The Philadelphia plan is directed solely to construction, sponsored and financed in some way by the federal government. It can be applied only on a job basis, which means, in some cases, employment for a few months. It would not bring a single minority worker into the area labor force. If you want to help these minority people get into these jobs, you have got to get them into the area labor force.

**In this city there are thousands of building trades mechanics. They are here. The contractors know they are here. The unions know that they are here and there are some non-union people, of course. But they are here and they are available. And this is the establishment, if you want to put it that way. This is where you have got to get the minority workers, into that group, so that they will be available for employment when it comes along just the same as anyone else.**

When we contemplate the record of this Administration in the civil rights field, the softening on voters' rights, delayed desegregation of the schools in the South, the attempt to put Strom Thurmond's baby on the Supreme Court, the cutting back of programs that could be helpful to the black community—it would seem that this attempt to use the building trades as a whipping boy could be designed to give the Nixon Administration a few brownie points to offset their shortcomings in the civil rights area as a whole.

There is a rather strange contrast in the attitude of the Secretary of Labor as expressed in an interview just about three days ago. He pointed with pride to the increased minority employment in the three big textile giants in the Carolinas—J. P. Stevens, Burlington and Dan River Mills.

And they, of course, they have no Philadelphia plan for them. They have what they call a little persuasion. They got a promise that they would try to do something. So the report came in. In six months, minority employment in the mills of these groups—maybe 40 or 50 but controlled by these three companies—had risen nine-tenths of 1 percent, reaching an overall ratio as of Sept. 30 of 18.3 percent under the pressure of the Labor Dept.

Nobody would be ahead of them—no manufacturers, no industrial set up, not the auto workers or anyone else.

**And what does that mean? That means that the building trades of this country have provided more jobs for more minority people at manual occupations at high wages than any other industry in this country.**

Still, they try to make a whipping boy out of them because the percentage of the skilled trades is not as high as they would like to see it. Well, we would like to see it higher. And the unions in the skilled trades are doing what they can to make it higher.

But if they take the building trades and say, "oh, we don't want to talk about laborers; we don't want to talk about plasterers; we don't want to talk about bricklayers; we don't want to talk about anybody where the percentage is good. We only want to talk about those fellows like the plumber and the iron worker."

Well, why not try that on Mr. J. P. Stevens? Why not try that on Dan River Mills? And Burlington Industries? Why not break them down and find out how many white faces are at the top and how many black faces are at the top—among the skilled mechanics and the supervisory help.

No, this would not fit in with the "southern strategy," I am afraid.

**WE WELCOME** in the AFL-CIO any plan that will increase the number of minority group people in the highly skilled trades. We could use them. We need them. The Philadelphia plan, with its individual contract basis, will make no contribution whatsoever toward that end because it is quite possible for a contractor to fully comply with its commitments without bringing a single new employe into the area-wide job pool.

**So I can say to you we don't like this plan. We feel it is political in nature. We feel that it was set forth on the basis of very poor information. We are quite sure that it served its purpose when it got the Madison Avenue publicity job that was done on it. We, of course, will have to watch it and see how it goes. We won't get in its way. We know it will fall of its own dead weight.**

In the meantime, we expect to move forward on the plan that we have. We make no apology for our attitude and our work in this field. We make no attempt to deny that there was discrimination in unions—lots of unions in this country; that the trade union movement in this country really is a picture of the whole country. We have southern members. We have members with all sorts of prejudices, not just prejudice against the color of a person's skin. And we have unions that have lived in the fear of unemployment; fear of short work all their lives.

Those unions today have plenty of members in the minority groups. They are training them, training more and they are going to continue to do this . . . we are going to push forward on the plans that we have to bring new apprentices into this field, to upgrade those who are already working at the trade. . . . And we are going to try and upgrade those who have some knowledge and have had some experience and see if we can't bring them in as journeymen.

We are going to push forward with that program and we will just keep a wary eye on the Philadelphia plan.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE WORD "ECOLOGY,"** meaning the relationship between man and his environment, used to be a pretty fancy one but is now quite commonplace. It appears in many news stories that warn against man's destruction of the very earth on which he lives and the horrible toll of pollution on his health and living conditions.

**So aware have many Americans become of these warnings that headlines are daily appearing telling of the things that are likely to happen to us if we don't stop plundering and wasting our national resources, polluting our environment and the steps that we ought to take if we are to survive for very much longer.**

On top of all this has come greater awareness in Congress of the water and air pollution crimes that daily are being committed in the United States. As a result we have the Clean Water Restoration Bill of 1965 and the Clean Air Act of 1967 and numerous eloquent and convincing speeches in the Congressional Record about the evils of pollution.

All this should convince us that we are on our way to solving one of the most important problems of our times.

But, are we?

Experts in the field are far from convinced that we are.

They reason that we are not making substantial progress and that, in fact, there is still a slow, but continuing, deterioration of our environment.

**Their reasoning is based on the fact that our legislation, progressive though it may be, does not go far enough, does not provide proper nationwide or statewide standards, does not provide adequate enforcement and that to compound these weaknesses does not produce sufficient funds to meet the urgency of the job that is needed.**

Take the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1965. Originally, it was to have been funded at a rate of $1 billion for fiscal 1970 to aid cities to set up sewage disposal plants. Yet both the Johnson and later the Nixon Administrations asked for only $214 million.

"The Crusade for Clean Water," set up by organized labor and similar minded organizations persuaded Congress to appropriate $800 million, but there is no guarantee that Pres. Nixon will spend it all. Actually, it has been estimated that American cities need $5 billion a year to do the job right.

In addition, 1970 is the last year for which Congress has funds for implementation of the act. A new intense battle for renewed authorization is the prospect for this year.

**THE CLEAN AIR ACT** of 1967 is a measure that was supposed to clean up the air we breathe. Although cleaning up air pollution is not as costly to the government as cleaning up dirty water, less than $100 million has been appropriated, which is far from enough. Moreover, the act will terminate before June 30 of this year and will have to be extended. Another battle can be expected.

Now in conference in Congress is an oil pollution bill designed to prevent, among other things, the kind of oil spillage that brought disaster to beaches at Santa Barbara, Calif., and that frequently hits other beaches as careless or indifferent captains clean tankers at sea or dump bilge water without regard for what it will do to bird or fish life.

What is largely at stake is the willingness of Congress really to face up to the urgent demands of pollution control and cure, the willingness of states and local communities to do their share in improving conditions, not merely holding the line, and the determination of the Administration to do more than make eloquent promises of better days ahead.

**Perhaps, even more important, is the willingness of American industry to face up to the fact that it is the prime contributor to the degredation of our environment, to spend the money needed to clean up its own dirt and to support congressional legislation that is adequate to do the job in areas where industry cannot.**

Finally, on the personal level, there is the willingness of millions of Americans to forego throwing their beer cans out of car windows or leaving picnic grounds looking like the local dump.

***Biemiller Declares:***

# 'Vital Human Needs' at Stake In Congress-Nixon Showdown

**CONGRESS WILL NOT** be sidetracked from its drive to meet "really vital human needs" by threats of presidential vetoes or other attempts to clamp down on federal expenditures, organized labor's chief legislative director said.

That issue "will be joined—literally—on the opening day of Congress" when the Senate takes up the Labor-HEW appropriations bill "under the threat of veto by the President," said Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

**The Senate won't "back down," he predicted, saying it will "pass the bill in exactly the same form that it passed the House in late December." The two-thirds majority of both houses needed to override a veto "can be found," Biemiller said. He was interviewed on the AFL-CIO produced radio program, Labor News Conference.**

Biemiller said there may be "some slashes in the military budget and possibly the space budget" this year. "There is still a lot of fat" in those budgets, he noted, "particularly in Pentagon funds," and "there could also be very considerable savings" in research and development expenditures.

**"WE WELCOME** those savings and hope they will be translated into meeting social and economic needs" here in the United States, he asserted.

Biemiller, a former two-term congressman from Milwaukee, said that key AFL-CIO aims in Congress this year include improvement of social security protection for widows, the Hill-Burton Hospital Act and the welfare system.




**VETO THREATS** or other attempts to clamp down on federal expenditures won't sidetrack Congress from its drive to meet "really vital human needs," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Kenneth Crawford of Newsweek magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.




**BRONZE PLAQUE** dedicated at Temple University commemorates the historic International Labor Conference in 1944 which led to the adoption of ILO's Declaration of Philadelphia. From left are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Lee W. Minton and Jacob S. Potofsky, ILO Sec.-Gen. David A. Morse, Deputy Under Sec. of Labor George H. Hildebrand and U.S. employer delegates to the ILO Edwin P. Neilan and George Bucher.

# Historic ILO Doctrine Marked in Philadelphia

Philadelphia—In 1944 the International Labor Organization convened in Temple University's Mitten Hall to adopt the far-reaching Declaration of Philadelphia.

Today, a plaque presented recently by the AFL-CIO commemorates the site of the historic meeting. The plaque is the result of a proposal adopted last May at the conclusion of the International Conference on Human Rights, Human Resources and Social Progress, which also convened at the university during the 50th anniversary of the founding of the ILO.

**University Pres. Paul R. Anderson noted in an address at the unveiling of the plaque that the Declaration of Philadelphia is totally relevant to today's problems.**

The declaration reads in part that the ILO recognizes a solemn obligation to further programs that will achieve:

"Full employment and the raising of standards of living . . . policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all . . . the effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining. . . ."

The declaration further calls for:

"The extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care.

"Adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations.

"Provision for child welfare and maternity protection.

"The provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture.

"The assurance of equality of education and vocational opportunity."

The declaration continues to express the timeless truths, Anderson added.

**"However, its timeliness is due also to the regrettable lag between humanity's advanced insights and its all too recalcitrant resolve to act on them," he lamented.**

Among dignitaries present for the unveiling was Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the ILO, who later discussed his experiences in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize for the ILO in Oslo, Norway.

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Jacob S. Potofsky and Lee W. Minton represented the federation.

The plaque reads:

"On this site at Temple University there was convened the 26th session of the International Labor Conference which adopted on May 10, 1944, the Declaration of Philadelphia setting forth the principles of social justice that alone can safeguard lasting peace."

It also notes the 50th anniversary of the ILO and the awarding of the Nobel prize.

## Air Line Pilots Fill Public Relations Post

Francis E. Martineau has been named director of public relations for the Air Line Pilots, the union announced. He has been serving as executive director of a joint management-ALPA safety foundation. ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby said that Capt. Harry H. McKee, acting public relations director since the death of Edward Modes, will continue as the union's coordinator of field activities in the public relations department.

# *Air Line Union Talks Stalled With National*

Chicago — Air Line Employes have voted by an 8-1 ratio to strike National Airlines Jan. 30 unless the big air carrier begins bargaining in good faith on a contract for 3,500 station agents, ticket and reservations agents and clerical workers.

The legal path to a strike was cleared Dec. 30 when the National Mediation Board withdrew a proffer of arbitration. After the strike authorization vote the board called an emergency meeting of both sides but the strike deadline still stands, under the Railway Labor Act.

National also is engaged in a labor dispute with the Machinists. Management locked out 1,000 ground service crews Jan. 21, 1969, and has refused to reinstate them in spite of an order by the 5th U.S. Court of Appeals, New Orleans.

Its plans for Miami-London flights have been delayed by the refusal of British airline unions to handle National flights into London.

*Unemployment Rate Holds:*

# Stalled Job Growth Signals Showdown

Signs of a slowdown in the nation's economy were apparent in December even though the overall unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.4 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

A "year in review" analysis, released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with its monthly report, also brought into focus a lag that began in mid-1968. **(Story, Page 1.)**

The monthly report revealed that non-farm payroll employment in December totaled about 70.6 million seasonally adjusted, a decrease of about 14,000 from November.

Modest job gains in state and local government (40,000) and services (25,000) were offset by declines in trade (40,000), construction (15,000) and manufacturing (30,000).

**It was the fourth successive monthly drop in factory employment and most of the decrease, as it has been in recent months, was in the vital durable goods industries.**

After allowance for strikes, BLS said, payroll employment rose by only 375,000 in the second half of 1969, compared with a 1.5 million increase during the first half of the year.

### At Standstill

"Since October, payroll employment has been at a virtual standstill," the bureau observed.

The December report also showed a continued drag in the workweek and earnings, which the Labor Dept. has in the past cited as evidence of an economic slowdown.

The seasonally adjusted average workweek for rank-and-file workers was down one-tenth of an hour to 37.5 hours. Since September the workweek has fallen by three-tenths of an hour. It is at its lowest level since the government started keeping such statistics in 1964.

The average workweek in manufacturing rose by one-tenth of an hour to 40.6 hours seasonally adjusted but the figure still remained below what it was earlier in 1969, BLS said.

Overtime hours in manufacturing dropped one-tenth of an hour to 3.4 hours. With the exception of April 1968 when work hours were abbreviated by civil disturbances, factory overtime was at lowest level in two years.

Harold Goldstein, assistant BLS commissioner, noted that all of the decline in factory overtime occurred in the durable goods sector. Since September, overtime in durables has dropped by a full half-hour.

**Average hourly earnings for rank-and-file workers were down 1 cent from November to $3.11, after climbing by 1 cent between October and November. Average weekly earnings rose slightly to $117.25 in December due mainly to the slightly longer workweek in manufacturing.**

Although the overall jobless rate was the same as in November, the BLS report pointed to increases in several key rates for individual groups.

The rate for blue-collar workers edged up one-tenth of 1 percent to 4.3 percent. This rate was up seven-tenths of 1 percent from December 1968.

### Higher Rate

BLS also reported that the jobless rate for non-farm laborers—the unskilled category among blue-collar workers—rose by two-tenths of 1 percent to 7.2 percent in December, 1.1 percent higher than the same month in 1968.

In manufacturing, the jobless rate was 3.7 percent last month, down one-tenth of 1 percent from November but still nine-tenths of 1 percent above December 1968.

**The unemployment rate for teenagers (11.9 percent) was up three-tenths of 1 percent from November. On the other hand, the rate for Negro workers (5.5 percent) was down by seven-tenths of 1 percent.**

Jobless rates for adult men (2.2 percent), adult women (3.4 percent) and white workers (3.2 percent) were virtually unchanged over the month.

The civilian labor force was 81.5 million seasonally adjusted in December, up about 250,000 from November and 600,000 over the year.

# *'69 Employment Pickup Falters After Hefty Surge in First Half*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Unemployment rates in 1969 for adult men (2.2 percent) and adult women (3.7 percent) were virtually unchanged from 1968. The high jobless rate for teenagers improved slightly, dropping from 12.7 to 12.2 percent.

Although the non-white unemployment rate dropped more sharply than that for whites in 1969, it remained more than double the white rate, as it has been for recent years.

### Slight Decline

The non-white rate declined from 6.7 percent in 1968 to 6.4 percent in 1969, while the white rate edged down insignificantly from 3.2 to 3.1 percent.

**Unemployment averaged about 2.8 million for the year, the same as in 1968. In both years the total broke down about the same—1 million adult men, 1 million adult women, and 850,000 teenagers.**

The number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer fell by 35,000 in 1969 to 375,000. The average duration of joblessness for those out of work dropped from 8.5 to 7.9 weeks.

Total employment averaged about 77.9 million last year, about 2 million more than in 1968, although as the Labor Dept. pointed out, most of the gain occurred in the first half of the year.

The increase exceeded that of 1968 and 1967 but about matched growth achieved in 1966 and 1965, BLS said.

Harold Goldstein, assistant BLS commissioner, pointed out that adult women workers accounted for 1.1 million of the 2 million increase in jobs even though they make up only about a third of the labor force. Adult men accounted for 530,000 of the increase and teenagers about 340,000.

Non-farm payroll employment averaged 70.1 million in 1969, an increase of about 2.3 million over the previous year. The increase was slightly above the gains of 1968 and 1967 but nearly a million less than in 1966.

### Growth Areas

All major industry divisions showed employment growth, but services, trade and government accounted for most of the total advance in keeping with a trend of recent years.

**Manufacturing jobs increased by about 350,000 in 1969 to an average of 20.1 million for the year. Although the increase was greater than 1968's, it was below the average 485,000 annual increase for 1961-1968.**

In the case of payroll employment, the report also showed most of the gain occurred in the first half of the year. It cited a 140,000 year-to-year gain in construction, "all of which occurred in the first half of 1969."

The average workweek for rank-and-file production workers declined for the fourth consecutive year, edging down one-tenth of 1 hour in 1969 to 37.7 hours.

### Earnings Up

Gross weekly earnings for these workers averaged $114.60 for the year, up $6.90 from 1968. The gain was attributed entirely to a rise of 19 cents in average hourly earnings.

**The civilian labor force averaged 80.7 million for a pickup of 2 million over the 1968 average, the largest annual increase since 1947.**

However, the Labor Dept. said that "the bulk of the increase occurred early in the year, when tight labor market conditions and favorable employment opportunities drew a large number of workers into the labor force."

Noting that three-fourths of the labor force advance took place among women and teenagers, the department said that the increase for adult males—about 500,000—"represented their smallest proportion of overall labor force growth since 1966 when there was a decline in the civilian labor force."

## *Meany Hails King For Aid to Labor*

**The late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had a "fundamental belief in the common cause of the civil rights and labor movements," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.**

**In a birthday tribute to the slain leader, Meany recalled King's "eloquent" statement of this principle to the 1961 AFL-CIO convention and stressed that King was in Memphis "to help support AFL-CIO members on strike for human dignity" when he was shot.**

**King, along with "our mutual great friend," A. Philip Randolph, demonstrated that "when civil rights groups and organized labor work together in a non-violent way for human betterment, both win—and America wins."**

Meany Calls Quotas Unworkable:

# Philadelphia Plan Assailed As Masking Rights Retreat

(Continued from Page 1)

job that was done on it." In actual practice, he said, the plan "will fall of its own dead weight."

"Perhaps the greatest drawback to the plan," he said, "is that it diverts attention from the real solid task of training and qualifying minority workers for a permanent place in the ranks of skilled workers, available and qualified for employment on all of the construction work in an area, not just the federally-financed work."

Such a solution is offered, Meany said, by the Apprenticeship Outreach program inaugurated by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates two and one-half years ago. In contrast to Outreach, he said, the Philadelphia plan has these shortcomings:

- The plan applies only to construction work and then on a job basis, which could mean employment for only a few months, while making no provision for getting minority-group members into permanent places in the area work force.
- A contractor could comply with the Philadelphia plan by transfering workers from private jobs to government jobs, without bringing any new workers into the work force at all.
- A "good-faith" effort is all that is needed for compliance, and a contractor could dismiss the responsibility with "one phone call to some source."

**"The only sound method to bring minority representatives into the skilled construction trades is the comprehensive program outlined by the Building Trades and backed up in every way by the AFL-CIO," Meany said. "Even Sec. Shultz, after singing the praises of this [Philadelphia] plan, recognized its limitations just a few days ago when he strongly endorsed what he called an area-wide, multi-employer program.**

"This is what we have. This is what Outreach is. But it was started under a previous Administration. It started under a different Secretary of Labor, and of course, it doesn't have the attraction of being something that can be attributed to this Administration," Meany observed causticly.

"And when we contemplate the record of this Administration in the civil rights field—the softening on voters' rights, delayed desegregation of the schools in the South, the attempt to put Strom Thurmond's baby on the Supreme Court, the cutting back of programs that could be helpful in the black community—it would seem that this attempt to use the Building Trades as a whipping boy could be designed to give the Nixon Administration a few Brownie points to offset their shortcomings in the civil rights area as a whole."

### *Recession, Inflation At the Same Time?*

**The Nixon Administration's anti-inflation policy isn't working because the key problem is "profit inflation," not catch-up wages, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.**

**In answer to a question at the National Press Club, he warned that the Administration policy could bring about "a very strange phenomenon—a recession and inflation at the same time."**

**While "that's going to take a lot of doing," Meany observed, "it looks like Nixon may be able to do it."**

Meany also contrasted the Administration's attitude toward the Building Trades with its approach to three big textile firms in the Carolinas—J. P. Stevens, Burlington and Dan River Mills. He said Shultz had pointed with pride to a six-month report that minority employment in those mills had risen nine-tenths of 1 percent, reach an overall ratio as of Sept. 30 of 18.3 percent under the pressure of the Labor Dept. "Big Deal. They came up to 18.3 percent in their employment of minority groups. This could be compared to the employment in Philadelphia of the Building Trades of over 30 percent minority-group members."

**But the 30 percent minority-group involvement in the trades in Philadelphia is called meaningless, Meany noted, because it includes the membership in the "trowel trades," while the Philadelphia plan is "directed especially to iron workers, plumbers, carpenters, steam fitters, sheet metal workers and electricians."**

Meany said the charge is often made that blacks are not admitted to the highly-skilled trades but only to the low-wage, dirty jobs. "First of all," he went on, "there are no low-wage jobs in the building trades. Lower paid at $7 an hour is not too much lower paid. And as far as dirty jobs are concerned, there are no clean jobs. They are all dirty."

Meany called for a similar breakdown by skills on employes of the southern textile mills. "Well, this isn't done," he said. "They don't break down the figures. They take the whole thing en masse and if you took the whole thing en masse, the Building Trades would be No. 1 in this area in the country.

"Nobody would be ahead of them—no manufacturers, no industrial set-up, not the auto workers or anyone else.

**"Still, they try to make a whipping boy out of them because the percentage of the skilled trades is not as high as they would like to see," Meany said. "We would like to see it higher and the unions in skilled trades are doing what they can to make it higher."**

And if breakdowns according to skills are going to be made, Meany said he'd like to see the same done for the textile mills, but "this would not fit in with the southern strategy" of the Administration.

Meany also refuted the figures of minority-group membership in the Philadelphia Building Trades on which the Philadelphia plan was based. The Labor Dept. set the figures for the Iron Workers at 12 minority-group members out of 850, or 1.4 percent.

"Our official union records show a different picture," Meany said. "We show that there is not one Iron Worker local union in Philadelphia, there are five. The total membership is not 850, it is 3,575, of whom 690, or 19 percent, are from minority groups."

**He also challenged the statement that 302 Iron Workers from minority groups were available for union membership in Philadelphia. Meany said the union president John H. Lyons, wrote to Shultz asking for names and addresses and pledging that these persons would be given every assistance in securing employment.**

Shultz responded that it would be impractical to provide the names, Meany said, "because of the nature of the information-gathering techniques used by the Dept. of Labor." Meany said it therefore "seems reasonable to suggest that the Secretary of Labor might look over the fact-finding process that prevails in his department."

He said the labor movement had no apology to make for its commitment to civil rights and the stories which said the Philadelphia plan was splitting labor away from civil rights groups were not true. Meany traced labor's close ties with civil rights groups in various legislative programs, including its 1963 insistence on getting a fair employment practices clause into civil rights legislation at a time when the Kennedy Administration gave up on being able to get it passed.

The clause was included in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Meany said, but the power to issue cease-and-desist orders to enforce it was stricken from the bill. That fight is still going on, he said.

**"At the present time, the AFL-CIO and all of the civil rights groups are fighting side by side to re-establish these powers under the bill and the Nixon Administration, including the Secretary of Labor and the Assistant Secretary of Labor, are opposing these powers."**

In contrast to the publicity surrounding the Philadelphia plan, Meany said the Outreach Program is progressing steadily, with minority-group participation in apprenticeship up to 9.4 percent from the 2.5 percent of 1960.



**VOTER REGISTRATION** efforts of organized labor for the 1970 elections are discussed by LaRoy H. Purdy, assistant to the president of the Communications Workers, and national COPE Dir. Al Barkan, right. Purdy is on loan to the AFL-CIO to direct the COPE registration campaign. He held the same post in 1968 when 4.5 million persons were added to voter rolls.

# Chicago Minorities Pact Hailed as Key to Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Meany noted that the agreement is "substantially in line" with the policy set by the building trades unions at the department's recent convention "and with the continuing policy of the AFL-CIO."

He promised the continuing cooperation of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights in making the program work.

**"The Chicago agreement may well serve as a guide to Building Trades councils in other areas as they implement your convention policy," Meany added.**

He suggested that the department send copies of the agreement to its affiliated councils "for their study and consideration, for it is a worthy extension of Operation Outreach, which has already proven itself."

**Six Months of Negotiations**

In Chicago, delegates to the Building Trades Council unanimously endorsed the plan. Its key points had been proposed earlier by the unions and employers, but rejected last fall by the community action coalition. With help from Mayor Richard J. Daley, talks were resumed and agreement reached, ending six months of sometimes bitter confrontation.

Robert McGlotten of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights helped bridge the gap between the black community groups and the construction industry unions and employers.

With the proviso "if general business conditions permit," the parties to the agreement "hope to achieve . . . over a period of not more than five years, a level of minority group employes proportionate to their percent in the community at large."

**It stresses that neither skill standards nor collective bargaining provisions will be discarded or diluted in working toward greater minority group employment.**

The first-stage target of 4,000 jobs contemplates:

- Recruitment of 1,000 workers, already possessing the skills of their trade, who will be accepted into the unions as full journeymen.

Last September, before the community action coalition agreed to the program, a construction industry labor-management committee opened a recruitment center for journeymen in the black community.

- Workers with at least two years of experience in a craft but with less than journeymen skills will work a 30-day probationary period and then be slotted into the appropriate step of the apprenticeship scale, as determined by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the craft. Alternatively, a special training program will be set up.
- Inexperienced young men from 17 to 23 would be eligible for a one-month pre-apprenticeship training program, similar to the Outreach program, to prepare them for apprenticeship tests.
- An on-the-job training program in industries where this is practicable for persons who do not wish to take the apprenticeship test or who fail the test.

**The community groups would be expected to recruit applicants for the various programs—a source of difficulty in earlier efforts to increase minority membership in the skilled crafts. Applicants would have had to have been residents of Chicago for over one year.**

An administrative committee for the program will include two union representatives, two employer representatives, two coalition representatives and the mayor or his designated representative. Each craft would have its own operations committee of four coalition representatives (who would be expected to be knowledgeable in the craft or industry involved) and two representatives each from the union and employers.

**Fund-Raising Operations**

Any action by the administrative committee would require approval by at least five of the seven members. The committee's functions would include fund-raising to finance the programs developed by the operations committees, including recruitment, counseling and staffing.

Thomas J. Murray, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, termed the agreement "historic." He added:

"We are confident that if economic conditions permit, we will move ahead rapidly in bringing more minority youth into our industry. We will do this without diluting our standards, conditions and agreements."

# Gerard Rancourt Dies, Canadian Labor Official

Montreal—Gerard Rancourt, 52, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, died here Jan. 12 following a lengthy illness. He had been elected to the CLC office in May 1968 and his last official duty was to represent the CLC as the fraternal delegate to the recent AFL-CIO convention.

His union activities dated from 1947 when he became an organizer for the Clothing Workers. Prior to that he had served in World War II with the Royal Canadian Air Force and as an organizer in the political field for the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation.

**He later joined the staff of the Textile Workers Union of America and was active in organizing throughout Quebec, becoming secretary of the Montreal Labor Council and the Quebec Federation of Labor.**

CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald said in tribute: "He made a great contribution to the Canadian labor movement at both the national and international levels. Few individuals have been so well equipped to serve in developing understanding and cooperation between the trade union members in Quebec and those in other parts of the country."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland sent messages of condolences to Mrs. Rancourt and to Sec.-Treas. William Dodge of the CLC.

Meany and Kirkland noted that Rancourt "made a valued contribution" as a fraternal delegate to the AFL-CIO convention. "He was a warm and fine man and we shall miss his friendship," they added.

*Kirkland Tells Seminar:*

# Need for Mediators Likely to Increase

Orlando, Fla.—The changing nature of the workforce isn't likely to put professional mediators out of work during the decade ahead, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland assured the staff of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

In fact, there may be more need than ever for the practical, "unpolarized" middleman who is armed with "a thick hide." But the mediator's concern, Kirkland suggested, will more than ever be directed to the still growing areas of public employment and other service fields.

### Others From AFL-CIO

Kirkland was keynote speaker for labor at a week-long seminar for the federal mediation staff. AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher also addressed the group and other sessions were scheduled to hear Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes and AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, along with business and government officials.

**During the 1970s, Kirkland predicted, "the proportion of the workforce that makes its living from private, profit-making industries will continue to decline."**

The non-military, private sector of the economy actually stopped producing new jobs—except for replacement turnover—some 20 years ago, Kirkland noted. And "in large areas of manufacturing, mining and transportation, private industry has been engaged instead in the process of destroying jobs—particularly blue-collar jobs."

Within the shrinking or static sectors of private industry, he observed, the proportion of supervisory, professional, technical and white collar jobs is rising at the expense of production and maintenance workers.

"In terms of employment, the growth industries of today and tomorrow will be in the public, nonprofit and service sectors," Kirkland stressed.

That's the growth sector in union organizing as well, he said, and during the 1970s will be where the action is "in terms of organization, collective bargaining and disputes."

**"Money in the pay envelope" will continue to be the top issue in bargaining, Kirkland predicted. But increased leisure time will "assume a growing importance."**

The workyear has already been reduced by more paid vacations and holidays and "this broad trend will continue," Kirkland suggested. He added, "It may well translate itself into a broad new movement to reduce the workday or workweek and give impetus to a drive for the four-day week."

### Unions Will Adapt

Within the trade union movement itself, Kirkland saw continued adaptation to the "continuing concentration of industrial power and the growth of conglomerate and multinational corporations."

The trade union response, he said, is likely to include mergers, broadening of jurisdictions and coordination of bargaining and other functions among unions.

**In all phases of American life, he suggested, there is need for the special talents and skills of the mediator.**

"The greater the tendency towards polarization in our society—the more energetic the militancy, the more rabid the commitment, the harder the position and the less negotiable the demands—the more crucial becomes the presence of . . . the practical person, unintoxicated with sacred principles and zealous only for a resolution of the immediate issue at hand."

It may be "unfashionable," Kirkland noted, but "most of our ends must be gained, sooner or later, by the process of negotiation, compromise and agreement."



**CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES** affecting labor and the nation are covered during a four-day seminar at the Labor Studies Center for the federation's Executive Council and members of its civil rights committee. Addressing this session is Prof. F. Ray Marshall of the University of Texas. Other lecturers included Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) and key officials in labor and government.

# *States Fail to Give Needed Boosts In Jobless Benefits and Injury Pay*

Changes made by 1969 state legislatures in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation laws have made little progress toward achieving benefit standards urged by every President since Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Failure of the states to advance significantly in either area is revealed in articles in the January issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the publication of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The articles are based on surveys conducted by Joseph A. Hickey, an unemployment insurance specialist in the Manpower Administration, and Florence C. Johnson, a labor standards adviser with the Office of Employment Standards.

**The standards, most recently urged by the Nixon Administration, call for states to pay benefits for both unemployment and on-the-job injuries that are equal to at least two-thirds of the average gross weekly wages of all covered employes in the state.**

The AFL-CIO has long maintained that these and other standards for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation must be established under federal law if workers are to be adequately protected.

Hickey's survey revealed that despite changes enacted by 41 state legislatures in 1969 there are now only three states that pay maximum jobless benefits meeting the two-thirds standard: Connecticut, Hawaii and Rhode Island.

The survey shows, in fact, that only 21 states pay maximum benefits that meet a standard of one-half the average gross weekly wages of covered employes. Only two additional states came into that category as the result of 1969 legislation.

In other areas, Hickey reported that 17 states increased maximum jobless benefits; nine states made changes in disqualification sections of their laws; and many states made amendments related to qualifying, financing and administration.

**He noted that there was "little significant activity" by the states to bring additional workers under unemployment insurance. About 17 million workers are not covered by jobless benefits.**

After comparing current state unemployment insurance laws with those existing at the end of 1967, Hickey concluded "that improvements have not kept pace with changing economic conditions."

In her article, Mrs. Johnson pointed out that by the end of 1969 only six states—Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—met the two-thirds standard for workmen's compensation benefits.

"In addition to providing adequate cash benefits," Mrs. Johnson wrote, "an effective workmen's compensation law should limit the waiting period between the time of injury and the payment of benefits to three days or less, with retroactive payment to date of injury if disability continues for two weeks."

**Prior to 1969, she said, only seven states met this standard—Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—and only Minnesota and Montana joined the list in 1969.**

The most significant changes in workmen's compensation laws, Mrs. Johnson said, included improvements in occupational disease coverage and Wyoming's extension of its law to cover such diseases. It had been the only state without such coverage.

Also, she noted that West Virginia, New Mexico and Ohio extended their laws to cover "black lung" disease among coal miners and that Nebraska, New Hampshire and New Mexico enacted new rehabilitation benefits for injured workers being retrained.

1-17-70

# Strike Time Shows Sharp Drop for 1969

Strike man-days "declined substantially" in 1969 in comparison with the past two years, according to preliminary estimates of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Time lost because of work stoppages amounted to 23 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total working time compared with 28 one-hundredths of 1 percent in 1968 and 25 one-hundredths of 1 percent in 1967.

Although the number of new stoppages, 5,600, was a record high in 1969, the number of workers involved in strikes, 2.5 million, was about 100,000 less than those involved in work stoppages in 1968.

Also, BLS said, the 45 million man-days attributed to 1969 strikes was well below the 1968 decade-high of 49 million.

The largest strike in 1969, that of 150,000 workers against General Electric Co., was still in effect at the end of the year, BLS noted. Other large strikes affected petroleum refining (49,000 workers) and the bituminous coal industry (46,000 workers).

# *Defense Dept. Accused of Double Standard on Labor*

**Orlando, Fla.—AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher accused the Defense Dept. of a double standard towards unions and collective bargaining.**

**When a union is strong enough to shut down production of an item the department needs, Kircher noted, Defense Dept. officials will "in a very friendly manner" ask the union for special relief in the name of "national security." And normally the union tries to cooperate.**

**But, Kircher told a staff seminar of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, the department takes a different attitude to a struggling union like the Farm Workers, whose strength lies in public support of a consumer boycott.**

**By vastly increasing its purchases of grapes since the boycott started, "the Defense Dept. has become a major adversary on the side against the workers' right to have a union."**

**The department's excuse, Kircher observed, is "that they just discovered that our men in the armed forces like grapes."**

## United Air Lines Pact Includes 40% Package

Chicago — The Air Line Employes signed a new three-year contract giving United Air Lines flight simulator operators a wage and benefit package of 40 percent over three years.

Pres. Victor J. Herbert said management agreed to a top monthly wage of $1,139, or $13,668 a year by 1972. Lead men will get an additional $50 a month to a new top of $14,268, he said. Other improvements include a ninth paid holiday, better vacations, a comprehensive dental plan and improved insurance and pension benefits.

The union bargains for more than 10,000 employes of nine major airlines. It is an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots.

# Number of Poor Drops But Negro Families Lag

The number of poor persons and families in the United States declined in the 1960s but Negroes did not emerge from poverty as rapidly as whites, according to a study published by the Bureau of the Census.

It totaled the number of poor persons at 25.4 million in 1968, a drop of 14.1 million from 1959, and poor families at about 5 million in 1968, down 3.3 million from 1959.

The bureau defines the poor as those living on income that is less than poverty levels set for single persons and families of various sizes in cities and on farms.

Its formula for setting poverty levels was recently revised and updated to give added weight to changes in the cost of living. The poverty threshold for a non-farm family of four was $3,553 in 1968 and $2,973 in 1959; the corresponding figures for such a family on the farm were $3,020 in 1968 and $2,081 in 1959.

**In enlarging on the picture of poverty in the nation, the study noted that Negro families made up about 27 percent of the total of poor families in 1968, while in 1959 they constituted about 22 percent of the total.**

Also, the bureau pointed out, there was a 42 percent drop between 1959 and 1968 in the number of white families living in poverty, while the decline for poor Negro families was only 27 percent.

The study further showed that poor white families are not as deeply impoverished as poor Negro families:

In 1968, incomes received by poor white families were, on the average, $900 below the poverty line, whereas the average deficit for Negro families was about $1,250.

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# Senate Defies Veto Threat, Hikes School, Health Fund




**DON'T BUY GE PRODUCTS,** shoppers on Long Island are urged by members of unions in the Long Island AFL-CIO. The unionists carried signs and handbilled shoppers at the Walt Whitman and Green Acres shopping centers at Huntington and Valley Stream, N.Y. They said customer reaction at the two centers was generally sympathetic to labor's nationwide boycott of GE, which forced 150,000 employes to strike for an acceptable contract.

## *Showdown Due On Vote to Override*

**By David L. Perlman**

Supporters of more money for education and health programs won a key vote in the Senate—74-17—and prepared for the showdown on overriding a presidential veto.

Despite the veto threat, a majority of Senate Republicans joined all Senate Democrats in passing the appropriations bill carrying $1.1 billion more than the President asked for aid to education and $200 million above his budget request for health programs.

Earlier, the House had approved the extra money by a 261-110 vote, also above the two-thirds majority that will be needed to override a veto.

**Republican congressional leaders and White House lobbyists are using a "back the President" argument in an effort to convince a substantial number of GOP congressmen to switch sides on the veto vote.**

Pres. Nixon is expected to veto the appropriations bill soon after it reaches his desk. The White House charged that it is too costly, "misdirected" and inflationary.

A strong coalition of education groups, including the AFL-CIO, has warned that schools across the nation will face a grave financial crisis without the money provided by the bill.

They answer the inflation argument by noting that Congress has already cut $5.6 billion from the President's budget request—more than four times the amount added for education and health.

The House will vote first on overriding the veto—on Jan. 29 according to a tentative timetable. If the veto is overridden there, the final showdown will be in the Senate.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, differences over language in an unrelated part of the appropriations bill had delayed sending the measure to the White House. However, the vote on approval of the money portion of the bill was firm and final.

The showdown over school funds

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## Budget Curb Key to Nixon 70s Program

**By Saul Miller**

Pres. Nixon said the 1970s presented the challenge to create a "new America," but warned that it would have to come about only through balanced federal budgets.

The President told the 91st Congress in his first State of the Union address that he was still awaiting congressional action on "more than two-score" legislative proposals he sent up in 1969 and said he will offer a "dozen more major programs" in the current session.

But his only specifics in a generally philosophical statement of the Administration's position on the new decade and the approach of the nation's 200th birthday was a doubling in the upcoming budget of funds on law enforcement and a five-year $10 billion program to build modern municipal waste treatment plants "in every place in America where they are needed."

**He said that in the areas of clean air, clean water, open spaces "I shall propose to Congress . . . the most comprehensive and costly program in this field ever in the nation's history."**

The President singled out three areas of "urgent priorities" in his to-be-proposed legislative program: total reform of the welfare system, reform of all institutions of govern-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

***'More Must Be Done':***

## Meany Asks Boost In GE Strike Funds

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

GE strikers need more money, and they need it now, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a letter to the officers of all national and international unions, state and city central bodies and directly affiliated local unions.

"The morale and fighting spirit of the strikers is wonderful," Meany reported. "During one of the most bitter winters in recent memory, the picket lines have remained solid and the strike will not be broken."

**Now, as the walkout of 150,000 members of 14 unions headed into its fourth month, "the needs of the strikers grow more acute, so more must be done."**

Speaking for the strikers and their families, the federation president said, "I want to warmly thank all who have given" to the AFL-CIO GE Strike Relief Fund.

He urged those unions that have not met the original quota of a donation of $1 per member to act quickly. He called on those unions that have surpassed their quota to "please try to help some more."

**Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland previously transmitted checks totaling $2 million to the strikers, but the need is mounting, they said, as GE continues to resist settlement of union contract proposals and pickets huddle around stoves and shanties at plant gates in 135 U.S. cities.**

Meanwhile negotiators for unions in the Coordinated Bargaining Committee, and management representatives met with Dir. J. Fred Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service at frequent intervals in New York City.

**Both sides agreed to Counts' request that they issue no public**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## DeAndrade Dies at 73, Led Pressmen

Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen and an AFL-CIO vice president, died unexpectedly Jan. 20 of an apparent heart seizure as he was returning from lunch to the union's Washington office. He was 73.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in messages of sympathy to the family and to IPPAU officers: "He was a great trade unionist and all of us who knew him share your sorrow."

**The federation leaders noted that DeAndrade had served his**

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## *Buying Power Of Workers Less in 1969*

**By Duane Emme**

The buying power of rank-and-file workers' pay checks was less in 1969 than in 1968 even though take-home pay averaged nearly 5 percent more over the year, the Labor Dept. reported.

The reason for this, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said, was the biggest annual leap in the cost of living since the Korean War inflation in 1951.

A BLS analysis of what happened to prices and earnings over the year accompanied its monthly reports for December.

**The Consumer Price Index rose six-tenths of 1 percent in December to 131.3 percent of**

*(Continued on Page 10)*

## Key Economic Indicators Back Up Labor Warnings of Recession Risk

The government's latest economic reports document repeated labor warnings on the "dangerous direction of Pres. Nixon's economic policies," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger declared.

Four key indicators showed the extent of the nation's economic slowdown, while another—the Consumer Price Index—told of a continuing rise in the cost of living.

Goldfinger, in examining the indicators and the further increase in the cost of living, said the reports prove that "unfortunately, the Administration's very tough squeeze on the American economy is continuing."

This squeeze, he said, "which includes tight money and the highest interest rates in 100 years spells further threats in 1970 to production and employment."

This economic picture underscored a recent remark by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that the nation could be heading for "a recession and inflation at the same time."

**The paradox is not without precedent, economists have pointed out. They recall that it occurred to some extent in the 1957-58 recession while Pres. Eisenhower was in the White House.**

In summary, this was the content of various reports:

*(Continued on Page 10)*

# Painters Shift Fund Assets to Housing Trust

Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters has announced that the union will soon begin allotting a fixed monthly percentage of the money that flows into its pension fund assets to the financing of new housing.

The allotment, to be determined by actuaries, will be made through the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust set up as a service to federation affiliates in investing pension, welfare and retirement funds in housing. All investments are placed exclusively in federally-insured or guaranteed mortgages.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chairman of the trust's board, called the Painters' plan an important step toward helping make the trust "a national force in the financing of vitally-needed, federally-insured housing."**

In announcing the union's plan, Raftery said, "We safely and easily can put our money to work in federally-insured mortgages and, simultaneously, create jobs for our members for years to come."

He expressed hope that unions not yet making use of the trust would do so since it offers "security, reasonable yield, social contribution and trade union self-interest, all in one package."



**THE TREASURY DEPT.'S** gold medal of merit was presented by Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for leadership in helping expand the department's U.S. Savings Bond payroll plan. Meany spoke at an annual meeting of the Treasury's Industrial Payroll Committee in Washington.

# Meany Renews Support For Bond Savings Plan

Labor is "proud of its association" with the U.S. Savings Bond payroll plan and will continue to devote its fullest efforts to expanding the program, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

At the same time, he pointed out, there must be "similar efforts" by businesses and the government if the plan is to be explained and extended to an increasing number of workers.

Meany spoke at the annual meeting of the U.S. Industrial Payroll Committee of the Dept. of Treasury where he was presented with the department's gold medal of merit for leadership in helping expand the Savings Bond program.

In making the presentation, Sec. of the Treasury David M. Kennedy said Meany's consistent support and leadership had helped to spread the plan to cover millions of workers in hundreds of industries.

An inscription accompanying the award praised Meany's "zeal" in backing Savings Bond purchases and encouraging the nation's workers to build personal security. "Both the labor community and the nation have benefited by his devoted service," it added.

**Meany said labor has supported the Savings Bond payroll plan "from its very beginning" because it is the easiest, most convenient way of regularly saving money for most wage and salary workers.**

Meany deplored the fact that at times during the past 20 years the interest rate on bonds lagged in comparison with rates on other investments, thus causing public interest in the purchase of the bonds to decline.

Noting that Congress recently raised the interest rate on the bonds from 4.25 to 5 percent to put them "at least within the range" of other rate returns on small investments, Meany said the job now is to revive public interest and involvement in the program.

**For its part, he said, the AFL-CIO will strive to get all of its affiliated unions, state and city central bodies to assist in obtaining bond payroll deduction plans for all of their members, as well as distribute information on the advantages of buying bonds.**

However, he continued, the business community must join the effort if the plans—which now cover only about 35 percent of workers in private employment—are to be extended to many additional employers.

"We of the AFL-CIO have an important stake in the program," Meany concluded. "Wage and salary workers are the major buyers of U.S. Savings Bonds. . . . I can assure you that we will do our part in helping to expand this program of investment in the future of America."

# Health Cost Challenged At Consumer Assembly

American consumers aren't getting their money's worth for their health care dollar, Consumer Assembly '70 was told.

Nelson Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, said at the three-day conference that the U.S. health care system does, however, do very well what it is designed to do: make money for the holders of medical degrees.

**"The system operates largely as a profit-making industry," he stressed, calling it an antiquated, piecework set-up functioning in an era when a modern, comprehensive system is needed.**

Cruikshank's remarks came during a panel discussion on "The Consumer's Stake in Health Services," moderated by Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. The conference was sponsored by the Consumer Federation of America.

"The consumer is at the mercy of today's inadequate health care system," Cruikshank said, because he cannot judge the quality of care he is getting.

It has been evident for more than a generation that prepaid group practice by doctors and other health professionals is far more efficient than the current fee-for-service health care system, Cruikshank noted, but only in recent years has this concept received serious consideration.

Meanwhile, it has become more and more obvious that the present system brutally excludes those most in need of services, he said.

Thomas G. Moore, Jr., executive director of the labor-backed California Council for Health Plan Alternatives, said that even though the consumer is spending more for health care, he is getting less. This is because the system is organized for practically every purpose except patient care, he added.

**"In California, where organized labor spends approximately $750 million annually for health in negotiated benefits, we find we are bargaining every year for more and more money for health just to stay even," he said.**

Moore predicted that a national health insurance program will be adopted within a few years.

"Health care is a right of all Americans. Congress has said so," he stressed.

The organization of the health industry will depend on consumer action at the community level, Moore said in declaring that "it is time for the rising consumer demand for more and better health services to become specific."

In other areas of consumer affairs, speaker after speaker at the assembly called on the 750 delegates to take up the challenge to spearhead a new "coalition of concern" in the decade ahead.

Consumers were urged to organize themselves politically in order to change the way economic decisions are made in the nation.

**The conference was transformed into a special hearing of the consumer subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee with Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) as acting chairman.**

Speakers asked Congress to add "truth-in-pricing" requirements to the Fair Packaging & Label Act of 1966.

Such a provision would require retailers to list the price per pound, pint or other appropriate unit of packaged groceries.

Mrs. Doris Behre, president of the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council, testified that a one-eighth ounce of chives sells in the supermarkets for 69 cents. At this rate, it would cost $88.32 a pound, she observed.

## H. J. Henry Retires, Federation Staffer

Springfield, Ill. — Henry J. Henry, AFL-CIO staff representative in this area for 15 years, got a watch and the thanks of union members at a retirement party given him by the Sangamon County AFL-CIO. But Henry will stay in Springfield and continue helping those who need his services, he said in a farewell speech.

In Wake of 'Camille':

# *Insurance Abuses Hit Storm Victims*

Biloxi, Miss.—Federal laws are needed to correct abuses by the insurance industry in the wake of widespread disasters like Hurricane Camille, the head of the Mississippi labor federation told a Senate subcommittee hearing on disaster relief.

Pres. Claude Ramsay of the State AFL-CIO, saying he spoke for more than 25,000 union members who live in the Coast counties hardest hit by the Aug. 18 hurricane, urged action by Congress to prevent mistreatment of storm victims—bungling by federal officials in serving those in need of help and sharp dealing by insurance claim adjusters who act "like vultures or scavengers."

"They descended on the stricken area in droves shortly after the hurricane hit," Ramsay told Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and other subcommittee members and staff.

"Their obvious motive was to settle claims as quick and cheap as possible."

**It is "common knowledge" in Mississippi that thousands of home owners received nothing from many companies, though they had been paying insurance premiums for years, Ramsay related. He pinpointed the problem:**

"The gimmick centers around whether your home was destroyed by wind or by water.

"The homeowner had to prove the wind got there first, otherwise his claim was disallowed."

Many disaster victims "lost all of their worldly possessions; thousands suffered severe property damage, and several lost their lives in the worst natural disaster ever to hit the continental United States," he testified.

Ramsay described the area as being "in a virtual state of ruin today. Outside of much debris having been cleared, the area is much the same as it was on the morning of Aug. 18."

Damage to homes, public buildings and stores will exceed $1 billion, Ramsay estimated. He said the Red Cross expects its spending for emergency relief—food, clothing, shelter—will reach $20 million when all reports are in.

Ramsay and other union officers spent full time with Red Cross disaster relief personnel for some two weeks. They met with labor leaders across the Gulf Coast, coordinating assistance to storm victims.

Several central bodies advertised extensively to tell union members where to go for help. Such teamwork "aided in the rehabilitation" of many sufferers, Ramsay said.

He called a report by the American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Regional Council on the federal response to the disaster "factual and true." The report cited "all sorts of bungling" by federal officials in dealing with victims of the disaster.

**"In addition to this bungling," Ramsay said, "the insurance industry of the nation has created a situation that amounts to a national scandal."**

He agreed there is "much room to improve the functions of the various federal agencies, and there is certainly need for federal legislation to deal with disasters of this kind in the future," especially as to insurance.

After the hurricane, Ramsay reported, the Mississippi State Insurance Commission allowed insurance firms a 50 percent premium increase in the hardest hit counties, a 30 percent boost in the next tier of counties, and 12 percent in northern Mississippi counties.

**"The people of Mississippi are apparently powerless to prevent this gouging by the insurance industry and must look to Congress for relief," Ramsay declared.**

Two Mississippi grand juries have conducted investigations into the insurance "scandal" and state legislators are drafting bills to be introduced, but Ramsay said "the fact remains that no state legislature is in a position to deal with the real problem." Needed to control abuses, he said, is regulation of insurance practices by a federal agency like the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He thanked the American Red Cross and labor organizations for their help toward rehabilitation. The Red Cross alone spent more than $16 million and the national AFL-CIO raised at least $1 million of this amount, he observed.

Two groups of municipalities and broadcasters raised more than $1.5 million by a "We Care" telethon from a Jackson station but most of the money is still in the bank, drawing interest, he reported.

# Union Fine for Crossing Picket Line Ruled Valid

A $242 fine, imposed by a Communications Workers local union on a member who repeatedly crossed the picket line of a sister CWA local, was not unreasonable or unlawful, a National Labor Relations Board examiner ruled.

Examiner Herbert Silberman recommended that the NLRB dismiss a charge by the fined member that CWA Local 2100 in Baltimore was guilty of using "restraint and coercion" because a trial board, later sustained by the union members, voted to fine him more than the $190 gross wages he was paid for working behind the picket line.

The NLRB general counsel argued in pressing a complaint that the fine was 130 percent of the member's gross earnings, and therefore "unreasonably large." Its imposition, and the union's determination to file a civil suit to collect it, added up to a violation of the Taft-Hartley law, counsel claimed.

Silberman rejected the argument that it is unlawful for the union to impose a fine that is "punitive."

**In making this argument, he said, the NLRB counsel overlooked the dictionary definition of the word fine and also misconstrued a Supreme Court ruling in the Allis-Chalmers case.**

Silberman concluded: "I reject the suggestion . . . that any fine which exceeds by 25 percent the earnings of the member during the time he was engaged in the offense charged by the union automatically is deemed unreasonable regardless of the circumstances. . . . I find that the fine . . . has not been proved to have been unreasonable in amount."

The offense the member was accused of was crossing a picket line of CWA Local 2390, which represents telephone equipment installers.

# Meany Asks Boost In GE Strike Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

**statements and print no ads tending to widen the gap between parties to the strike, which started Oct. 27.**

The unions expressed the hope that the news "blackout" would have better results than a December blackout which produced a second GE contract offer not much more acceptable than its first offer last August.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the GE strike is "beginning to have a sharp nationwide impact, some of whose effects may linger for years."

A large Chicago GE appliance dealer told the paper "we're literally out of business, and have been for the past month or six weeks." Carrier Corp., a GE supplier, reported it laid off 350 workers at its Syracuse, N. Y., air conditioner plant. Retailers told of a shortage of repair parts.

And a union picket in Schenectady, N. Y., where 13,000 GE workers are on strike, told the New York Daily News that when the strike ends, "we won't be able to look at another hamburger."

In the same city, the wife of striker Floyd Schaefer wrote a letter to GE Board Chairman Fred J. Borch saying her husband's investment in GE—his life—is returning fewer and fewer benefits every year.

In other GE strike developments:

- GE asked the Supreme Court to review an Appeals Court decision of last October that GE's "one offer" approach is not lawful because it makes good-faith bargaining impossible. The system, called Boulwarism after GE ex-official Lemuel Boulware, has produced the current strike, and others before it, unions say.
- Increases in the cost-of-living index for November and December would have reduced GE's proposed wage offer by 4 cents an hour, a union spokesman noted.

If the trend continues, the entire GE wage proposal would have been wiped out in one year, he said.

- GE was ordered by an arbitrator to pay $100,000 to several hundred members of Local 320 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Syracuse, N. Y., for locking them out in its cathode ray tube department in 1965.

IUE said the ruling points up the need for a better grievance procedure in GE contracts.

Schenectady strikers, who tired of reading GE ads and Chamber of Commerce petitions about labor "bosses" keeping workers out on strike against their will, left the picket lines to march downtown to CofC headquarters.

**The pickets, 5,000 strong, stood in the bitter cold chanting "Up the Ante." They sang a few union songs and, satisfied that company "bosses" had time to get the message, went back to picket stations at GE's main plant.**

The news wire that links offices of the striking unions reported Schenectady area strikers have started a campaign to cancel subscriptions to the daily Union Star. The paper called on Pres. Nixon in a front page editorial to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act against the strikers.

In Chicago, students from eight area colleges formed the Youth Committee to Support the GE strikers. They distributed leaflets to downtown shoppers and took a supply of lapel buttons to distribute on campus for those who donate $1 for the strikers.

## Labor Dept. Establishes Trade Adjustment Post

Herbert N. Blackman has been named Deputy Assistant Sec. of Labor for trade and adjustment policy. This is a new post created by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz.

Blackman, an international economist, was formerly the administrator of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

Shultz also appointed Charles D. Stewart as acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs. He replaces Darwin M. Bell, who joined the International Labor Organization in Colombia.




**BURIAL PARTY** lines up at a cemetery gate in Fort Wayne, Ind., for a mock funeral of General Electric Co.'s first and second contract offers. One member of Local 901, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, seems to be coming a tear (sixth mourner from left).

# *Back-to-Work Bid Scorned at GE's Largest Appliance Center*

**By Harry Conn**
**Press Associates, Inc.**

Louisville, Ky.—General Electric bills its massive Appliance Park plant here as the "world's largest" appliance manufacturing center.

On 922 acres, the self-contained manufacturing community is designed to produce ranges, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, washers, dryers and small kitchen appliances.

GE didn't completely stop production when the strike started on Oct. 27 and its workers walked off the job. A few appliances are coming off the assembly line, mostly turned out by management and salaried people.

**But the company knows, the workers know and the community knows that GE's claim of production is a sham. The company's primary objective is to break the strike so that it can get production.**

At each of the entrances of the plant is a large sign that reads: "This Plant Is Open. All Employes Are Urged to Report to Work."

It is a plain and simple fact that despite a massive back-to-work effort by management, the workers are "sticking to the union."

The major union at Appliance Park is Local 761 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers with 14,727 members.

"Since the strike started," Local Vice Pres. Carl H. Snider reports, "we have signed up 1,800 new members. Of course, some members have quit to take other jobs but they are not going back to work at GE."

Joining Local 761 on strike are the 320 members of the Kentucky Skilled Craft Guild, a local unaffiliated union, and 80 members of the Firemen & Oilers. The only other union at the plant, the Plant Guards, is not striking.

**"You know, we've been through strikes against this company before," Snider said, "but never have we had the support we have now. This is the first strike that we haven't had to call up people and ask them to man picket lines. They are volunteering for the four-hour shift three times, four times a week."**

Local 761's modern headquarters, a quarter of a mile from the plant, is teeming with activity. Workers in the hall are not only collecting benefit checks — just raised from $12 to $20 a week— but are volunteering for all sorts of jobs.

An indication of the organization is the mass of automobiles parked in the snow-covered parking lot. Strikers, wearing bright yellow jackets with the word "Parking" on them, direct the heavy traffic.

GE is using almost every device it can dream up to get its workers back on the job. It runs newspaper advertisements almost daily. So-called "Issue-Grams," sometimes three a week, are sent to the workers' homes. Strikers also receive the "Appliance Park Headliner" and letters from the labor relations manager, J. R. Clark.

**"Behind all this is the veiled intimidation attempting to frighten the workers into returning," Snider said. "There are the TV cameras taking pictures of pickets from a van. Then there are the so-called parabolic microphones that pick up conversations on the picket lines."**

Snider said while he couldn't prove these audio eavesdropping gimmicks were in use he knows how the system operates and is convinced they have been used.

The workers are getting union messages through daily "Strike Line News," a mimeographed sheet, and literature from the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, plus union meetings.

The electronic gimmicks are standard talk on the picket lines. "GE can come up with all these things they can dream up," said Local Member Ronald Abersold, "but it won't help them a bit."

Abersold, who has 15 years seniority in refrigerators, keeps a close watch on what is happening in his department. He's convinced that production is about one-tenth of normal.

**In the cold, near-zero weather, Abersold said that he and his fellow strikers "are damn determined." He said most of the workers were set for the strike and will "see it through no matter how long it takes."**

Fellow picket Charles Rea, who also has 15 years in refrigeration, agrees, saying, "We'll stay out until we get what we need."

Another picket, George Mobias, is a member of the Kentucky Skilled Craft Guild, a tool and die maker. He expressed his solidarity in the strike in this way: "We're going to stick it out as long as IUE does."

At another entrance, William Hudson, 15 years in ranges, and two fellow strikers, Marvin Miles and R. E. Brown, were amused by the GE use of a freight train it moves in and out from company property.

"Most of those cars are empty," said Hudson laughing, "and they move it back and forth to make it look like there is production."

The pickets are set for more months of cold weather. Each entrance has a picket shack heated by a gas heater fed by bottled gas.

"Talk about unions in politics," one of the strikers said, "we might not have these shacks if we hadn't taken political action."

Labor-supported Todd Hollenbeck was elected the county judge and sets policy on use of county property.

**The strikers are bolstered by the support of the AFL-CIO and the boycott against GE products. No prospective buyer of appliances escapes without getting a leaflet asking that he buy no GE products until after the strike.**

Jerry Thompson, president of the Louisville AFL-CIO, has set up a strong program to support the boycott throughout the area.

"When you write your story," Snider said, "tell labor union members a couple of things for us. Tell them that our spirits are high and we're going to win. And thank them for the support they are giving us."

### *GE Dividend Check Buoys Strike Fund*

**New York—The Citizens Committee to Support the GE Strikers received a General Electric Co. dividend check in the mail. It was small, but it had a large impact.**

**Sent from Schenectady, N.Y., it said "Pay to the order of Elizabeth M. Eger, c/o Mrs. Elizabeth E. Nordgren, Durham, N.H., $1.30." On the back, the check was endorsed with the notation "Pay to the order of Citizens Committee to Support the GE Strikers."**

**Paul H. Douglas, former Illinois senator, is chairman of the committee.**

# Feinstein Elected By Leather Goods Union

New York—The Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers elected a new leadership team to be headed by Pres. Charles Feinstein at a special one-day convention here, Jan. 19.

Elected unanimously along with Feinstein were Sec.-Treas. Harry Frankel, Executive Vice Pres. Benjamin Feldman and Vice Presidents Raymond Dooley, Frank Casale, Ben Stango, Nathan Katz and Irving Zeichner.

**Delegates also elected a 23-member executive board, representing every geographical area where the union has representation. The board will meet early next month to formulate new policies.**

Its members are: Lawrence Auterino, Randolfo Bobe, Ralph Cennamo, Domenic DeBendetto, Domenic DiPaola, Peter Donatello, Max Goodheim, Jesse Greenwald, Harry Grosskopf, Fred Halstead, Edward Hudyka, Anna Marshall Manuel Morreira, Harriet Pulak, Julius Rosenbluth, Ben Rudnick, Charles Szabo, Morris Silcoff, Simon Tansky, Anthony Varrone, Louis Warshavsky, Isidore Wasserstein and Lou Zatt.

The theme of the convention, held for the specific purpose of electing officers for terms ending in June 1972, was set by Feinstein in an acceptance speech.

Reflecting on the unity demonstrated at the convention in sharp contrast to past controversy and division, he pledged an administration based on loyalty to the union and dedicated to its future.

**Priority goals of the union, he emphasized, must be an intensive organizing drive and adoption of programs to cope with the flood of cheap-wage imports that are destroying jobs in industries where the union has jurisdiction.**

Feinstein also urged the board to restructure existing union departments and establish new ones "all to the end of giving our members the kind of representation and facilities and services they need and must have."

Matthew DeMore, former secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, who presided at the election convention, was presented with a scroll in recognition of his contribution.

In another action, the convention designated Jack Wieselberg as secretary-treasurer emeritus. He has retired after more than four decades of service in the union.

Feinstein, a former union vice president and director of its welfare and pension funds, succeeds Norman Zukowsky in the presidency.

# Labor's Political Calendar for 1970

| | U. S. CONGRESS | | GOVERNOR | | STATE LEGISLATURE | | | | Final Filing | DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION | | Primary Date | Runoff Primary Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Upper House | | Lower House | | | | | | |
| | Elect a Senator | No. of Representatives | Elect | Term | Elect | Term | Elect | Term | | Primary | General Election | | |
| ALABAMA | No | 8 | Yes | 4 | 35 | 4 | 106 | 4 | To be Determined | April 24 | Oct. 23 | May 5 | June 2 |
| ALASKA | Yes | 1 | Yes | 4 | 10 | 4 | 40 | 2 | June 1 | Aug. 10 | Oct. 19 | Aug. 25 | |
| ARIZONA | Yes | 3 | Yes | 4 | 30 | 2 | 60 | 2 | July 10 | July 3 | Sept. 21 | Sept. 8 | |
| ARKANSAS | No | 4 | Yes | 2 | 26 | 4 | 100 | 2 | June 16 | Aug. 5 | Oct. 14 | Aug. 25 | Sept. 8 |
| CALIFORNIA | Yes | 38 | Yes | 4 | 20 | 4 | 80 | 2 | Mar. 20 | April 9 | Sept. 10 | June 2 | |
| COLORADO | No | 4 | Yes | 4 | 17 | 4 | 65 | 2 | July 25 | Aug. 19 | Oct. 14 | Sept. 8 | |
| CONNECTICUT | Yes | 6 | Yes | 4 | 36 | 2 | 177 | 2 | Nominating Convention | June 12 | Oct. 10 | 8th Wed. after close of Convention | |
| DELAWARE | Yes | 1 | No | 4 | 10 | 4 | 39 | 2 | Nominating Convention | | Oct. 17 | | |
| FLORIDA | Yes | 12 | Yes | 4 | 48 | 2 | 119 | 2 | To be Determined | To be determined | | To be determined | |
| GEORGIA | No | 10 | Yes | 4 | 56 | 2 | 195 | 2 | June 10 | July 20 | Sept. 14 | Sept. 9 | Sept. 23 |
| HAWAII | Yes | 2 | Yes | 4 | 26 | 4 | 51 | 2 | Sept. 2 | Sept. 3 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 3 | |
| IDAHO | No | 2 | Yes | 4 | 35 | 2 | 70 | 2 | May 7 | Aug. 1 | Oct. 31 | Aug. 4 | |
| ILLINOIS | Yes | 24 | No | 4 | 58 | 4 | 177 | 2 | Dec. 15 | Feb. 16 | Oct. 5 | Mar. 17 | |
| INDIANA | Yes | 11 | No | 4 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 2 | Mar. 26 | April 6 | Oct. 5 | May 5 | |
| IOWA | No | 7 | Yes | 2 | 50 | 4 | 100 | 2 | Mar. 29 | May 23 | Oct. 24 | June 2 | |
| KANSAS | No | 5 | Yes | 2 | None | 4 | 125 | 2 | June 20 | July 14 | Oct. 13 | Aug. 4 | |
| KENTUCKY | No | 7 | No | 4 | None | 4 | None | 2 | April 1 | Mar. 28 | Sept. 5 | May 26 | |
| LOUISIANA | No | 8 | No | 4 | None | 4 | None | 4 | June 26 | July 15 | Oct. 3 | Aug. 15 | Sept. 26 |
| MAINE | Yes | 2 | Yes | 4 | 32 | 2 | 151 | 2 | April 1 | Varies by towns & cities | | June 15 | |
| MARYLAND | Yes | 8 | Yes | 4 | 43 | 4 | 142 | 4 | July 6 | Aug. 17 | Oct. 5 | Sept. 15 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | Yes | 12 | Yes | 4 | 40 | 2 | 240 | 2 | July 28 | Aug. 15 | Oct. 3 | Sept. 15 | |
| MICHIGAN | Yes | 19 | Yes | 4 | 38 | 4 | 110 | 2 | June 16 | July 3 | Oct. 2 | Aug. 4 | |
| MINNESOTA | Yes | 8 | Yes | 4 | 67 | 4 | 135 | 2 | July 21 | Aug. 25 | Oct. 13 | Sept. 15 | |
| MISSISSIPPI | Yes | 5 | No | 4 | None | 4 | None | 4 | April 3 | May 2 | July 3 | June 2 | June 23 |
| MISSOURI | Yes | 10 | No | 4 | 17 | 4 | 163 | 2 | April 28 | Kansas City, Jackson & Clay Counties, July 8; St. Louis City & County, July 11; cities over 10,000, July 6 | Kansas City, Jackson & Clay Counties. Oct. 7; St. Louis City & County, Oct. 10; cities over 10,000, Oct. 5 | Aug. 4 | |
| MONTANA | Yes | 2 | No | 4 | 28 | 4 | 104 | 2 | April 23 | April 23 | Sept. 24 | June 2 | |
| NEBRASKA | Yes | 3 | Yes | 4 | Unicameral Elect 24 4-Yr. Term | | | | Mar. 13 | May 1 | Oct. 23 | May 12 | |
| NEVADA | Yes | 1 | Yes | 4 | 10 | 4 | 40 | 2 | July 15 | July 18 | Sept. 26 | Sept. 1 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | No | 2 | Yes | 2 | 24 | 2 | 400 | 2 | July 23 | Towns over 4,500, Sept. 2; cities, Aug. 29 | Towns over 4,500, Oct. 28, cities, Oct. 24 | Sept. 8 | |
| NEW JERSEY | Yes | 15 | No | 4 | None | 4 | None | 2 | April 23 | April 23 | Sept. 24 | June 2 | |
| NEW MEXICO | Yes | 2 | Yes | 2 | 21 | 4 | 70 | 2 | April 7 | April 21 | Sept. 22 | June 2 | |
| NEW YORK | Yes | 41 | Yes | 4 | 57 | 2 | 150 | 2 | May 12 | Varies by location | | June 16 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA | No | 11 | No | 4 | 50 | 2 | 120 | 2 | Feb. 20 | April 18 | Oct. 24 | May 2 | May 30 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | Yes | 2 | No | 4 | 26 | 4 | 98 | 2 | July 23 | Registration not required | | Sept. 1 | |
| OHIO | Yes | 24 | Yes | 4 | 17 | 4 | 99 | 2 | Feb. 4 | Mar. 25 | Sept. 23 | May 5 | |
| OKLAHOMA | No | 6 | Yes | 4 | 24 | 4 | 99 | 2 | July 8 | Aug. 14 | Oct. 23 | Aug. 25 | Sept. 15 |
| OREGON | No | 4 | Yes | 4 | 16 | 4 | 60 | 2 | Mar. 17 | April 25 | Oct. 3 | May 26 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA | Yes | 27 | Yes | 4 | 25 | 4 | 203 | 2 | Mar. 10 | Mar. 30 | Sept. 14 | May 19 | |
| RHODE ISLAND | Yes | 2 | Yes | 2 | 50 | 2 | 100 | 2 | June 30 | July 17 | Sept. 4 | Sept. 15 | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | No | 6 | Yes | 4 | None | 4 | 124 | 2 | 2 Wks. After State Convention Convenes | May 9 | Oct. 3 | June 16 | June 30 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | No | 2 | Yes | 2 | 35 | 2 | 75 | 2 | April 18 | May 13 | Oct. 14 | June 2 | |
| TENNESSEE | Yes | 9 | Yes | 4 | 17 | 4 | 99 | 2 | June 4 | July 6 | Oct. 3 | Aug. 6 | |
| TEXAS | Yes | 23 | Yes | 2 | 16 | 4 | 150 | 2 | Feb. 2 | Jan. 31 | Jan. 31 | May 2 | June 6 |
| UTAH | Yes | 2 | No | 4 | 14 | 4 | 69 | 2 | May 11 | Aug. 25 | Oct. 28 | Sept. 8 | |
| VERMONT | Yes | 1 | Yes | 2 | 30 | 2 | 150 | 2 | July 29 | Sept. 5 | Oct. 31 | Sept. 8 | |
| VIRGINIA | Yes | 10 | No | 4 | None | 4 | None | 2 | April 15 | June 13 | Oct. 3 | July 14 | Aug. 18 |
| WASHINGTON | Yes | 7 | No | 4 | 24 | 4 | 99 | 2 | July 31 | Aug. 15 | Oct. 3 | Sept. 15 | |
| WEST VIRGINIA | Yes | 5 | No | 4 | 17 | 4 | 100 | 2 | Feb. 7 | April 11 | Oct. 3 | May 12 | |
| WISCONSIN | Yes | 10 | Yes | 4 | 17 | 4 | 100 | 2 | July 14 | Milwaukee, Aug. 19; Others, Aug. 26 | Milwaukee, Oct. 14; Others, Oct. 21 | Sept. 8 | |
| WYOMING | Yes | 1 | Yes | 4 | 15 | 4 | 61 | 2 | July 8 | Aug. 3 | Oct. 19 | Aug. 18 | |





**ELECTION ISSUES** are discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and COPE Dir. Al Barkan before motion picture cameras at the federation headquarters in Washington. Above, Public Relations Dir. Albert Zack, right, runs down the filming schedule with Meany and Barkan. The films will be shown at 13 regional COPE conferences.

# Hard Work, Funds Key to Elections

*Following is the transcript of a new film produced by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education for use in the 1970 regional COPE conferences.*

**ANNOUNCER:** Here in Washington, D.C., at the headquarters of the AFL-CIO, Pres. George Meany and National COPE Dir. Al Barkan discuss the coming elections.

The challenges and the stakes, they agree, make 1970 the Big One.

**BARKAN:** Pres. Meany, in the audience watching this film are the people who will be responsible for the COPE field work in the 1970 elections. I know they have two questions uppermost in their minds, on which they would like your views:

How do we win? How crucial are this year's elections?

**MEANY:** Well, first of all: There is no simple solution, no magic formula for winning elections. The answer is simply: Hard work.

Now the people who did the COPE job in 1968 know that, Al. That's how we built our unions and that's how labor was successful in the last presidential election.

It's worth taking a look at what happened in that election. Remember all the news predictions that we were beaten—that our members had deserted us for George Wallace?

Well, COPE recruited over 72,000 pre-election workers and added 4.6 million voters to the registration rolls. On Election Day, nearly 100,000 trade unionists were mobilized in a massive get-out-the-vote drive that came within a hairbreadth of electing Hubert Humphrey. Through the specialized use of campaign material and literature, amounting to millions of pieces, the Wallace appeal was blunted.

COPE did a tremendous job against overwhelming odds, with little or no outside help, and kept the Congress from going conservative.

So, I don't have to tell the men and women, who led that effort in the field, that there is no substitute for hard work when it comes to winning elections.

**This year is no exception. If anything, the work will be harder. The voter registration drive will be more difficult because, for one thing, voter apathy is greater in off-year elections.**

And there's a real danger here. We know that many of our members just don't get as excited about congressional elections as they do during a presidential election. And because of this, fewer of our members go to the polls in congressional years.

**But the conservative vote always comes out, and a combination of high voter turnout by conservatives and low voter turnout by our members, hurts good candidates. This is something we have to prevent.**

That is why COPE's annual registration system is so important. That means checking union membership lists against official registration files. And then going to work to get the unregistered registered.

Well, now, how do we do this? Through hard work, personal contact, phone calls, door knocking and follow-up inquiries. That means organizing the registration drive at work, in the union hall, and in the precincts where workers live.

You will be hampered by archaic state laws designed to keep many people from registering and voting. The law is a barrier wherever complicated and inconvenient registration policies are found, like the practice of:

- Closing registration books months before an election.
- Confusing and conflicting rules on absentee voting.
- Restrictive residency requirements.
- Restricted registration hours in almost inaccessible downtown locations.
- Denial of door-to-door or mobile registration systems.

**COPE will furnish information on voter registration and election laws because knowledge of these laws is necessary to conducting a successful voter registration drive. And, wherever possible, we must work to simplify the laws and make registration an aid to voting rather than a barrier to voting.**

The next big need is money.

Voter registration drives cost money. So do campaigns.

For example, John Lindsay's election in 1969 as mayor of New York City is reported to have cost over $2 million.

A single congressional candidate in a rural midwestern district spent over $75,000 in a special election last year, and even then his victory was only marginal.

COPE helps labor's friends, who face stiff election challenges. We do it with the money raised in the "give-a-buck-to-COPE" campaigns.

This year, 21 out of the 35 United States senators up for election are our good friends. Every one of them is involved in a very close race for re-election.

In the House of Representatives, there are at least 100 friendly members who come from close marginal districts and who face tough election fights for survival.

These are our incumbent friends who need money. We need money to defeat our incumbent enemies, too.

And the state houses and governorships are crucial, too, if the people are to be represented fairly in new congressional districts that will be set up for the 1972 elections. Every one of these campaigns costs money.

Millions will be matched against the candidates we support. But with hard work and a COPE dollar from every union member, we can win.

Al Barkan and his staff will be sending you information and assistance on conducting the COPE dollar drive. It is absolutely essential that this drive be the most successful ever.

**BARKAN:** Pres. Meany, let's turn to the issues of the campaign. In a sense, I guess, it is the second question I asked: How crucial are these elections?

**MEANY:** They just couldn't be more important.

Just think about what would happen if we lose the Congress. Last year, we saw an all-out effort to stop labor's political activity, even to prevent us from conducting non-partisan voter registration drives. It was defeated. But its promoters are just waiting for another chance and they'll get it if the Senate and House fall to the conservatives.

**They have other proposals as well—to outlaw coordinated bargaining, to dismantle the National Labor Relations Board, to place unions under anti-trust laws.**

Here is a book full of their proposals—proposals of the United States Chamber of Commerce—to reform the labor laws. And I can tell you that everything they do in the way of reformation will be disastrous as far as we are concerned.

All of these proposals, and others like them, could become law if the conservatives gain control of the Congress.

And then, there's the other side of the coin . . . all the needed legislation that just wouldn't stand a chance in a conservative Congress.

And this legislation is as crucial as air and water are to life. Today dirty air and dirty water are jeopardizing our very lives and the balance of nature itself. And the next Congress must face up to those problems.

Then there are the hard facts of life that we don't all share in the wealth, power and privileges of America. This fact has led to division and turmoil among the people.

Half-hearted, under-financed piecemeal programs to eliminate barriers to education and to end the urban crisis, poverty, slum housing, discrimination and hard-core unemployment, must be made realistic. They started well in the early '60s, then faltered and they haven't achieved their goals.

Now the Congress and the states must measure up to the needs of America. Full funding and full implementation of these programs is needed, along with tax systems that equitably distribute the burden of providing for them.

**So, social progress and tax justice are issues in this 1970 campaign, too. Their achievement is crucial to the direction this country will take—whether it will move ahead on the path of democracy, justice and progress, or whether it will veer deeper into the ruts of reaction, violence and civil strife.**

Underlying the issues at stake in this year's elections are our fundamental values for life, democracy and freedom.

To make certain that trade unionists know the issues and the stakes of the election, COPE will be sending factual material to you for distribution to your rank and file members throughout the year. I urge you to make full use of it, to become familiar with the issues and to pass the material on to others who may not have the facts. This campaign must be based on facts, not propaganda, for facts help win elections too.

The best yardsticks of how your elected officials performed are their voting records. Once again, COPE will distribute the voting records of congressmen and senators on key issues.

In the 1970 elections, it is fair to say that such key issues will include tax justice, social security, the poverty program, hunger, education, job training, voting rights, crime control—and, of course, the Haynsworth nomination.

**Of course, there are also important issues on which no vote will be taken, like tight money, high interest rates, excessive profits and inflation. The candidates will have to be heard on these issues, and we'll know them by the positions they take.**

Finally, elections are won by getting the most votes.

That is why COPE runs its get-out-the-vote drive. Every year this drive has improved.

Nothing should be spared in launching it this year. We have a tested and proven system that enlists the efforts of all segments of the labor movement, from the local union level, through the city and state central body, to the international union level. Get-out-the-vote organization manuals. promotion literature and manpower enlistment programs will be available for your use.

But a successful get-out-the-vote drive, as we all know, requires massive amounts of time, effort and voluntary manpower—hard work. But in the end, it is the vote that counts.

**No one ever said making democracy work is easy. But it is certainly worthwhile.**

And the one organization in America that can do this job is COPE.

We proved this in 1968 when thousands of our members all pulled together, registering their fellow workers, informing them about issues and candidates, getting out the vote on election day.

This is the job we must do again this year, every single one of us. And that means you.

**BARKAN:** Thank you, Pres. Meany.

# Support the Strikers

THANKS to the generous response of affiliated organizations, large and small, and of countless individual union members, the AFL-CIO GE Strike Relief Fund has already turned over to the striking unions two checks for $1 million each. More money continues to arrive daily and the drive has already raised more than any previous strike relief campaign. The strikers appreciate this fine support and I want to warmly thank all who have given.

But much more money is needed immediately.

**The morale and the fighting spirit of the strikers is wonderful. During one of the most bitter winters in recent memory, the picket lines have remained solid and the strike will not be broken.**

Now, with the strike in its 13th week, the needs of individual strike families are becoming more numerous and more acute.

I am keenly aware that many affiliates have already met the quota of $1 a member or will shortly do so. Some have actually exceeded this initial request. Many state and local central bodies have combined fund raising with their boycott campaign.

But the needs of the strikers grow and so more must be done.

As I said when we started this fund-raising operation:

**THIS IS MORE** than another big strike. It is a strike that involves the future of collective bargaining, not only in General Electric, not only in the electrical industry, but everywhere in America.

If General Electric should prevail, if the strikers should be forced to submit to the company's terms, every union would feel the impact.

**It is a strike we cannot afford to lose; it is a strike we will not lose.**

At this writing, GE remains intransigent. The strike goes on and the big need is money—help for the strikers.

So my plea is simple:

- The GE strikers need your help.
- Please try to meet the quota requested in my original appeal.
- If you have already met that quota, please try to help some more.

**The courageous men and women on the GE picket lines, nearly 150,000 strong, deserve our full and complete support for themselves and for the entire labor movement.**

Please act promptly. Send your checks to the AFL-CIO GE Strike Relief Fund, care of Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, D.C.

*Letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to all affiliates, state and local central bodies.*

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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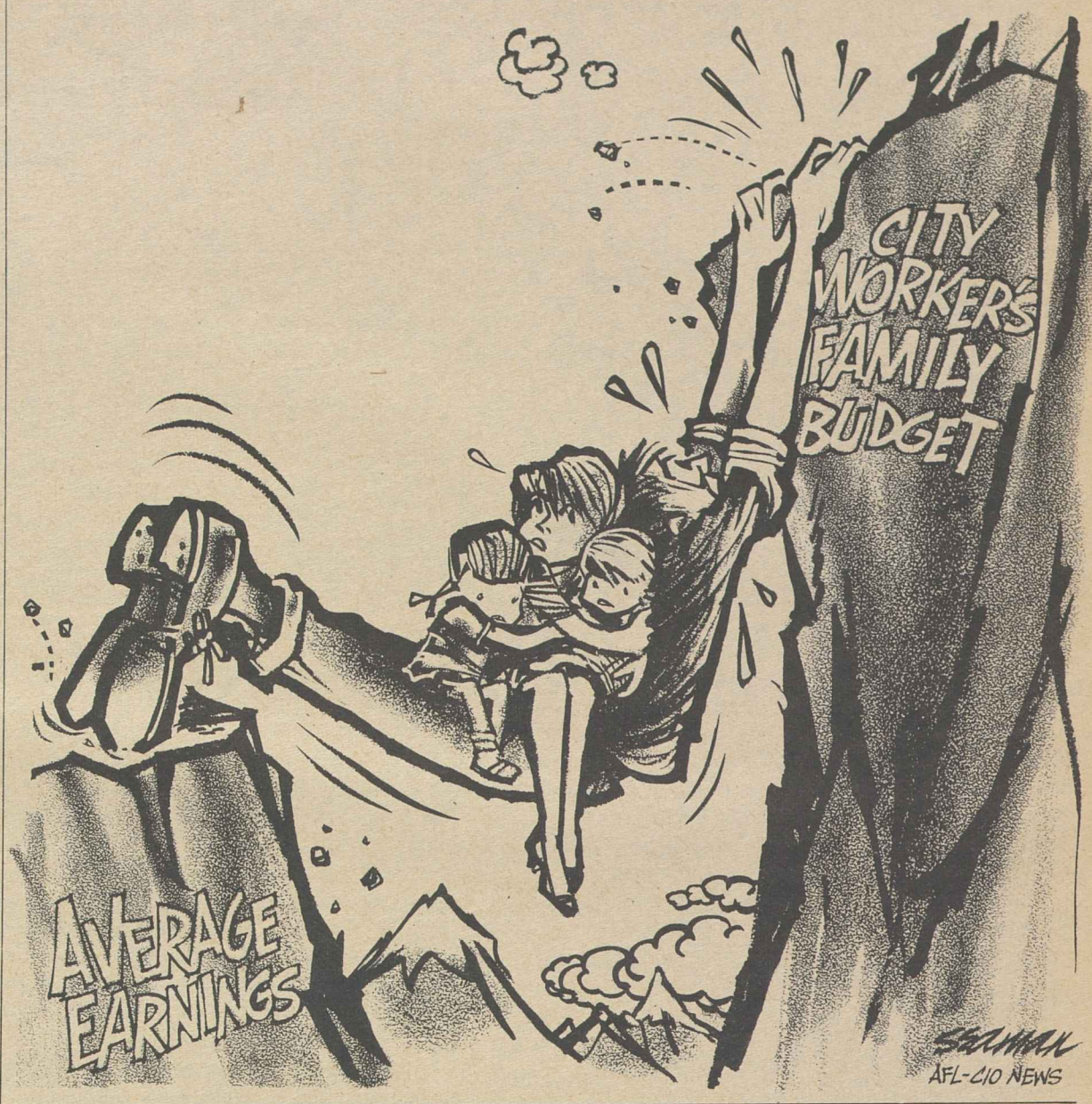
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## This Generation's Gap




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Death of Two Million Biafrans Caused by 'Politics of Inaction'

**By John P. Roche**

BIAFRA finally went under. The breakaway Ibos regime, outnumbered and outgunned, had fought desperately for its autonomy. But, despite Biblical reassurance, Goliath usually has an unbeatable edge over David.

No neat account can be made of the rights and wrongs. The Federal Nigerian government was asserting the principle of majority rule; the Ibos demanding protection for minority rights which would have destroyed Nigerian sovereignty. Though the participants were black Africans, the terms of the dispute were familiar to Sixteenth Century French Huguenots (demanding absolute guarantees against Catholic power) and to Nineteenth Century Poles (attempting to prevent Russian "cultural genocide").

Historically, there has been no workable compromise—we in the United States fought one of the bloodiest civil wars in history to determine the location of final power. To be a little bit sovereign is like being slightly pregnant.

So much for history, so much for logic. The implications of Biafra must be explored on a different level. In human terms what has occurred in the past three years is simply monstrous.

**Reliable British sources indicate that over 2 million Ibos have died, the bulk of them women and children who have starved to death. (Nigerian losses have also been severe, but do not approach the same order of magnitude.)**

Starvation has been used as a weapon by both sides; by Lagos to weaken the Biafran capacity to resist; by the Biafrans to generate sympathy and support from the world outside.

In terms of human suffering, using the admittedly inadequate index of mortality figures, the war in Nigeria was the worst event of the 1960s. (Probably second was the virtually unknown Sudanese pacification of the three southern provinces —the Arab regime moved ruthlessly against the black inhabitants—with a death toll now estimated at over 1 million.)

**Yet, in a world full of international and regional organizations, nobody did anything about it.**

The Red Cross and various religious groups tried valiantly to succor the starving, but, while too many human beings were dying, the issue could not even get discussed at the United Nations and was buried quietly by the Organization of African Unity. The reasons for this were not hard to discern but a universal unwillingness to tangle with the explosive minority question has turned the eastern region of Nigeria into a vast graveyard.

Since the "international community" took a dive on Biafra, the question arose: "Should the United States do anything?" An interesting United Front, ranging from Sen. Tom Dodd to figures on the New Left, said, "Yes," but, when pressed as to what we should do, they got fuzzy.

**THEIR ADVICE** seemed to be that we should call Lagos, or London, or U Thant or Haile Selassie (of the Organization of African Unity) and tell them/him "Something must be done!" This was not terribly helpful. It would have been more appropriate to simply send the Ibos a wreath.

I had a plan founded on my rejection of the use of starvation as a weapon, the perhaps Utopian notion that has led me over the years to support feeding Greeks under Nazi occupation, Red Chinese, the Egyptians, and recently Nigerians of whatever persuasion. Unlike other forms of death, starvation is uniquely the fate of the innocent, the marginal, the unimportant.

**I wanted the U.S. government to announce that planes loaded only with food and medicines would fly in relief supplies to any area of Nigeria suffering from disease and famine—and that USAF fighters would convoy them against the unlikely event that somebody would try to knock them down.**

Although I knew of no other way to get food and medicine to the dying, my friends fled in horror. "You might get us into another Viet Nam!" was the standard response. Fair enough. I have supported risk-taking before. But this would have been a unique blow for the sovereignty of humanity, rather than for any parochial definition of national interest. In any event, the politics of inaction killed 2 million people, a point to be kept in mind when we discuss the consequences of American disengagement from the turbulent world.

***Other Benefits Would Suffer:***

# Social Security Costs to Rise If Retirement Test Is Removed

*The following is excerpted from an article in the Senior Citizen News, the publication of the National Council of Senior Citizens, reporting on a new study by the council's president, Nelson H. Cruikshank.*

**A NEWLY COMPLETED STUDY** reveals that:

- Removal of the social security retirement test would cost $2.5 billion.
- The bulk of this money would go to a relatively small group of seniors such as business executives, professional persons and other elderly men and women who have not yet retired.
- Instead of distributing this money largely among the "haves," it could be used to much better advantage improving social security and Medicare benefits for the great majority of the elderly who are "have-nots."

To make social security an annuity program permitting unlimited earnings after retirement would have required much higher contributions (social security payroll tax payments) by workers and employers and the self-employed than has been the case, the study says.

**"To adopt such a system (by abolishing the social security retirement test) would demand an outlay of $2.5 billion in additional social security payments that would go to no more than one out of ten aged Americans.**

"Those benefiting would be persons with the highest earnings from employment and, presumably, having the least need for additional income."

The question is whether the $2.5 billion involved ought to go to such persons or whether, should this amount become available, it ought to go toward improving benefits of the millions who stand to gain nothing from removal of the social security retirement test, the study notes.

The retirement test applies to eligibles under age 72 (there is no limitation on earnings of recipients aged 72 or older).

The present test works this way: If a recipient earns $1,680 or less during the year (usually January through December), nothing will be withheld from his social security benefits. If he earns more than $1,680 in the year, for each $2 of earnings above $1,680 and up to $2,880, $1 will be withheld from his benefits. For each $1 of earnings above $2,880, $1 of benefits will be withheld.

However, regardless of total earnings in a year, benefits are payable for any month in which a recipient neither earns wages of more than $140 nor performs substantial services in self-employment.

The study report continues:

**"There have been persistent attempts to repeal or drastically modify the retirement test. Many bills are introduced in every session of Congress for this purpose. The criticisms of the test have a wide appeal—especially to those unacquainted with the basic purposes of the social security law.**

"For example, critics call unfair the fact that a retired person may derive substantial income from savings and investment without loss of social security benefits while a social security recipient who earns as little as $1,700 a year has his benefits reduced.

"This goes to the purpose of the social security system which is to replace earnings lost because of retirement.

"If there is any inequity here, it is because of the nature of our economic system and not because of the operation of the social security law.

"The investor eligible for social security retirement benefits can collect them only when he has retired. The question of his need—as compared with that of a less affluent neighbor—does not affect his eligibility. That's how insurance—including social insurance—works.

"The other side of the coin is the eligibility of workers who have private pension plans such as those negotiated with employers. These workers do not lose their social security benefits because they have private pensions.

"It would be tragic if individual need ever got to be the main factor in determining eligibility for social security."

**THE CRUIKSHANK STUDY** reviews the cost of removing or substantially boosting the earnings ceiling under social security.

It notes: "Entirely eliminating the retirement test (at a cost of $2.5 billion a year) would be the equivalent of an additional social security tax amounting to 0.63 percent of payroll subject to this tax.

"Raising the exempt amount of earnings under the social security retirement test from the present $1,680 to $3,000 a year would be the equivalent of an additional social security tax amounting to 0.47 percent of payroll subject to the social security payroll tax.

**"It would, of course, be theoretically possible to eliminate the retirement test and add the cost to the present social security tax schedule and, thus, require those who are still working to carry the load, but this is neither socially desirable nor politically feasible since only about 10 percent of the elderly would benefit and this 10 percent comprises those least in need of additional income.**

"Workers have shown a commendable willingness to pay social security taxes, but it is doubtful the same willingness would be shown toward a steep increase in taxes to pay benefits to a comparatively small group of people including highly-paid professionals and business executives who are still working."

The Cruikshank study shows that the additional cash that would be required for social security benefits if the retirement test should be removed would pay for:

- Raising a widow's social security benefit (now 82.5 percent of the husband's benefit) to 100 percent of the husband's benefit.
- Liberalizing the social security disability benefit computation for men at age 62.
- Broadening eligibility for social security disability benefits for younger workers.

***No. 1 Social Problem:***

# Congress, President Hold Key To Effective Attack on Hunger

**NEW LEGISLATION,** in addition to White House action under existing laws, are needed to mount an effective attack on the nation's No. 1 social problem—hunger, declared AFL-CIO legislative representative Clinton Fair.

As many as 10 million Americans who need federal food stamps aren't getting them now, and the program itself isn't even available in many parts of the country, Fair said.

**Fair said the President doesn't have to wait for new legislation to put the federal food stamp program "into the more than 300 counties" that don't have it now. He can use the power he has under the law as it now stands. Fair contended.**

He made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Turning to new legislation, Fair pointed out that the Senate last year approved a bill that would "expand the food stamp program tremendously," by the "substantial vote of 78 to 14." He said the measure is now before the House Agriculture Committee, and that the outlook for its passage in the House this year is "good."

**FAIR SAID** the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition & Health last December indicated that the President is "striving to go in the right direction" in combatting hunger.

**But, he asserted, the direction and effectiveness of that attack "depends a great deal" on what the President proposes to Congress, and how hard he pushes for passage of his proposals.**

"It is one thing to say that you are for something, and it is another thing to throw the power of the White House toward obtaining legislation," he added.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE $65 BILLION** American health care industry is reaching a serious impasse.

Its delivery system is not functioning. Its facilities are overpriced and undermanned. Its structure is archaic. Too frequently it is a business rather than a service.

Medical science may be reaching new heights but, at the same time, this country ranks 14th in infant mortality, 12th in maternal mortality, 18th in male life expectancy and 11th in female life expectancy.

**If you are an American male, you would have a longer life expectancy if you lived in the Scandinavian countries, in East Germany, in Japan, in Greece, West Germany, Italy or Hungary.**

And yet no country puts so much money into health care as does America.

A World Health Organization study in 1967, based on data of a few years earlier, showed that recipients of health care in the U.S. devoted a larger proportion of private consumption expenditures to health services than in 10 other major countries—in fact, one third more than the next highest country.

Private health insurance plans cover about 150 million Americans 65 years and under. Yet private plans are unable to extend protection against more than an average of about 40 percent of the private costs.

In a recent survey of medical care, Fortune magazine declared:

**"The nation's 313,000 active physicians are quite properly the main target of critics of the health care system. They run it. They are the most formidable obstacles to its improvement."**

Fortune adds that the United States "alone among the world's developed countries has given the medical fraternity such freedom. The profession not only can but should be held accountable for the way it uses its power."

The magazine came up with other figures. Between 1950 and 1965, the number of doctors caring for private patients actually declined 10 percent in proportion to the population. Others went into research, industry and so on.

Other sources report that between 1955 and 1966 the net income of doctors in private practice doubled to $32,170. Fifteen percent of all doctors made in excess of $50,000 a year.

**THE RISE IN HOSPITAL** care costs has been inevitable with new, life-saving equipment but even hospital administrators acknowledge that the archaic financial structure is primarily responsible for the breath-taking spiral. Middlemen such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield have no incentive for holding down the costs.

If there were adequate out-patient care that people could afford, the number of admissions to hospitals would not be nearly so high. It is estimated that only one-third of the people awaiting attention in hospitals have true emergencies.

However, doctors are the architects of the system and they profit from it. And the cost of medical care in the last decade has risen faster than almost any other single product or service.

**With this picture—creating the anxiety, the deprivations, the cruelty, and frustrations and the waste—there is little wonder that national health insurance is developing into one of the prime domestic issues of the '70s.**

No longer can the American Medical Association, with its vested interests, scare off people with cries of "socialized medicine" as it did in the 1940s.

Medicare and Medicaid, despite limitations and skeptical practices by many doctors, hospitals and nursing homes, has cleared out the underbrush.

This session of Congress will see a bill calling for the establishment of National Health Insurance as an integral part of the social insurance system and largely financed out of employer and employe contributions which would restructure our entire health delivery system.

The total cost to this country and its citizens should be less than they are now paying.




**AN EFFECTIVE ATTACK** on the nation's hunger problem hinges on both new legislation and presidential action under existing laws, said Clinton Fair, center, AFL-CIO legislative representative, on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Robert Walters, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Spencer Rich of the Washington Post.

***How to Buy:***

# Availability of Mortgages Lags Despite 8.5% FHA-VA Rate

By Sidney Margolius

**FAMILIES SEEKING TO BUY** or refinance homes took another clout with the latest increase in FHA and VA mortgage rates to 8.5 percent.



Counting the FHA mortgage insurance premium, which the homeowner pays FHA to guarantee the lender against loss, and to subsidize operating expenses, the FHA rate now is 9 percent at the start, and about 8.75 percent over the life of the mortgage.

**Do you know what you have to pay back on a mortgage like that? For a $20,000, 35-year mortgage you would repay a total of $64,596; more than three times as much as the original amount you borrow. If you could repay in only 30 years, you would pay a total of $57,600.**

**Not only money-grabbing interest rates but rising property taxes are pushing moderate-income families out of the housing market, government housing officials are saying privately. Even a fairly modest home in many metropolitan areas now requires taxes of $60 to $70 a month.**

The leaping mortgage and tax costs on top of higher prices for homes (new ones now average $26,000) means fewer and fewer families are able to qualify for mortgages.

Renters too are affected. Nationally rents went up an average of about 4 percent last year, but many landlords now are notifying tenants of large increases.

**The irony of the latest mortgage increase is that—like the previous ones—it has failed so far to make mortgages more available even at the higher rate. Apparently the government's theory is that if it didn't work before, let's try it again.**

In just three years the mortgage rate has gone from the 6 percent of 1966 to the present 8.5 percent.

The only solution to the interest rate grab may have to be direct housing loans by the federal government. Rep. Leonor Sullivan of Missouri has introduced a bill to authorize direct loans to families with incomes of $12,000 or less who are unable to get mortgages "at reasonable rates." Maximum interest under the proposed program would be 6.5 percent.

Passage of this bill would not only benefit moderate-income families directly but would help push down rates charged by private lenders. The bill is co-sponsored by Rep. William Barrett of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Housing Subcommittee.

**If you already have a home, at least you can find values in the annual home furnishings sales this month. The values are good, especially since merchants have been forced into heavier price-cutting to unload inventories because of unexpectedly (to them) slack Christmas sales.**

Here are facts you can use on February buying opportunities:

**Rugs:** Nylon rugs have become the leading seller in the moderate-cost bracket. They have gone up little in recent years while other prices have been rising. Wool rugs, while still considered preferable, have become very expensive. Polyester rugs (Dacron, Kodel, etc.) have good abrasion resistance and resilience but also are in the higher price bracket.

Acrylic-fiber rugs (Acrilan, Orlon, Creslan, etc.) most resemble wool in appearance, and are easier to wet-clean. But in cheaper grades acrylic rugs are less durable than nylon rugs of similar weight.

**Safest buys in nylon rugs are those labeled with the manufacturers' name. The manufacturers allow their names only on nylon rugs which meet minimum standards for pile, construction and fiber grade. Among the manufacturers' designations assuring you of at least reasonable quality are Du Pont 501, Antron, Chemstarand Cumuloft, Firestone Nyloft.**

**Mattresses, Sofa-beds:** Good values in mattresses and sofa-beds also are available in the February sales. In fact some of the current prices are among the lowest in recent years.

Many of the larger stores have their own brands. Best values in the mattress sales usually are those carrying the store's house name.

**Food Buying Calendar:** Egg prices are finally receding from their recent startling 90-cent tags and will be increasingly good buys from now through spring. Both beef and pork remain very expensive. About the best dinner buys currently are pork shoulders and large turkeys.

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# *Information Drive Urged On 'Black Lung' Benefits*

**AFL-CIO state federations have been asked to help publicize benefit provisions of the new Coal Mine Health & Safety Act so that miners disabled by "black lung" disease and their survivors can immediately apply for benefits.**

**Benefits are not retroactive prior to the filing of a claim for compensation, so delay can be costly to persons eligible for federal payments.**

**The new law provides payments of about $136 a month for a miner "totally disabled" by pneumoconiosis, or his widow. Additional payments are provided for dependents. The ailment is defined as a chronic dust disease of the lung arising out of employment in an underground coal mine.**

**Claims for benefits should be submitted to both the applicant's local Social Security office and to the state's workmen's compensation administration, if this has not already been done.**

**Benefit payments under federal law will be reduced by the amount of state benefits, if any.**

**Starting in 1973, the compensation program is shifted to the states, provided that their workmen's compensation laws are approved by the Secretary of Labor as having adequate coverage for pneumoconiosis. Where adequate state laws do not exist, coal mine operators will be required to pay benefits equal to the disability provisions of the federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**

***Psychological Impact:***

# Survey Challenges 'Evils' of Automation

**PEOPLE IN AUTOMATED JOBS** are supposed to be bored by their work and perhaps be damaged psychologically by the tedium, but University of Michigan researchers say it isn't so.

The controversy of man against machine goes back at least to economist Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," who nearly 200 years ago warned about the evil effects of machine technology on man.

The worker exposed to the machine, he said, "becomes as stupid and ignorant as it is possible for a human creature to become. The torpor of his mind renders him not only incapable of relishing or bearing a part in a rational conversation, but of conceiving any generous, noble, or tender sentiment."

Modern critics have continued to speculate that automation debases the human spirit while it destroys jobs.

But this longstanding pessimism is challenged by University of Michigan economist Eva Mueller, who drew her conclusions from a nationwide study of more than 2,600 blue-collar and white-collar workers.

**The report, "Technological Advance in an Expanding Economy," has just been published by the university's Institute for Social Research. The conclusion: The bleak predictions of Adam Smith and others have not come true and are not likely to do so.**

The survey, in fact, resulted in nearly an opposite conclusion: "Those who work with highly automated or mechanized equipment are more likely than others to say that they enjoy their work."

Workers in all major socio-economic groups who have experienced changes in machine technology view their jobs as having become more demanding and requiring more attention, new skills, and a greater need for planning and judgment, the survey revealed.

**Over the five-year period (1962-67) about which the workers were questioned, those experiencing a change in machine technology were more likely to have received income gains than those who continued to work with the same equipment.**

Prof. Mueller attributes much of the income differential to the above-average educational levels of those who work with automated equipment.

Among the popular myths challenged by the study findings is the belief that technological change determines the incidence of unemployment.

Prof. Mueller comments: "The survey leads us to infer that the impact of advances in machine technology on employment is largely indirect. The firm which introduces new labor-saving machinery often is faced with labor shortages and a growing market for its products. Normal retirements and resignations further help to bring its labor supply in balance with needs. Skilled and experienced people who have to be laid off tend to be re-employed quickly.

"Much of the unemployment resulting from labor-saving machinery 'trickles down' to the most marginal groups in the labor force.

**ALSO VULNERABLE,** the report notes, are workers employed by firms that fall behind technologically. Unsteady work and short hours are relatively frequent in such situations.

The report concludes that retraining and other special programs to ease the impact of technological unemployment "on the marginal segments of the labor force" should receive special attention.

In terms of frequency of change in our machine technology, the study indicated that about 10 percent of the labor force experienced what they considered significant changes over the five-year period. That figure represents roughly between 1.5 and 2 million workers a year, or a level high enough to justify a continued concern for the social and psychological effects of automation on the population as a whole, the report concludes.

***Soup to Nonsense:***

# Remember How Tough It Was Before Remote-Control TV?

By Jane Goodsell

**MAYBE ONE REASON** kids of today haven't more respect for their elders is they've no awareness of the hardships we've lived through. No. I'm not talking about the depression. To the youth of today, the depression is as remote as the potato famine or the War of the Roses. There's no point, either, in trying to impress the young by telling them about wind-up phonographs, hand-crank ice cream freezers, claw-footed bathtubs and treadle sewing machines. Anything that old-fashioned seems attractively romantic and quaint.



What's needed are some examples of primitive living conditions that kids can understand, maybe even pity us for having lived through. Here's a partial list:

**Back in the olden days, we didn't have remote control TV, no siree. When we wanted to switch channels, we had to walk clear across the room—sometimes as far as 20 feet—to turn the little dial.**

We had to struggle along without personalized checks.

We didn't have nine-cycle dishwashers with powerful turbo-spray wash action. We had to scrape and rinse dishes by hand before putting them into the dishwasher.

A lot of us can remember when frozen orange juice didn't come in a can with a little easy-open strip to pull. We had to use a can opener, sometimes even a non-electric one.

Bathroom tissue was available only in six or eight plain decorator shades. Floral-patterned, perfumed tissue was unheard of.

Back in the olden days, we had to soil our fingertips with messy cream deodorants.

Worse yet, we had to hold ice trays under running water to loosen ice cubes.

**OUR VACUUM CLEANERS** were so old-fashioned they didn't even have retractable cords for easy storage.

There wasn't any such thing as a flip-top beer can. Forgetting to bring a bottle opener to a picnic was a catastrophe.

**There was no such thing as direct-distance dialing. Or boil-in-the-bag frozen vegetables. Or stretch socks. Or non-glare light bulbs. Or self-seal envelopes. Or automatic push-button umbrellas. Or 16-speed food blenders. Ours had only two speeds—high and low.**

Okay. That ought to give modern kids some idea of how tough things were in the olden days.

*Medical Care Crisis:*

# National Health Plan Called Only Answer

New York—An insurance industry official told the Life Underwriters Association of this city that carriers will act to improve serious defects in delivery of medical care.

But the 250 insurance salesmen present were reminded by an AFL-CIO spokesman that nothing in their industry's record gave any promise this desperately needed action would occur.

Labor is convinced that a social-security-based national health insurance plan is the only avenue open to reach this goal, said Dir. Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

He pointed out that private carriers, with their $13-billion-a-year stake in health insurance business, have failed to use this "financial clout" to influence doctors to move toward lower cost group practice, outpatient and preventive care instead of costly in-hospital treatment most private insurance policies exclusively provide.

**Although private insurance gives some hospital cost protection to 80 percent and surgical cost average to 77 percent of those under 65, Seidman said, it provides nothing to pay for physician home or office visits for 54 percent—more than half—of the below-65 group. This basic defect in the financing mechanism, he said, had led to the lopsided, inadequate health care delivery that exists.**

Howard Ennes, the industry spokesman and a vice president of Equitable Life, said the Health Insurance Association of America has more than 300 carrier members writing 80 percent of private health coverage for 104 million persons. He said the association planned to bring about changes that would alter and improve health care delivery—the crux of the medical care problem.

To questions on the possible threat to them of a social-security type national health insurance program, Ennes told the underwriters that he estimated they could expect to double group health coverage business and have "a substantial increase" in individual policies.

Seidman estimated that a national health plan would cost workers, employers and government about the $52.6 billion spent on personal medical services in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1969.

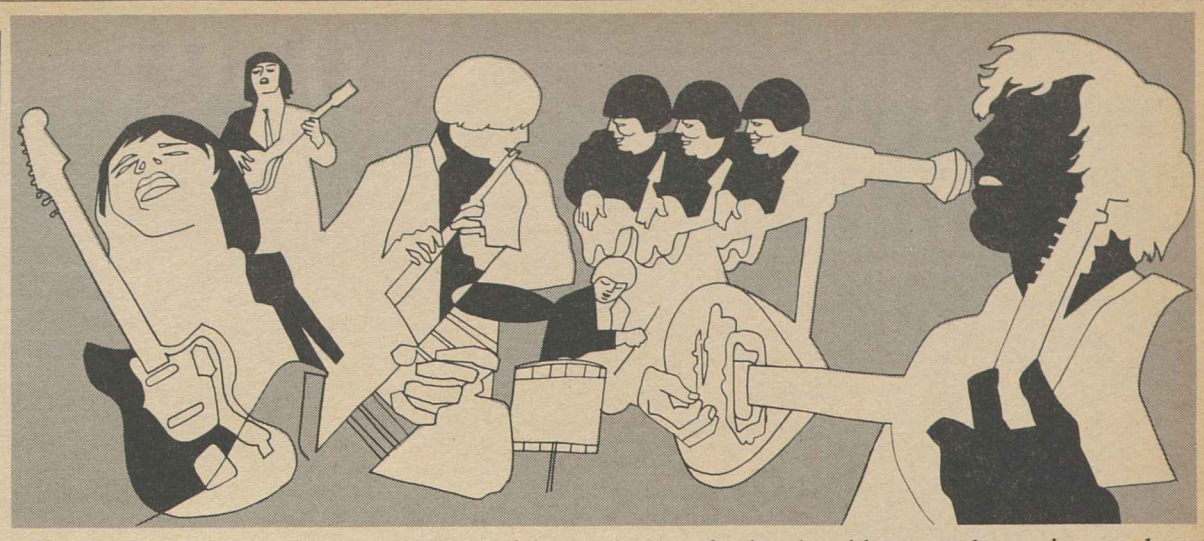
Under the plan, he said, all would be covered for all services and doctors could choose the least costly avenue of treatment needed. Financing would be by payment by workers of about 1 percent of wages, plus 3 percent of payroll contributed by employers and another 3 percent by government. The self-employed would pay as they now contribute to retirement benefits under social security, and government would pay, as now, for those without means.

Services would be supplied under contract with individual doctors, medical societies, hospitals and multi-specialty groups and prepaid on a per person basis. The program would also have the responsibility of improving organization and delivery of health care by financial aid to plan, develop and initially staff health service delivery systems.

Government spent in the fiscal year ended June 30 about $20 billion for personal medical care, Seidman said, and its three-sevenths national health plan share would be about $19 billion. The employers' 3 percent is about what they pay now for "partial services" their workers receive under private insurance, he added.

**Ennes noted it was the industry view that "organized service" of medical care was "the order of the day" and that "while it seems clear that the solo practitioner will not vanish overnight, it does seem that he will gradually disappear."**

Seidman emphasized that although all other sectors of the economy had long since discarded the outmoded method, most doctors still "clung tenaciously" to their "archaic corner grocery store system of piecework, solo practice, fee-for-service medicine."



**"YOUNG SOUNDS"** program of the Musicians offers professional guidance and a union card to youthful musical groups playing teen-age engagements. The illustration is from the striking brochure prepared by the American Federation of Musicians to explain the program.

# *'Young Sounds' Theme of New AFM Program*

Professional musicians are offering a helping hand—and a union card—to thousands of youngsters under 21 who play at neighborhood and school teen-age dances.

These budding musicians will be invited to enroll in the new "Young Sounds of the AFM" program which most local unions are in the process of establishing under guidelines from the parent American Federation of Musicians.

Youngsters from 14 to 21 will be invited to become union members, often at reduced dues, with a 90-day "money back" guarantee of a refund of the initiation fee if they change their mind.

**There will be special seminars and instruction from professional musicians, in some cities even special young business agents able to bridge the generation gap.**

As the AFM's brochure explaining the program puts it, "You'll learn about music as a profession from the pros. . . . You'll learn how to deal with booking agents and personal managers . . . how to read and understand a contract . . . what goes into cutting a record . . . techniques of TV and radio production."

And if a kid under 14 plays in a musical group which applies for membership, he can get the benefits of the program as an associate member without paying any dues at all.

The concept of the program was enthusiastically endorsed at the 1969 AFM convention on the recommendation of a special apprenticeship committee named the year before by Pres. Herman D. Kenin. It was headed by Victor Fuentealba, president of the AFM's Baltimore local.

The program is optional with the AFM's nearly 700 locals, which have been urged to develop programs tailored to their communities on the basis of the AFM guidelines.

**Special wage scales will be set up for the young musicians in their field of employment — a broad range of teen-age engagements.**

Kenin described the program as "sorely needed because as the number of young musical groups has grown, young musicians have become more vulnerable to exploitation."

The older generation of musicians and the union itself, he predicted, will also benefit from the "insights" and "positive contribution" of the young members.

At the orientation meetings, the "Young Sound" members will be invited to bring their parents if they wish. "It's a good way," the union brochure suggests, 'to show them, first hand, just how much work and effort goes into your life as a musician."

# Construction Panel Asks Firm Bargaining Power

A tripartite commission has recommended that local unions in the construction industry be empowered to negotiate new contracts without submitting them to the membership for ratification.

The recommendation was one of nine made by the 12-member Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission appointed by Pres. Nixon last September. Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz served as chairman.

The commission's proposal on ratification procedures said "local unions should be encouraged to delegate binding authority to a team of bargainers chosen by the rank-and-file in order to reduce the uncertainties attached to contract negotiations requiring ratification."

It suggested that unions continuing to require contract ratification limit voting on the contract to members covered by it.

Other recommendations of the commission were similarly designed to streamline the fragmentary bargaining process in the industry, in which contracts are traditionally negotiated on a local basis.

**Legislative action would be required to put some of the commission's recommendations into effect. However, no such action will be introduced by the Dept. of Labor until the completion of a "comprehensive review" of two sections of the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act, a review also recommended by the commission.**

The sections for which the review was recommended were Title I and Title III, dealing with the rights of rank-and-file members to approve union actions and the rights of international unions to establish trusteeships over subordinate bodies.

The commission is made up of four members each from management, labor and government. The nine recommendations were adopted unanimously by the full body after being prepared by a committee of six lawyers, Louis Sherman and Robert J. Connerton from labor, Guy Farmer and Winthrop A. Johns from national associations of contractors, and John N. Gentry and James E. Johns, Jr., from the Dept. of Labor.

Other recommendations of the commission included:

- Empowering national unions and contractor associations to approve or disapprove strike or lockout actions by their subordinate bodies.
- Necessary changes in constitutions and by-laws to allow the national organizations to assist in local negotiations.
- Submission by local groups of a copy of new or modified agreements to the international union or parent contractor association.
- Greater exchange of information between local and parent bodies.
- A review of staff resources by both the unions and contractor associations.
- Local unions in which members continue to ratify contracts should make sure that only those affected by an agreement are allowed to vote.

Both union and management commission members were asked to report within 60 days what progress has been made with recommendations which apply to them.

# Nixon Selects Carswell For Seat on High Court

Pres. Nixon reached once again for a southern conservative to fill a long-standing vacancy on the Supreme Court and sent the nomination of Appellate Court Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Senate.

Nixon's earlier choice, Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., was rejected by the Senate after charges of conflicts of interest and hostility to unions and to civil rights progress.

**The NAACP has challenged Carswell's record as a federal district judge—the post he held from 1958 until last June when Nixon named him to the 5th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals.**

Unlike Haynsworth, however, Carswell reports no stock holdings or outside business interests. And the White House, having been burned by its apparently cursory pre-appointment investigation of Haynsworth, told newsmen that Carswell's personal, judicial and financial background had been thoroughly investigated by the Justice Dept.

Carswell's family had been politically and socially prominent in Georgia and he once ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic nomination for a seat in the state legislature.

He moved to Florida in 1949 and in 1952 was a state leader in the "Democrats for Eisenhower" drive. After the election, he was named U.S. attorney for the northern district of Florida and formally changed his party affiliation to Republican.

**Pres. Eisenhower appointed him a federal district judge in 1958 and last spring Nixon promoted him to the appellate court.**

Although little known as a jurist, he apparently met Pres. Nixon's expressed desire to appoint to the Supreme Court a "strict constructionist" who is young. Carswell is 50, six years younger than Haynsworth.

His opinions, legal observers have noted, almost always relied upon previous court decisions and shunned even logical extensions of them. Thus he refused to order desegregation of a school system's teaching staff since, he declared, the Supreme Court's desegregation system dealt only with children. He sat on very few labor cases during his career on the bench.

## Rail Crew Dispute Goes to Mediation

The United Transportation Union and the nation's railroads will resume bargaining under a special mediator in Washington on Jan. 26 in an effort to settle a long-standing dispute over the use of firemen on diesels.

The procedure was agreed to by the parties in December, and Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz has named Frederick R. Livingston as the mediator. He is a New York attorney with a background in labor-management relations.

The railroads were allowed to eliminate 17,000 fireman positions under a two-year compulsory arbitration award in 1964. However, UTU contends the carriers eliminated more positions than they were allowed. It is seeking restoration of a substantial number of jobs.

# Umpires Beat Owners 24-2 In NLRB Vote

American League baseball umpires voted 24-2 in favor of joining the association formed by their fellow umpires in the National League.

The election was ordered by the National Labor Relations Board, after a 4-1 decision in December 1969 placed baseball's labor relations under NLRB jurisdiction on the grounds that baseball is "an industry in or affecting commerce." The NLRB decision paved the way for a challenge to the immunity from antitrust laws which baseball has enjoyed since 1922.

The NLRB decision stemmed from a petition filed by the Association of National Baseball League Umpires, the group which the AL umpires chose as their bargaining agent. The vote was 24 for the NL group, 2 for no union and one not voting.

The petition grew out of the 1968 dismissal of two veteran umpires, Al Salerno and Bill Valentine, by the American League on grounds of "incompetence" after they had attempted to form an umpires association similar to the one in the National League.

Salerno and Valentine still have an unfair labor practices charge against the league pending before the NLRB.

# 3 Pacts Boost Pay for 7,000 Retail Clerks

Philadelphia—Wage increases of $24 to $28 a week for 7,000 employes of three Delaware Valley supermarket chains are provided in new two-year contracts ratified by members of Retails Clerks Local 1357.

The food industry agreement raises the wages of clerks from $120 a week to $132 as of Jan. 10, and to $144 next January in supermarkets operated by Acme, A&P and Food Fair stores. Most department managers get $28 raises to a top of $180 by next January.

**The five-day, 40-hour week goes into effect Feb. 1, 1970, with time-and-a-half overtime rates after eight hours in one day, 40 hours a week. Work on any one of seven contract holidays will be paid for at double time, plus holiday pay.**

Other improvements are provided in health and welfare benefits, vacations and pensions. Effective at once, employes will get four weeks vacation after 15 years of service, five weeks after 25 years.

The pension plan pays benefits at the new rate of $5.50 a month to a maximum of 40 years' service. Pension rights are vested at age 50 after 15 years of work.

# Credit Union Membership Tops 21 Million

Total membership in the nation's 23,900 federal and state chartered credit unions stood at more than 21.5 million at the end of 1969, an increase of 1.4 million over the year, according to the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

The bureau, a division of the Social Security Administration and administrator of the federal credit unions, said their membership was 11.3 million at the end of the year, up by 800,000 over the end of 1968.

Bureau Dir. J. Deane Gannon placed the membership of the state-chartered credit unions at over 10.2 million at the close of 1969, a 650,000 increase in membership during the year.

The total assets of all federal and state chartered credit unions were placed at 15.9 billion at the end of 1969, up by 12 percent from the end of 1968. Both types of credit unions also registered sizable increases in savings and loans, the bureau reported.

# 15,000 Polled By Machinists On TWA Pact

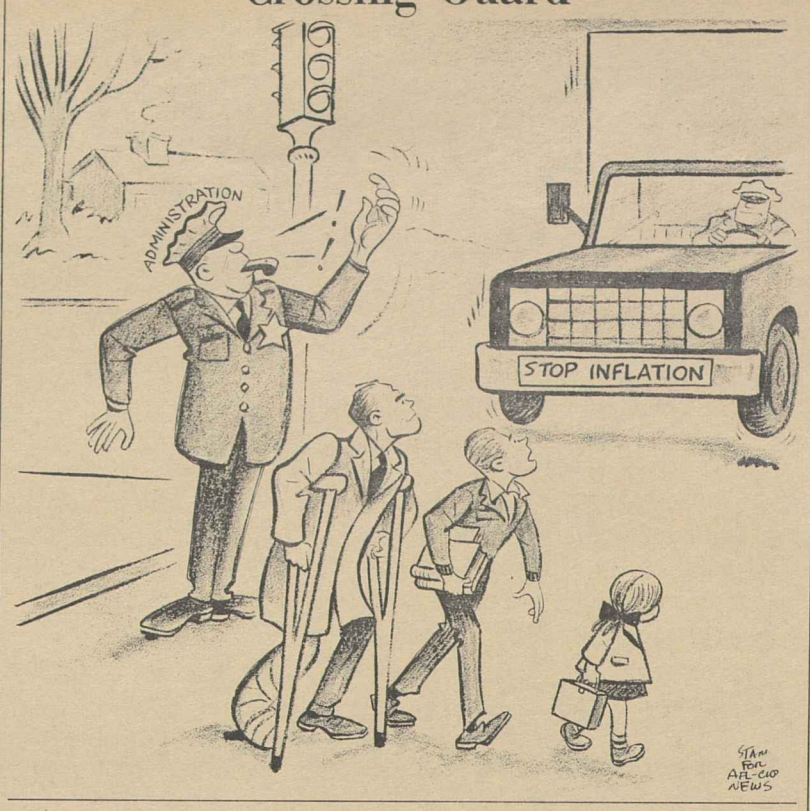
The Machinists reached tentative agreement with Trans World Airlines on terms of a new three-year contract and sent the offer to the IAM's 15,000 members on TWA for acceptance or rejection.

Balloting started Jan. 22 and was to end Jan. 26. No details were announced pending the vote.

The offer provides increased wages and improved working conditions retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969. It was made seven hours before a deadline that the union previously had extended 24 hours. The IAM said negotations under the Railway Labor Act dragged on for more than 14 months.

Settlements with other major airlines have given IAM members wage hikes up to 35 percent, plus major improvements on other terms.

## Crossing Guard




# *Cabinet Panel Urges Winter Building Plan*

Two cabinet officers have sent recommendations to the White House and Congress on winterizing the nation's construction industry to maintain employment levels during cold weather months.

Among the key suggestions are plans for developing new federal financial incentives for contractors to encourage winter employment. These were not spelled out, however.

The recommendations came in a report from Secretaries George P. Shultz of Labor and Maurice H. Stans of Commerce. These suggestions are the result of a recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the seasonal job problems in the building industry.

The BLS found that fluctuations in employment in construction are caused by traditional management practices and customs as much as the cold weather conditions.

The study noted that between 1960-68 unemployment in the building trades averaged 11.1 percent, compared with 5.2 percent for all industries.

**Shultz and Stans said in their report that "the nation's rapidly rising construction requirements present a challenge and afford an opportunity to move toward full utilization of the construction labor force."**

They recommended that the national manpower policy be more directly related to stabilization of construction employment. Among their proposals in this area were:

- Expansion of apprenticeship training, skill enrichment and minority employment programs to provide the range of qualified workers needed by a more stable labor force.
- Development of a local construction labor market information system in cooperation with Building Trades unions, and contractors through a computerized job matching program.
- Negotiations between labor and management for contracts "more consistent with all-weather construction."
- Establishment of an all-weather construction council in the industry with the assistance of government agencies.

**Scheduling of government construction and public works projects during the winter off-season also figured in the recommendations.**

The report urged more effective use of science and technology to attack the seasonality problem by:

- Development of "specialized weather data analysis" for the industry, since much of the extra cost of winter construction stems from uncertainty about temperature, precipitation, humidity and wind conditions.
- Establishment of an experimental project to improve federal research and information programs on winter building techniques.
- Creation of a two-way link between construction industry decision makers and federal technical centers.

# Office Union Wins At Medical School

New York — Administrators at the Albert Einstein School of Medicine voted by a 90 percent margin for affiliation with the Office & Professional Employes in an election conducted by the New York State Labor Relations Board. Each of the 32 administrators has a university degree and is paid from $12,000 to $20,000 a year.

The vote reflects the fact that well-educated, high-salaried employes are turning to unions in increasing numbers, OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin said. He cited as reasons the "increased impersonality of doing business" in an automated world and the realization that many other once-glamorous professionals like air line pilots and entertainers have turned to unions for group action.

# How Workers' Buying Power Slipped in '60s

The following figures, from records of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, show how the buying power of workers' pay checks has failed to keep pace with wage advances in recent years.

Government economists attribute the lag mainly to increased living costs, with some due to higher taxes and a shortening of the work week. The figures are averages for a worker with three dependents on private, non-farm payrolls. Real take-home pay is in terms 1957-59 dollars.

| | *Gross Earnings* | *Real Take-home* |
|---|---|---|
| 1960 | $ 80.67 | $70.77 |
| 1961 | 82.60 | 71.48 |
| 1962 | 85.91 | 73.05 |
| 1963 | 88.46 | 73.63 |
| 1964 | 91.33 | 76.38 |
| 1965 | 95.06 | 78.53 |
| 1966 | 98.82 | 78.39 |
| 1967 | 101.94 | 78.13 |
| 1968 | 107.73 | 78.61 |
| 1969 | 114.61 | 78.30 |

*For Average Worker:*

# Take-Home Pay Up, Buying Power Down

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**the 1957-59 average, meaning that goods and services that cost $10 in the base period now cost $13.13.**

Take-home pay for the worker with three dependents averaged $102.01 a week in December, up 19 cents over the month. For the worker with no dependents the average was $92.89, up 18 cents.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay in terms of 1957-59 dollars to reflect price changes—averaged $77.69 for a worker with three dependents in December and $70.75 for the worker with no dependents.

This real spendable earnings figure for the worker with three dependents was 1.1 percent below December 1968 and 2.4 percent below the high reached in September of that year, BLS said.

"December," it continued, "marked the eleventh consecutive month that real earnings have remained below year-ago levels."

**For the year as a whole, real spendable earnings of the worker with three dependents averaged $78.30 a week, 31 cents less than they averaged in 1968, and also below 1966 and 1965 levels.**

By comparison, the weekly after taxes take-home pay of the worker with three dependents averaged $99.99 in 1969, about 4.9 percent higher than the 1968 average of $95.28.

**On the price front, the December index was 6.1 percent above December 1968, the largest rise for any 12-month period since November 1951, the government said.**

Although prices rose slightly less in the last half of 1969 than in the first half, the last quarter of the year showed another steady upward trend. The rise was four-tenths of 1 percent in October and five-tenths of 1 percent in November.

Food prices were the major factor in the December index rise, climbing 1.4 percent, much more than is normal for the month. Consumer services rose by seven-tenths of 1 percent. Most durable goods and nondurable commodities also registered increases from November.

**For 1969 as a whole, the Consumer Price Index averaged 5.4 percent above the 1968 level. The gain for 1968 was 4.2 percent and the gain for 1967 was 2.8 percent.**

The 1969 average increase was the largest in 18 years. In the Korean War year of 1951 the index averaged 8 percent above the level of the previous year.

For the year 1969 as a whole, these were some increases by individual categories over their 1968 averages:

Food, 5.2 percent; housing, 6.4 percent; homeowner costs 10.2 percent; apparel, 5.2 percent; transportation, 5.2 percent; and medical care, 6 percent.

**About 134,000 workers will receive widely varying cost-of-living wage increases based on the December index. The largest group, 63,000 workers in the glass container industry will receive 1 percent increases.**

Approximately 12,000 other workers whose escalation reviews are tied to the December index will not receive pay adjustments because they have already received the maximums stipulated in their contracts.

# Key Indicators Point Up Warning of Recession

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The Commerce Dept. said that after adjusting for price increases in terms of 1958 dollars the gross national product—total output of goods and services—inched downward from an annual rate of $730.6 billion to $730.5 billion between the third and fourth quarters of 1969.

Although the government considers a change of only $100 million in the GNP as insignificant, another decline in the first quarter of 1970 could signal a recession. The National Bureau of Economic Research, composed of leading economists representing a wide variety of groups across the nation, considers a GNP slump for two consecutive quarters as one indication of a recession.

**A second Commerce Dept. report showed that housing starts, which have decreased in 10 of the last 11 months, reached a 1969 low of an annual rate of 1,245,000 in December.**

The drop in December was 4 percent from November and 15 percent from December 1968. In the last half of 1969, the department added, starts were down 15 percent from the first half and 13 percent below the last half of 1968.

Still another Commerce Dept. report found that personal income increased by only $2.3 billion in December to an annual rate of $769.7 billion. The increase in November was $3.7 billion and the gain in December 1968 was $4.5 billion.

The December increase was the smallest monthly gain in 1969 and less than half the monthly average gain of $5.2 billion for the first half of the year.

In another area, the Federal Reserve Board announced that industrial output in December dipped to 170.9 percent of the 1957-59 average, down from 171.4 percent in November. It was the fifth consecutive month of decline.

**The important manufacturing category of the index dropped seven-tenths of 1 percent—from 171.9 percent in November to 171.2 percent in December. All of the decline was in durable goods.**

Goldfinger explained how the Administration's policies "might well" produce inflation and recession simultaneously:

"High interest rates have stifled housing and hurt small businesses, and that means lost jobs," he said. "High interest rates force higher prices on services and products, and that means more inflation."

As an example of the "harsh effect" high-interest rates are having on home buyers, Goldfinger noted that the increase in FHA and VA mortgage rates from 7.5 to 8.5 percent "means an increase in monthly payments on principal and interest of about 10 percent on a 30-year mortgage of $20,000."

This increased rate which was effective Jan. 1, he added, "results in approximately $5,000 in additional payments over the life of the mortgage—more than the total cost of wages and benefits going to the workers who built the house."

*Veto Battle Set:*

# Senate Votes Funds For Schools, Health

*(Continued from Page 1)*

brought rare unanimity among Democrats in the Senate. And at a House Democratic caucus, no one opposed a resolution rejecting the President's claim that the added funds are inflationary. The resolution said school and health funding deserve "top priority."

**A companion resolution charged that the Administration's tight money policy not only has failed to stop inflation but has increased unemployment.**

With its biggest appropriations battle from last year's budget still to come, Congress will soon be faced with a rerun. The budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 is scheduled to be submitted in late January.

With an election coming up next fall for the entire House and 35 Senate seats, House and Senate leaders are trying to work out procedures to speed up the appropriations process.

Most of the government operated from last July until December on stop-gap continuing resolutions enabling them to meet payrolls and expenses until their appropriations were passed.

The veto-threatened bill—the last big departmental appropriations bill that has not become law—includes funds for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity and a number of independent agencies, including the National Labor Relations Board.

**Even a partial list of major legislation left over from the first session presents a staggering agenda for Congress this year.**

The House Ways & Means Committee has begun work on an overhaul of the social security system—including proposals for revamping the federal welfare program.

The Senate has not yet acted on House-passed bills extending the basic aid to education program, broadening unemployment compensation or initiating a constitutional amendment for direct election of the President and Vice President.

The House has yet to act on Senate-approved major improvements in the food stamp program.

Neither house has acted on overall safety and occupational health legislation, on increasing the minimum wage, on bargaining rights for farm workers or on crime control bills.

**With Congress likely to be impatient for an early election-year adjournment, the Administration will have to speed up its timetable for getting its new legislative proposals to committee.**

During the first session, committee chairmen complained sharply that the White House or the President would announce a new proposal with great fanfare—but weeks and often months would go by before the detailed legislative proposals were sent to Capitol Hill.



**LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS** in programs for the elderly are discussed during a conference of the AFL-CIO Technical Committee on Older & Retired Workers in Washington. From left are AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman; Stephen Simons, acting director of the HEW's Community Services Administration; John Martin, commissioner on aging and special assistant to Pres. Nixon on aging, and Treas. Peter Terzick of the Carpenters, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO committee.

# *Nixon Keys Legislative Program To Confines of Balanced Budget*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ment to create a "new federalism" and reform to "expand the range of opportunities for all Americans," including voting, jobs and ownership.

**He made no specific mention of labor legislation but said he will propose programs for health, education, housing and transportation "as well as in other critical areas . . ."**

The speech noted that the President will send a separate report on foreign policy to Congress, but he reviewed briefly his "Guam policy," that "neither the defense nor the development of other nations can be exclusively or primarily an American undertaking." The approach will be "not a retreat from responsibility" for peace and freedom "but a sharing of responsibility."

This policy, he emphasized, is the key to current arms limitations talks with the Soviet Union and new talks in Warsaw with the Chinese Communists.

**While stressing domestically the need for overall reform, he spoke specifically about inflation, laying the blame for rising prices on government policies of the 1960s.**

He noted the balanced budget in fiscal 1969, his plans for a surplus in 1970 and that "in spite of the fact that Congress reduced revenues by $3 billion, I shall present a balanced budget for 1971."

This will mean, he said, "rejecting spending programs which would benefit some of the people when their net effect would result in price increases for all the people."

On law enforcement he said that Congress has not adopted the package of bills for the District of Columbia that he sent up last year.

**Nearly half of the address was devoted to what the President said "may well become the major concern of the American people" in the 1970s—enviromental pollution and the way people live their lives.**

He included in the "quality of American life" approach the plight of the cities and said the federal government "must be in a position to assist in the building of new cities and the rebuilding of old ones."

Progress towards a new America in the 1970s is realistically posisble, the President asserted, although the demands of 1976 "are even greater than in 1776. He added:

"Above all, let us inspire young Americans with a sense of excitement, a sense of destiny, a sense of involvement in meeting the challenges we face in this great period of our history. Only then are they going to have any sense of satisfaction in their lives."

# *Baltimore Unions Air 50,000-Watt 'Voice'*

Baltimore—AFL-CIO unions in Maryland have turned to radio to keep in touch with their members and the public with a program called "The Voice of the Union."

The long and frustrating summer of the 1968 election campaign convinced the Baltimore central body that new and more effective means for two-way contact between union members and leadership had to be found.

Pres. Dominic N. Fornaro called on a labor-allied Baltimore public relations firm to work on the problem. The result was "The Voice of the Union," a weekly hour-long, open line, talk and call-in radio program, on Baltimore's 50,000 watt NBC affiliate, WBAL.

**Fornaro credits the program's success on the readiness of council affiliates to give a new idea a fair trial—and to the real and personal interest that rank-and-file union members have in labor affairs and public issues.**

The Baltimore unions are finding that the program's complete versatility makes it adaptable to all sorts of situations.

So far, the instant, two-way give-and-take format has given union members and the public at large up-to-the-minute developments in contract negotiations with community-wide implications; aided voter registration drives; given workers a chance to tell their story in organizing campaigns; helped explain such complex issues as tax reform and the Farm Worker's grape boycott; explored issues and questions before the Maryland legislature and Congress; and, in one instance, produced a swarm of membership applications to a federal employe local that was nearly stalled in its efforts to reach new prospects in the agency.

**The scope of the program has also been expanded with the incorporation of a short national labor news summary and promotion spots for international unions.**

"This is the best device we've found yet to reach both our union members and the community-at-large with labor's story," Fornaro said. "It has created an ever greater understanding of the role of trade unions in the community. We've found this true with public officials, civic leaders and a wide range of Baltimoreans."

## Canada Endorses Switch to Metrics

Ottawa—The Canadian government has endorsed a switch to the metric system, but it isn't planning any immediate legislation to end the inches and pounds system.

A government white paper on the subject said such a switch would put Canada in a more "favorable position" in the world market.

# Murphy Gets Hearing For Bill to Ban Strikes

California's Sen. George Murphy (R) shopped around and found a friendly Senate Agriculture subcommittee to hold hearings on his bill to outlaw strikes and boycotts by farm workers.

Legislation affecting strikes and bargaining rights clearly falls in the jurisdiction of the Senate Labor Committee, legislative experts noted, and Murphy said it has been agreed that there will be further hearings by the Labor Committee.

Meanwhile, however, he has a sympathetic forum.

Democratic members of the Agricultural Research & General Legislation subcommittee are Senators B. Everett Jordan (N.C.), James O. Eastland (Miss.), Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.) and James B. Allen (Ala.).

Republican subcommittee members are Milton R. Young (N.D.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Robert J. Dole (Kan.).

**Witnesses lined up for the three days of hearings include the National Right to Work Committee, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the California Grape & Tree Fruit League.**

Murphy will testify too. Like the other witnesses, he is in favor of his bill.

# Democrats in Congress Pledge Pollution Action

Congressional Democratic leaders unveiled a massive legislative program to combat pollution and pledged to give it top priority in the current session of Congress.

In an unusual—almost unprecedented—joint news conference, the majority leaders of the House and Senate and House Speaker John W. McCormack outlined the Democratic program.

It calls for appropriating the full $1.25 billion in federal funds that Congress has authorized for sewage plant construction grants for the coming fiscal year.

This year, Congress tripled the amount the Administration had requested and voted $800 million for the program.

**Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said the cost would be high, but it would be much more costly if any more time were lost in combatting environmental pollution.**

"The time is now, and I repeat now, to face up to this problem of blight caused by our own blindness and recognize that not millions, not hundreds of millions, but billions of dollars will be given to be spent to cope with this problem."

House Majority Leader Carl Albert, Mansfield and McCormack announced plans to set up a joint House-Senate Committee on the Environment. It would have investigative and fact-finding functions, but not legislative jurisdiction.

**The Democrats also called for the development of "innovative" new means for financing the cost of the war on pollution and said private industry "should divert some of its profits to cope with this problem which it helped create."**

A national land-use policy was also recommended to replace the "haphazard" system of selection of industrial and park sites.

The leaders pledged that Congress would complete action by mid-February on the Water Quality Improvement Act, which set penalties for leakage of off-shore oil wells and other causes of water pollution.

Since the Democratic announcement was made on the eve of the President's State of the Union message, a reporter asked if they were attempting to "steal the thunder" of the President on environmental quality.

Albert termed the President a "Johnny-come-lately" in the field, with proposals that substitute rhetoric for needed funds.

On behalf of the congressional Democrats, he said: "We are ready to make the investment which must be made in this decade of the 1970s."

## Cutback Expected In Construction

New York—In its annual industry outlook, Johns-Manville Corp. forecasts that the Administration's anti-inflationary measure will result in a sharp cutback in construction spending in 1970.

The survey estimates that even with cost increases construction spending this year will be about $88.4 billion compared to $90.8 billion spent in 1969.

It forecasts that housing starts will drop to 1.3 million in 1970. There were 1.5 million starts last year.

*Meany Cites Needs:*

# Catch-Up Pay Urged For Federal Jobs

Federal employes need and deserve a catch-up pay raise, fringe benefits at least equal to private industry and strengthened bargaining rights, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

He pledged the labor movement's full support for these goals at a dinner attended by nearly 2,400 members of the American Federation of Government Employes and prominent guests from federal agencies, Congress and unions.

The occasion was the 87th anniversary of the Civil Service Act, which established the merit system in federal employment. The AFGE celebrates the anniversary each year with a banquet in Washington and observances throughout the nation.

**Just as do other workers, Meany said, "the federal worker needs an adequate income, sound job security, realistic protection against the hazards of illness and old age, and a chance to make continuing progress for himself and his family. He has to clothe and house and educate and care for his family, just as does any other worker."**

This identity of interests, Meany noted, is reflected in the rapid growth of unionism in the federal service—with the AFGE itself more than tripling its membership in eight years and with more than 1.4 million federal workers covered by union contracts.

The AFL-CIO "fully supported" pay raises last year for the President, top agency officials, the judiciary and Congress, Meany noted.

But the same standard, he said, should apply "to the little guy on the federal payroll and it is high time Congress and the President faced up to it." It is "intolerable" that pay scales in the lower civil service grades should be near the poverty level, Meany said.

In take-home pay, "the federal worker suffers most," Meany noted, because 7 percent of his gross pay is deducted for his pension program and he pays more than 75 percent of the cost of health care insurance —both in contrast to the prevailing pattern of employer payments in private industry.

**And while the government "has done a good job of integrating the federal workforce at the very lowest level of employment," its record in upgrading minority group workers "is certainly nothing to brag about."**

Federal workers are also involved in the AFL-CIO's overall legislative program, Meany stressed. In the fight to override the veto of education and health funds, "the education of your children, the health of your families are involved. . . . This is your fight too."

And union members in the federal service "have a stake in the General Electric strike," Meany stressed. "Your continued growth depends upon a strong labor movement, exactly as all other workers depend on a strong labor movement for their continued progress."

GE's effort to break the unions in its plants "must fail if the trade union movement is to remain strong," Meany stressed.

AFGE Pres. John F. Griner, who is an AFL-CIO vice president, presided at the banquet and the anniversary program included brief remarks by Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton, Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, and Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) of the Senate committee.

Head table guests were introduced as they came in by the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, William H. (Fishbait) Miller. The chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Ralph B. Elson, gave the invocation and benediction.




**FEDERAL WORKERS** have the labor movement's full support as they press for catch-up pay raises, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said. He spoke to 2,400 persons at a dinner sponsored by the American Federation of Government Employes on the 87th anniversary of the Civil Service Act.

# *Multinational Firms Capturing Growing Share of World Assets*

The mushrooming growth of multinational companies poses a problem for the nations of the world in learning about them, much less being able to regulate them, AFL-CIO economist Elizabeth R. Jager writes in the current issue of the American Federationist.

Every major industrial nation has businesses that criss-cross national boundaries, Mrs. Jager writes, but U.S.-based firms had an estimated 60 percent of the world assets of such firms in 1966.

The foreign output of U.S.-based multinational firms alone is estimated at $120 billion to $200 billion per year, she says, and is probably "greater than the output of any nation in the world except the United States and the Soviet Union."

**With affiliates and subsidiaries in as many as 40 countries, this "new form of business, the multinational corporation, is quietly revolutionizing the world's economy and moving more rapidly than governments' ability to regulate and control the effects," Mrs. Jager says.**

Such questions as the firm's role in international relations, in the exporting of jobs or in affecting the balance of trade are largely unanswered because "no single country or group of countries knows details of company operations or how to control their effects."

A few characteristics of the multinationals are identifiable, Mrs. Jager says, and they are not as desirable as the firms would have you believe when they argue that the "efficient allocation of world resources" is better for everyone.

For instance, there is little evidence that these firms promote world competition, she notes. French economist Pierre Uri finds that foreign, like local firms, often have entered weak markets without much competition or have run out competitors by starting with massive price cuts.

**"There have been estimates that the current direction of multinational business is to world domination by very few firms—one professor says 300, another says 600," the article notes.**

Other identifiable characteristics are that multinational firms are concentrated in a few industries; are a new business process in approach to world markets and are leaders in research and development and in landing government contracts.

The multinationals' role in research often results in the exporting of U.S. technology through licensing agreements with affiliates—sometimes of methods which were developed under subsidy by the U.S. government, she writes.

The impact on labor relations is described as detrimental both in the home-base nation and in foreign countries. The threat of "runaway" facilities is detrimental to labor at the parent site, it is pointed out, and "in low-wage areas, attempts to improve wages and working conditions are often met with threats to move to other low-wage areas if the workers' standards improve."

Attempts at neutralizing the effects of the multinationals through international agreement have been resisted by multinational enterprises, who will agree only to a "code of good behavior" in each of the countries where affiliates are located, Mrs. Jager notes.

**"If the firms don't want intergovernmental control and if cooperation among existing governments is clearly unable to solve the problems, the need for action becomes urgent," she says.**

"The American challenge is the challenge to the nations of the world. To calm fears abroad and mounting concern at home, Congress and the Administration must adopt social and economic policies to assure that benefits actually come to the people of the world from the new management process called the multinational firm," she concludes.

1-24-70

# DeAndrade Dies at 73, President of Pressmen

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**fellow trade unionists "loyally and well" since 1917. To the AFL-CIO Executive Council "he brought dedication, common sense and warm friendship," they said. "We shall miss him."**

Funeral services were to be held Jan. 23 at Joseph Gawler's Sons funeral home, Wisconsin and Harrison Aves. N.W., Washington.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., DeAndrade went to work for Ginn & Co., textbook publishers, at an early age. He joined Boston Press Assistants Local 18 in 1917, and from 1919 through 1936 was president of that local union.

His service with the international union began in 1931, when he was appointed to the headquarters staff. That same year he became a trustee of the IPPAU's technical trade school.

DeAndrade was named an international vice president to fill a vacancy in 1945, and stayed on the executive board in that capacity until May 6, 1959, when directors chose him president on the death of Thomas E. Dunwody.

DeAndrade became an AFL-CIO vice president in 1965. Active in promoting the use of union label goods and services, he had been vice president of the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. since 1961.

**He served as American labor delegate to the tripartite technical meeting for the printing and allied trades of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1962. He was a fraternal AFL-CIO delegate to the British Trades Union Congress in Brighton, England, in 1963.**

Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson appointed him in 1964 to serve on the labor advisory council of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and on a similar committee for employment of the handicapped.

He is survived by his wife Elizabeth; son Walter of Cheshire, Conn.; daughter Mrs. Frank Rinna of Corona del Mar, Calif., and four grandchildren.



ANTHONY J. DeANDRADE

# Union-Won Pacts in '69 Boost Pay 7.1 Percent

Union-negotiated contract settlements in 1969 gave nearly 2.5 million workers wage increases averaging 7.1 percent of straight-time hourly rates, the Labor Dept. reported.

Considering wages only, the settlements were well above the 5.2 percent increases won in the preceding year, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said. Its preliminary survey dealt with contracts covering 1,000 or more workers.

The 7.1 percent figure was the midway point in a table of increases ranging from 4 percent or less to 17 percent. The median was 8.8 percent in nonmanufacturing industries, 5.9 percent in manufacturing.

**The survey covered wage hikes won for 1.2 million employes of manufacturing firms, 1.19 million in nonmanufacturing firms.**

BLS said its figures were based on major settlements in metalworking industries, building construction, transportation, lumber, petroleum products and wearing apparel.

All measures of change in 1969 were "up considerably from 1968 and prior years," the bureau found.

When fringe benefits were added, the median increase amounted to 8.2 percent a year with actual timing of union gains taken into account.

Other findings in the report:

- Considering first-year contract changes, the median adjustment was 8.2 percent of straight-time wages, compared with 7.2 percent for the preceding year.
- Acceleration of wage hikes continued, especially in nonmanufacturing. The median first-year raise was 10.4 percent in nonmanufacturing industries, 7.1 percent in manufacturing industries.

The bureau said its estimates do not include wage hikes due to cost-of-living escalator clauses, unless guaranteed by the contract.

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# Mediators Cite Turn In GE Talks

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

New York — Federal mediators reported progress toward a possible settlement of the contract dispute that has kept 150,000 General Electric Co. workers on strike since Oct. 27.

Union negotiators and management representatives met separately with the mediators until 1 a.m., then returned for a 10 a.m. session Jan. 29. As the bargaining intensified, both sides agreed to a news blackout on the details of their discussions.

**Around union strike headquarters there was an air of cautious optimism. It was emphasized, however, that final settlement depends on satisfactory contract language and approval by union committees and, in some cases, rank-and-file ratification.**

As talks resumed, Dir. J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service said through a spokesman, "We have a long day ahead of us." Other sources reported that tentative agreement had been reached on the basic terms of a new GE proposal but that many "housekeeping" details remain unsettled.

Even after agreement finally is achieved on the national level, local settlements still must be reached at almost every one of the 135 locations where strikers have stayed on picket lines through bitter winter weather. The strike is the longest ever conducted against GE, the nation's largest electrical manufacturer.

Two unions have national agreements with GE—the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for some 90,000 strikers, and the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers for nearly 20,000.

In other developments:

- The National Labor Relations Board dismissed petitions to conduct decertification elections in units of GE plants at Bedford, O., and Bettendorf, Ia. It ruled that GE had bargained nationally with the IUE for at least 10 years, and that the unit is a national one. It upheld the union argument that petitions for separate plant units are not permissible.

- GE lost another legal battle against supplying a list of employes' names and addresses for union use. An NLRB trial examiner upheld the right of the IUE to such a list at GE plants employing 5,800 workers over a 30-mile area around Syracuse, N. Y.

**The board has ruled in several similar cases that unions are entitled to an up-to-date list to be on an equal footing with management in communicating with members of the bargaining unit. Management contended such a**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

# Labor Assails Nixon Veto As Congress Patches Bill



**FACE MASKS** point up the effort of Ohio trade unionists campaigning for clean air at hearings by the state's Air Pollution Control Board. Leading a march to Cleveland's city hall are from left: Executive Sec. Sebastian Lupica of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, Pres. Frank W. King of the Ohio AFL-CIO, and Joseph Kender, director of Steelworkers District 28. Labor groups helped form a coalition, called the "breathers' lobby," to press their appeal for clean air. **(Story, Page 3.)**

## Education, Health Aid Face Cuts

**By David L. Perlman**

Congress set about trying to pick up the pieces of the nation's education and health programs in the wake of Pres. Nixon's veto of legislation to finance them.

The AFL-CIO denounced the veto, deplored the failure of Congress to override it, and predicted that the President's "political victory will prove hollow indeed when November rolls around" and America goes to the polls.

Urgency was the keynote as school districts throughout the nation faced the choice between bankruptcy or sharp mid-year cutbacks unless federal funds are restored.

A majority of the House—226-to-191—voted to override the President's veto. But the vote fell short of the two-thirds margin required by the Constitution.

Because "the President had his way" on the veto, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said, "the nation's children and the ill will pay the bill."

**Most House Republicans had originally voted for the increased funds rejected by the President. The money was necessary, they said at the time—essential. But on the showdown, only a relative handful bucked the White House pressure.**

Voting to override the veto were 199 Democrats and 27 Republicans.

Voting against the money for school and health programs were 156 Republicans and 35 Democrats.

Pres. Nixon used his veto power for the first time before a nationwide television audience. The legislation, he insisted, was "inflationary."

It provided $1.3 billion more

*(Continued on Page 8)*

*Nationwide Program:*

## Minorities Training Set for Pipefitters

A union-employer-government agreement will enable 500 Negroes and other minority group workers to become journeymen pipefitters, even though they are above the normal apprentice age and may lack customary educational qualifications.

Those chosen, under a nationwide program concentrated in areas where there are shortages of skilled pipefitters, will be primarily men who have had some related work experience.

The greater their previous experience, the shorter the training period necessary to earn a journeyman's card and the higher their pay rate while in training.

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, Pres. Philip S. Lyon of the National Constructors Association and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz signed the agreement at a Labor Dept. news conference.

**The union's leadership role in the program was hailed by Shultz, who termed the agreement "a major forward step to train workers and to get more minorities into the construction trades."**

He praised Schoemann and the union for providing "both on-the-job training and related classroom instruction" for minority workers, adding:

"Members of the Plumbers & Pipefitters union, who are among the highest skilled workers in America, should take justifiable pride in opening opportunitieis for everyone, regardless of race."

Special training programs will be financed largely by a $1.4 million grant from the Labor Dept., although part of the expense will be borne by the union and the employers.

The constructors association is made up of 33 contractors specializing in heavy industrial construction. The member companies operate nationwide, but draw their labor force from the localities where they work.

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Doctors Urged To Join Drive On Health Plan*

Philadelphia—The medical profession has been challenged to join the AFL-CIO in a drive for a national health insurance program "to make American health care the best in the world."

Enactment of the program, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told doctors here, is essential to ending a health crisis "that has been with us for too many years with too little attention being paid to it."

Biemiller spoke at the installation of Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads as the 109th president of the Philadelphia Medical Society. Rhoads,

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Minimum Wage Increases Due 2.1 Million Workers*

**An estimated 2.1 million workers making less than $1.45 an hour will have their pay raised as of Feb. 1 under a step-up provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act.**

**They are among some 10 million persons who were brought under wage-hour coverage in 1966 and have another year to go until they catch up with the $1.60 an hour rate that applies to previously covered workers.**

**The $1.45 minimum applies chiefly to employes of smaller retail or service establishments, laundries and dry cleaners, hotels, motels and restaurants, schools, hospitals and nursing homes. The Labor Dept. estimates that about one-fifth of those covered now earn less than $1.45 and the increase they will receive will total about $486 million a year.**

**One group of workers brought under the law in 1966 remains stuck at the $1.30 wage floor. For some 400,000 farm workers, the law provided step-ups only to $1.30 an hour—a figure reached last year.**

## New Dressmaker Pact Boosts Pay 20 Percent

New York—Wage increases totaling 20 percent were won by the Ladies' Garment Workers for 80,000 dressmakers in the eight-state New York metropolitan area in a contract settlement with eastern dress manufacturers unprecedented in its size.

Besides three-step pay increases in the three-year agreement, the union's negotiators won higher craft minimums and piecework rates, a third week's paid vacation after one year of service, an additional paid holiday—the birthday of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.—and a boost in retirement fund contributions by the employing dress firms.

**ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg, who joined union negotiators in the later stages of bargaining, praised labor and management bargainers for an agreement containing "more advances in every respect" than any other pact in ILGWU history.**

The terms of the pact were detailed by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, who headed the union negotiating team as general manager of the Dress Joint Council. They won emphatic approval at meetings of New York shop

*(Continued on Page 3)*

# Strikers Plead Case to People Of Cincinnati

Cincinnati — Striking city employes have taken their case to the people of Cincinnati after more than three weeks of refusal by city officials to bargain with the State, County & Municipal Employes.

SCME District 51 has begun an informational campaign designed to show that 3,800 white and blue collar workers need raises like those granted other city employes.

After failing to get equal treatment from the city, the workers walked out early in January. Their strike has shut down garbage disposal, highway maintenance and other city services.

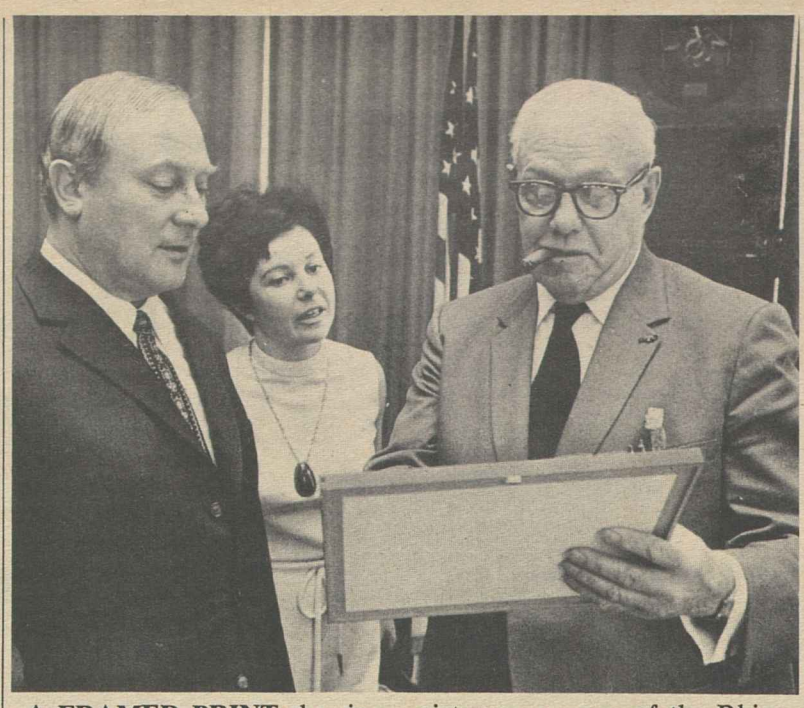
**The strikers are seeking the same $945 a year raise given earlier to police and firemen. The city has offered a 5 percent increase that would give most workers about $400 a year in higher wages, the union estimates.**

District 51's informational campaign stresses these points:

- Cincinnati wage scales are below those of comparable cities in Ohio and across the nation.
- Most Cincinnati city workers earn wages well below the U.S. Labor Dept.'s estimate of what such workers need for a modest family income.
- The city continues to ignore the striking workers' needs. It forced the strike and now prolongs it by its take-it-or-leave-it bargaining stance.

Staff Dir. Al Van Hagen of District 51 said the union is determined to see that Cincinnati "lives up to its duty as a major U.S. city in the 20th Century and bargains fairly with its employes." He said, "We know Cincinnati residents are sympathetic and anxious to see fair play."

Meanwhile, the union has begun assisting members who need financial and legal help.



**A FRAMED PRINT** showing a picturesque scene of the Rhine River is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by West Germany's Transport Minister George Leber, left. Interpreter Inga Krell relays a description of the scene. Leber, formerly head of Germany's construction trades, was in the United States for talks with government and labor officials.

# Wilson Calls For Steps To Cure Social Crises

New York—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has called for a "new special relationship" between the United States and Britain to solve the pressing urban and social problems that confront the world's industrial nations.

On the eve of talks with Pres. Nixon in Washington, Wilson told an audience here, "It is not the organization of power blocs we shall be discussing. It is the organization of social power to mobilize social resources to overcome social evils."

Wilson, who was introduced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, spoke to 400 representatives of labor and management at Automation House, the headquarters of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment.

**The meeting was jointly sponsored by the foundation, formed by the Machinists and management, and the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, a joint labor-management organization headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.**

Wilson said the "new relationship" for the 1970s should involve not only the United States and Britain but also other advanced industrial countries on:

- "Problems deriving from the urban explosion of an expanding affluent society, the planning of our environment, the housing of our people, urban transport, pollution of the air we breathe, the waters in our lands, law and order.
- "The inherited problems of poverty and blight in urban housing, urban decay and slum schools.
- "The problems of individual poverty—the underprivileged of all ages, the long-term sick, the disabled, the mentally handicapped."

In discussing Britain's efforts to cure its social ills, Wilson said, "we want to show you what we have achieved by government action to mobilize a community to tackle its problems."

However, "on some of these problems," he added, "we shall have a great deal to learn from your experience."

**In another area, Wilson traced steps taken by Britain to strengthen its economy and increase its share of production going into exports. The steps have included restraint on incomes, wages, prices and dividends paid out of profits.**

He singled out the foundation's headquarters as an appropriate setting for his "progress report" on Britain's economy.

This is so, he said, because the foundation "is concerned with a problem which has been central to the British government's policies and priorities . . . the challenge of industrial change."

National Program:

# *Physicians Pressed On Insurance Plan*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

chairman of the surgery department at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, is a long-time acquaintance of Biemiller's.

**America spends a higher percentage of its gross national product for health care than any other country in the world, yet "it is not even in the top ten" when it comes to the vital statistics of health care, Biemiller pointed out.**

Fifteen other countries have longer average life expectancies, he noted. Twelve others have longer life expectancies for 10-year-old females; 31 others have longer life expectancies for 10-year-old males, and 14 others have lower infant mortality rates.

For non-whites, the poor and city ghetto residents, Biemiller continued, "the life expectancy rate is seven years less than the average white American rate."

Labor, he emphasized, "finds those statistics intolerable."

Turning to health care costs, Biemiller said that while the overall cost of living rose about 25 percent in the past 10 years, hospital daily service charges shot up 150 percent and doctors' fees jumped 50 percent.

He cited additional figures to disprove the charges of those who place the main blame for high medical prices on Medicare and Medicaid costs, and increased pay for hospital employes.

**Labor will continue its efforts to bring low-wage hospital employes under the minimum wage law and organize them into unions, Biemiller said, in line with a responsibility to "increase wages and better working conditions whenever and wherever possible."**

In other areas, Biemiller described a medical picture in the nation marked by an overall shortage of doctors, their concentration in large cities and well-to-do areas, and enormous waste through duplicated medical facilities.

Too often, he stated, "financial considerations, not medical considerations, determine where and how medical services are delivered, and even by whom, and who will have access to them and who won't."

"Private insurance financing has too often forced the practice of medicine on the basis of the fine print in a [medical] insurance policy, rather than on the basis of health needs."

In place of any rational system for the delivery and financing of medical and health care, Biemiller said, the nation has a "confusing, inefficient, often inaccessible, and always expensive piece-rate, cost-plus, unevenly distributed system."

National health insurance is the one way to bring organization to the delivery of medical care and allow "all persons to enter the mainstream of health care on an equal basis and with assurance of first class care," Biemiller said.

**The AFL-CIO, he explained, envisions the program as providing a complete range of health services and benefits, being financed like social security, offering free choice of physicians and health delivery systems and making doctors' participation voluntary.**

Biemiller sharply criticized the American Medical Association for "bitterly and blindly" having fought disability benefits under social security, Medicare and many other progressive health measures that became reality.

As a result, he said, the AMA's influence in Congress has steadily waned.

"We do not believe the American people will brook further delay in the passage of national health insurance legislation," he concluded, "and we hope the AMA will proceed from that premise and avoid its traditional role of absolute opposition to the new day that is here."

# Labor Dept. Sets New Overtime Salary Test

The Labor Dept. bowed to employer protests and trimmed back its proposal to raise the minimum salary that must be paid to an "executive" or "professional" employe before he can be excluded from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

At issue is whether an employer can get around the wage-hour law by giving a modestly-paid worker a title and paper responsibilities in place of time-and-one-half pay after 40 hours a week.

Under the new Labor Dept. regulation, effective Feb. 20, an exempt "executive" must be paid at least $125 a week, and a "professional" employe must be paid overtime if he makes less than $140 a week. A less stringent job definition of executive and professional positions is applied for higher-salaried employes, those making at least $200 a week.

**The present regulations, set in 1963, established a salary test of $100 for executive and administrative employes, $115 for professionals and $150 for the "high-salary" exemption.**

The Labor Dept. last June proposed a $130 test for executives and a $150 requirement for professionals, and invited comments.

The AFL-CIO said the proposed figures were much too low, and asked that the minimum rate for exempt executives and supervisors be at least $150 a week, and $175 for professionals.

Employers said the Labor Dept. proposal was too high—and Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran agreed with them.

**He dropped the salary test for executives by $5 and the test for professionals by $10 a week.**

In addition, he allowed a lower rate during 1970 for establishments brought under the wage-hour law for the first time in 1966. For these recently-covered groups, employes can be exempt as executives even if they only make $115 a week and professionals if they make only $130. The high-salary test will be $175. The salary requirements will move up to the level of other groups on Feb. 1, 1971.

In Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, the exemption test will be $115 for executives, $100 for administrative employes and $125 for professionals.

Persons who meet the Labor Dept. definitions of executives or professionals—by job duties as well as salaries—may still be paid overtime rates under union contract or by agreement of the employer. But the premium rates are not required by federal law.

# National Health System Keyed to Quality Care

New York—A national health insurance system "can be the unifying principle" in the essential drive to secure quality medical care for all Americans, a university educator emphasized here.

The speaker, at a meeting sponsored by the United Hospital Fund of New York, was Prof. Raymond Munts of the University of Wisconsin. He is a former assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

National health insurance, Munts said, can provide "health security" for everyone and at the same time bring more vitality to planning and innovations in health care.

**The program, he noted, would require a strong degree of coordination in federal health and social security agencies that does not presently exist.**

Munts described national health insurance as being in the interest of medicine, business, labor and the public. He explained:

It is in the interest of the American Medical Association if it will only realize that doctors have "done well" under Medicare, Medicaid and other government programs.

It is in the interest of businessmen who should be concerned about paying health insurance premiums "that are rising at 10 percent a year" under the present non-system of medical care.

"It is of special interest to union members who have pioneered the development of group health insurance and experienced its limitations.

**"It is vital to the sick, the poor, the subemployed who have no regular place of work and have to wait until they are 65 to get health insurance."**

Since the public pays the taxes that support the medical schools and hospitals that are the training ground for private medicine, the public interest in health care is "too vital to leave major decisions only to medical professionals," Munts declared.

He concluded that it is both possible and necessary for Congress to enact a national health insurance plan that will be equitable to all citizens and advance new concepts in health care.

# Minnesota Pact Clears Way for Prefab Houses

Bloomington, Minn.—The first models of union-made low-cost housing modules are expected to roll off the assembly line of Pemtom, Inc., here Feb. 1.

The production of the prefabricated housing units is the result of a recent agreement signed by the Minnesota State Building & Construction Trades Council, three AFL-CIO affiliates and management representatives of Pemtom.

The participating unions in the agreement are the Carpenters, the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Minnesota Gov. Harold LeVander presented a certificate of honor to the state building trades council for its part in reaching the collective bargaining agreement.

LeVander noted that low-cost housing construction programs should lead to easing Minnesota's housing crisis. He said the agreement demonstrates the ability of the unions and management of Pemtom to meet the responsibility to people of the state.

*Asks Stiff Pollution Controls:*

# Ohio Labor Leads Clean Air Campaign

Cleveland—Led by legions of labor officials and rank-and-file workers, more than 1,500 citizens stormed Cleveland's city council chambers to demand that the Ohio Air Pollution Control Board set stiff air pollution control standards. And they may have won their case.

Ohio is in the process of implementing the Federal Air Quality Act of 1967. Under the act, the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare designates regions where air pollution is a severe problem. Ohio has five.

The first step in the act calls for the state to set "ambient air quality standards" for sulfur dioxide and soot. The state administration, with a long-time reputation for coddling industry, set standards that slashed health and safety margins razor thin.

**The Ohio AFL-CIO joined with the Ohio Tuberculosis & Health Association and the Ohio Council of Churches to form a coalition they called the "breathers' lobby." Their purpose was to fight for clean air.**

Drawing upon the experience of Pennsylvania unions in their fight for similar stringent standards, the groups set up a statewide air pollution workshop where representatives from various conservation groups, civic and social clubs, fraternal associations and rank-and-file unionists were instructed on how to testify at the scheduled hearings.

The first hearing was held Dec. 17 in Cincinnati and more than 600 citizens turned out. But the pollution board refused to allow citizens and "breathers' lobby" witnesses to testify until all industry spokesmen were given an opportunity to talk. Some union men, who had registered to testify as early as 7:45 a.m., were not called to testify until after 4 p.m.

The Cincinnati hearing was nearly broken up by irate women who grabbed the microphone from business witnesses and yelled, "When can we testify? We have to go home soon. Our children will be coming home from school."

The board's answer was to have the women ushered out of the hearing room.

But the public pressure was not completely forgotten. Several weeks later as it planned for a similar hearing in Cleveland, the Air Pollution Control Board said witnesses to testify would be drawn in a lottery fashion.

As the date for the Cleveland hearing drew nearer, the "breathers' lobby" appealed to the board to change the location because Cleveland's city council chambers were not large enough to hold the expected crowds. The board's only answer was that the council chambers could handle 1,000 persons.

**On the date of the hearing, about 1,000 persons were jammed inside the chambers while about 500 others marched outside the building.**

Cleveland Mayor Carl B. Stokes, who criticized the state for its lax attitude and lack of action on air pollution, opened the city's spacious music hall and the hearing was moved there.

Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio) testified for stronger federal air pollution standards. State Rep. Patrick Sweeney, a Cleveland Democrat, told the board it should adopt strict air pollution standards or resign. A thundering ovation followed Sweeney's remarks.

For two days, hundreds of witnesses — housewives, union workers, health officials, scientists, garden club enthusiasts, doctors and even children—went before the board and demanded clean air.

**Some Ohio officials seemed perturbed at the attitude of the citizens. Others fell asleep while the citizens were presenting their cases. Still others let loose with sighs of relief when the hearings were abruptly called to a halt.**

But the "breathers' lobby" could count some gains, even though total victory has not yet been won. The tremendous public pressure exerted at the Cleveland hearing caused the air pollution board to shift its position and recommend more stringent sulfur dioxide and soot standards for the Cincinnati region.

It is hoped that the Cincinnati standards will be adopted throughout Ohio. Meanwhile, organized labor and other participants in the "breathers' lobby" will maintain a full alert lest the state bow to the wishes of the polluters.



**GRADE SCHOOL PUPILS** of New York City's P.S. 33 recite excerpts from the biography of A. Philip Randolph during a salute to the AFL-CIO vice president by friends and fellow residents of the Mutual Redevelopment Houses. Randolph, left, was cited for his "personal contribution to the well-being of the people of America."

# Labor Backs Full Funds to Curb Pollution

The AFL-CIO has pledged its "active and enthusiastic support" to a bipartisan group of congressmen seeking full funding of the federal program to eliminate water pollution.

The seven congressmen last year successfully led a drive to raise appropriations for the Clean Water Restoration Act from the budget request of only $214 million to $800 million.

For the coming fiscal year, they have set as their goal the full $1.25 billion in appropriations that the law authorizes for federal grants to help states and cities construct waste treatment facilities.

**In a letter to Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller praised the action of Congress in raising the level of funding "from the woefully inadequate $214 million recommended by the Administration."**

He said the AFL-CIO considers the $1.25 billion goal for the 1971 fiscal year "essential as part of our national effort to clean up America's waterways."

He thanked Dingell and his six colleagues in the full funding campaign—Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), Michael A. Feighan (D-Ohio), Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R-Calif.), Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), John P. Saylor (R-Pa.), and James C. Wright, Jr. (D-Tex.).

# *Mediators Cite Turn In GE Strike Talks*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**list is not provided for in the national agreement between IUE and GE.**

Meanwhile, union spokesmen urged pickets to remain firm until a settlement actually is reached. They asked also that unions and members continue their financial support of strikers until GE employes actually return to work at full strength.

The AFL-CIO has sent checks for $2 million to the strikers in the nationwide labor campaign to collect at least $1 per union member for the needs of the strikers and their families. The fund collection for the GE Strike Relief Fund is scheduled to continue as long as the need exists.

In New York City, the Ladies' Garment Workers urged stepped-up contributions by ILGWU members to the AFL-CIO fund. Many strikers must subsist on $12 a week in strike benefits, the ILGWU reminded union chairmen voting to accept new contracts with 20 percent wage increases and other gains.

**Until Counts entered the picture here, GE had resisted union efforts to bargain realistically. It had made one take-it-or-leave-it offer last August, amended it slightly long after the strike started in October, and steadfastly rebuffed all attempts to bargain with union representatives on an item-by-item basis.**

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here ruled months ago that the GE bargaining system violates the federal labor law because it prevents real good-faith negotiations. The company has appealed the decision to the Supreme Court.

Unions call the GE system of restricted bargaining Boulwarism, after Lemuel Boulware, retired company labor relations director who initiated the policy.

# New ILGWU Pact Boosts Pay 20% For 80,000 Eastern Dressmakers

*(Continued from Page 1)*

chairmen, chairladies and joint council delegates.

Settlement of one major issue—craft minimums—was reached one hour before a session of shop chairmen called to ratify the settlement or authorize a strike vote.

Stulberg congratulated negotiators for their insistence on a "truly substantial" wage increase in the face of a hostile political climate and the strike forced on 150,000 workers by the General Electric Co.

"Dress industry employers are apparently a far cry from those who are running GE," he told the meetings.

The settlement calls for a 10 percent wage increase on all work performed on and after Feb. 16, and additional hikes of 5 percent as of Feb. 1, 1971, and 5 percent a year later.

Pieceworkers are guaranteed the same percentage increases by adding the increases to the basic rates now existing. Those rates, now at 100 percent above the original base rate, rise in steps to 120, 130 and 140 percent—a method of computation long familiar in the industry.

Craft minimums were raised at the same time by at least the same percentages, and in some instances more, the ILGWU said.

**Vacation benefits, when fully implemented by employer contributions, will provide a third week's paid vacation. To achieve this, employers begin paying an additional 1 percent of payroll this year into the vacation fund, and another 1 percent in 1971. The additional contribution in 1972 will rise to 2 percent of payroll, the amount needed to finance the full vacation.**

Employes with six months of service will continue to get a two-week vacation until they qualify for the new benefit.

Adding the late Dr. King's birthday anniversary, Jan. 15, to the paid holiday list will raise the total to 8.5 days per year.

The retirement fund contribution by employers was increased by half of 1 percent to a total of 5 percent, primarily to help finance a $10 boost in monthly union pensions which became effective in January.

Stulberg reminded union chairmen at the report meetings that the ILGWU's "insistence on truly substantial" wage increases reflected the union's determination to achieve real advances in the workers' earnings standards, rather than an attempt to "catch up with rising living costs."

He said the new contract also contains a wage-reopener clause that can be used during the term of the agreement, if necessity requires.

The settlement points the way toward contract improvements in upcoming negotiations in many other segments of the dress industry, the union said.

Employer negotiators were led by Nat Boriskin, executive director of the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers group. Stulberg credited employer representatives for an understanding of the needs of area workers that led to a peaceful solution of their differences.

# Planning Unit Proposes Migrant Aid Program

A campaign to end the misery of the migrant farm worker is being developed by the agriculture committee of the National Planning Association.

The key to the solution is the reduction of the migratory labor force through a concerted program to help the workers move into more productive farm and non-farm occupations, the NPA suggests.

Emphasis of the program rests on education, manpower training and new job opportunities—available to migrants in their home bases and in the migratory farm areas.

While working to diminish the number of migratory farm workers, the committee calls for improvements for the workers in these areas:

- Federal minimum wages at the prevailing national standard.
- Collective bargaining rights under the National Labor Relations Act.
- Extension of unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and public assistance without residency requirements.

**As the migrant labor force is reduced, growers will have to compete with other industries for workers by offering improved pay and benefits, the committee observed.**

But it noted that government must recognize the conditions that will arise. It called for a reorientation of state and federal programs toward meeting farm labor needs by recruiting workers locally during peak harvest periods.

The possibility that these changes would bring major increases in food prices appears unlikely, the committee said, because field labor costs represent only a small fraction of the retail price of food.

**Even if some price rises should occur, "the American consumer does not want to have his food costs subsidized by the misery of migrant workers and their families," the committee said.**

The committee is made up of farmers, agricultural economists, leaders in farm organizations and representatives of agri-business organizations.

A wide educational program is recommended for both the migrants and their children, since the lack of education is considered to be the chief reason that generations of farm workers remain mired in stoop labor occupations.

"Improved education for migrant children will prove the most efficacious means of breaking the migratory labor poverty cycle. For older migrants, basic education and manpower training programs must be expanded and more job opportunities provided," the committee said.

# The Profits Inflation

**IN THE PAST DECADE,** there has been no classical inflationary condition of too many dollars chasing too few goods. Neither has there been a manpower shortage.

The only inflationary demand pressure in the economy now is rising business investment in new plants and machines. This is a capital goods boom, and it has persisted in spite of the fact that industry has been operating at only 84 percent of capacity.

**The Nixon Administration's tight money and 100-year record high interest rates have not yet affected the corporate capital goods boom or record-breaking profits of large corporations.**

Military spending has accelerated sharply but excess profits derived from Viet Nam war production were not taxed, and the temporary surtax adopted in mid-1968 treated corporate and individual taxpayers as equals by levying the same 10 percent rate on each.

Large corporations, and big business in general, can borrow money to finance the capital goods boom at the lowest interest rates —the prime rate—while other borrowers pay the much higher price of money, which scales upward from the prime level. Those businesses and corporations that have not financed new capital goods investment and expansion with borrowed money, have been able to do it anyway out of cash flow from profits, which come from nine years of arbitrary price increases. Primarily these price increases are based on corporate management's desire to impress stockholders and the public with their professional ability to annually increase profits, earnings and assets. It's called "company growth" and it can all be found in the "annual report."

* * *

**HOW INFLATIONARY** are these profits? Between 1960 and the first half of 1969, corporate profits before taxes rose 93 percent. After-tax corporate profits zoomed 94.5 percent.

Compare the inflationary profits picture with that of non-agricultural workers' wages.

**The cost-of-living in 1969 was up about 5.5 percent from a year ago, following a 4.2 percent increase in 1968. These increases in living costs washed-out the buying power of much of workers' wage gains.**

This erosion of workers' earnings is a serious problem for millions of workers and their families.

Between 1960 and the first half of 1969, the weekly after-tax take-home pay of the average non-supervisory worker increased 35 percent. In terms of purchasing power, merely 10 percent.

During the past nine years, the Dept. of Labor reports, real output per man-hour in the private economy rose at an annual average rate of 3.3 percent. But real hourly compensation, including fringe benefits, of all employes in the economy increased at an average annual rate of only about 2.8 percent.

**So the facts speak for themselves. Union-negotiated wages and benefits are not responsible for inflation. During the 1960s, after-tax corporate profits rose 160 percent faster than weekly take-home pay. Real wages and benefits lagged behind the rise in worker productivity.**

Trade unionists, through collective bargaining, have had no alternative but to try and keep up with the profit-price spiral. Even so, it has been a losing struggle for many.

Profits, rather than wages, are the culprits in the current inflation. The time has come to explode the myth of the wage-price spiral.

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## Off Balance




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Moralistic Thrust Fades Away With Shift In Foreign Policy

By John P. Roche

**THE OUTSTANDING** characteristic of American foreign policy today is the retreat from what might be called "moralism." In the hands of a cool President and a positively remote Secretary of State, the United States is abandoning the moralistic thrust of the last 30 years for the solid ground of "vital national interests."

No longer are we to be "the watchmen on the walls of world freedom," as John F. Kennedy believed, or the advocates of a universal "Great Society," which LBJ saw as a legitimate American aspiration. The international vice squad has been replaced by house detectives.

**In practical terms this amounts to abandoning our concern with the behavior of other nations unless their actions pose something called a "direct threat" to our interests.**

Like the rain, which falls alike on the just and the unjust, American policy in the Middle East will be "even-handed." In Africa it will buttress the "territorial integrity" of existing states. In Latin America it will welcome dictatorships and democracies with equal warmth. In Asia it will (as an anti-war officer put it to me in Saigon) "let the gooks fight it out."

This policy of disengagement can, of course, be wrapped in high rhetoric. Pres. Nixon, for example, did a masterful job of justifying the demolition of the Alliance for Progress by explaining that innate modesty has led us to stop trying to shape the Latin American future.

While the conservatives, who have for years opposed pouring resources into "rat holes," winked at each other knowingly, Sen. Frank Church rushed out to give a liberal imprimatur to national selfishness. Church doesn't want to give funds to undemocratic regimes, the conservatives don't want to give money to anybody, but pragmatically there is full agreement: no money.

**Similarly, when Sen. Mike Mansfield argues for a cutback in American commitments, he and his Senate Foreign Relations colleagues claim to be doing penance for our "arrogance," our folly in dreaming that we could shape the course of world events.**

A certain amount of humility is healthy, but this argument locks in to the conservative position which can best be formulated as "who needs them?"

On this level of analysis the conservatives are, of course, right. We don't need "them"—the Thais, the Vietnamese, the Germans, the Indians, the Israelis. The only power in the world that can directly threaten the United States is the USSR so why should we get exercised about who controls Saigon, Bengal, Djakarta, Ouagadougou or Jerusalem?

Columnist Joseph Kraft put this sentiment in its classic form in May 1967, when he pointed out that in Viet Nam and the Middle East no "American vital interests are at stake. On the contrary, [he wrote] this country will also get along nicely no matter what happens in the Middle East or Southeast Asia."

**THE CONSERVATIVES** are further correct in their assessment that advances in military technology have made isolationism (or "disengagement," for those who choke on a word) functional for the United States.

**Once upon a time, we needed bases to contain Communist power; our military effectiveness depended on airfields in Britain, Western Europe, Libya, Turkey, etc. This gave us, in the hard-nosed view, a vital interest in the security of those states.**

Now a news item about the closing of Bada Beir, the communications base in Pakistan, makes the point tersely: "Technological progress in electronic surveillance made the base in Pakistan no longer necessary. . . . Today 'spy-in-the-sky' satellites orbit over Soviet central Asia and Communist China." The ICBMs and Polaris submarines have made the rest of the world militarily expendable. This is a powerful argument, but are the premises valid?



***To Replace 'Non-System':***

# Need for National Health Plan Underscored by Cost Treadmill

*The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to the Philadelphia Medical Society.*

**WE LOOK** at the high cost of health care, see the concentration of doctors in suburbia and middle class areas and the dearth in rural and poor areas, the uneven distribution and often redundant availability of modern hospital facilities and our low health care rank in the world and ask "Why?"

We believe the answer is lack of organization. America has no rational system for the delivery and financing of medical and health care.

In a very thorough and extensive critical analysis of the American health care system, Fortune magazine stated the problem this way:

"The financial distortions, the inequities, and the managerial redundancies in the system are of a kind that no competent executive could fail to see, or would be willing to tolerate for long.

"The conversion to modern methods, and the institution of the degree of efficiency that Americans have reached in other realms, would probably effect enough saving so that good care could be brought to every American—with very little increase in costs.

"Nobody except other physicians should tell physicians how to practice medicine. But the management of medical care has become too important to leave to doctors, who are, after all, not managers to begin with."

**In the labor movement, we have been trying to cope with this non-system through collective bargaining and through a few pre-paid comprehensive group health practice programs.**

In the case of collective bargaining and negotiated health and welfare plans, we have, in most instances, undertaken a Sisyphean task. Time after time, we have bargained to get health benefits over the high peaks of health and hospital costs. Each time we have been confronted with yet another steep and ascending incline in fees and charges, which roll us half way down the hill again, by the time the contract is up for renewal.

It has meant that frequently our members have been paying just as much or even more out of their own pockets, after negotiated increases for health care funds, as they were paying before.

For nearly 20 years, we have been on this treadmill, unable to overcome ever-mounting health care costs. The money has not been purchasing comprehensive health services or making our members and their families better off. It has merely been going from us and our employers and passing through third party insurance carriers into the labyrinth of interlocking referrals, specialties, clinics, laboratories, pharmacies and hospitals, each of which depends on and feeds on the other for sustenance and maintenance.

**Taken in totality, it is a confusing, inefficient, often inaccessible, and always expensive piece-rate, cost-plus, unevenly distributed system. And the users pay for it all, beginning at the point of entry and continuing all the way down the line.**

Blue Cross Association Pres. Walter J. McNerney stated the problem succinctly, when he said medical care suffers from "a serious discombobulation of the principles of the free market with no invisible hand to move resources about efficiently."

Let's face it—it is time for physicians to get away from being small businessmen. Over 300,000 active physicians can't act individually as independent businessmen. This is the Twentieth Century with integrated automatic analog digital computer planning systems.

**ALONG WITH STREAMLINED** organization of the delivery system complex, there has to be simultaneous development of a financing system which will enable all persons to enter the mainstream of health care on an equal basis and with assurance of first class care.

We believe the answer is national health insurance which provides that:

**1.** Every man, woman and child in the nation —rich or poor, working or unemployed, old or young, black or white—is eligible for the complete range of services.

**2.** Benefits are comprehensive, including preventive, outpatient, impatient and rehabilitative care.

**3.** The program should be financed like social security, with payments by employes at about the presently scheduled Medicare rate, with the federal government and employers splitting the remaining cost. The self-employed would pay as they do now under social security. The program would absorb Medicare and Medicaid. With these provisions, for the first time we would have equal rights to health care, regardless of income.

**4.** The national health insurance program should contract for all medical services on a prepayment basis. Eligible contractors would include medical and dental societies, hospitals and multispecialty groups. All should be paid on a per capita basis but how each contractor distributed the funds it received to its own constituents would be strictly an internal matter.

**5.** National health insurance should enhance, not contract, the freedoms of patients and doctors alike. Patients should have free choice of physicians and free choice of health delivery system. Participation by physicians could be voluntary. If they did choose to participate there should be no interference whatsoever with their clinical practice of medicine. Solo practitioners could contract to provide services on the same per capita basis as medical societies or groups.

**6.** A principal aim of the program should be improvement of the organization and delivery of health care. Therefore, financial assistance should be provided for planning, developing and initial staffing of comprehensive health delivery systems.

**Some of course will ask: Can we afford national health insurance?**

**To us, the answer is simple: We can't afford not to have it.**

The time has come to make health care a matter of right as well as privilege. The time has come to make American health care the best in the world.

We can change the system with benefit for all parties—doctors, patients and hospitals. And we'd like to see the medical profession join with us in the fight to help bring it about.

***Fail to Meet 'Modest Budget':***

# Pay Levels Called 'Too Low' To Support Most City Families

**THE URBAN WORKER'S** family budget shows the "failure of the present wage system" to provide even modest living standards for many Americans, an AFL-CIO economist declared.

The Labor Dept. survey was actually made nearly a year ago, said Rudolph Oswald of the federation's Dept. of Research. He pointed out that living costs have risen 4.5 percent since then and continue upward, "badly outdating" the $10,077 "modest budget" figure set by the Labor Dept. for a four-person city worker family.

"Full-time, year-round jobs . . . basic jobs . . . should provide a moderate living" for workers and their families, Oswald declared. "But, sad to say," he added, "in too many cases, wage levels are simply too low" to do that. He said that as a result, more than 20 million American families have to depend on more than one income.

**He said that some 4 million workers are holding down two jobs, and 18 million families have more than one wage earner—a wife or child working to supplement family income. And, he added, those figures have been rising in recent years.**

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs radio interview, the union economist said the federal survey indicates that the Administration's anti-inflation measures are not slowing the price and living cost rises that are pressing workers harder and harder.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE MISERY** of America's migrant farm workers continues as a reproach to the nation.

This opening sentence of a report on migratory farm labor was made by a special committee of the National Planning Association. It is a report that reiterates and reconfirms the tragic story of exploitation and neglect that has been the lot of American migratory workers for many years.

"Their work is hard, their living conditions miserable and their pay poor," the report says.

Their work is "dirty, exhausting and boring." Their housing "is often dilapidated." Health services are "often beyond their means." Education services for migrants and their children "are inadequate." In many communities "their labor is needed, but their presence is resented." Poverty wages are common with "nearly a quarter" of migratory families well below $2,000 a year in 1965, even though more than one worker in a family was contributing to the family income.

**The NPA's committee made a number of recommendations to solve these conditions. It called for a concerted program to help migrant farm workers move "into more productive farm and non-farm work; to bring them under federal minimum wage coverage; to provide for collective bargaining for farm workers," to extend to farm labor unemployment compensation and public assistance.**

The reforms suggested are pretty much in line with what organized labor has been proposing for many years. Their importance lies chiefly in that a highly respectable, somewhat conservative organization, has helped to re-open study and consideration of a bitter American problem that has long been a "reproach" to the nation.

It will be to the everlasting disgrace of the current session of Congress if it again turns its back on the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who help grow and harvest our crops and yet are condemned by our society to the most miserable of lives.

**ORGANIZED LABOR** has united its voice in demanding that farm workers be given the protection that the nation gives to all other workers—the right to free and uncoerced representation elections and the rights of free collective bargaining that flow from such elections.

Thus far, this has been denied them. The Administration has come forward with a proposal that would open the way to union representation, but it would also cripple the workers' right to strike, the one weapon that has any meaning in a confrontation between management and labor.

There are a number of bills now before Congress that would seek to correct the injustice under which farm labor now operates. They would help place the farm worker within the mainstream of the rest of the nation's work force: inclusion of farm labor under numerous health, educational, social and welfare programs from which it is now excluded.

Whatever the merits of these bills, the fundamental need is the right of farm labor to help and protect itself through free and uncoerced collective bargaining.

**The history of American labor makes this clear. For almost a century American workers struggled to organize their unions with varying success. "Yellow dog" contracts, anti-labor police, company domination of the political and economic scene, brute force through the use of the militia against them, the list of methods used to undermine and destroy them is interminable.**

It was not until the Wagner Act that workers found themselves relatively free to organize and bargain, that today's labor movement got its foothold.

Organization, bargaining—these are the key words.

Congress must give farm workers these rights if their ancient wrongs are to be righted.




**FAILURE OF THE WAGE SYSTEM** to provide even "modest" living standards for many urban workers is decried by AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald on Labor News Conference. Interviewing Oswald, center, are Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Frank Swoboda, right, of Business Week magazine. The program is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.



**RETURN TO THE CLASSROOM** for a four-day stint in Kansas City schools is part of an effort by Teachers' Pres. David Selden "to re-establish contact with the teaching process." Kansas City AFT Local 691 arranged Selden's assignment as a substitute teacher. Here, he goes over studies with students at Martin Luther King Junior High School.

# Union Hits Move to Lift Cancerous Poultry Ban

The Meat Cutters have voiced "shock and alarm" in urging Sec. of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin to reject a government advisory's panel to relax an existing ban on the sale of cancerous chickens to the public.

A telegram, signed by Pres. T. J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, of the union, asked Hardin to retain the current prohibition on the sale of any chicken showing signs of leukosis, a form of cancer in poultry.

The Associated Press reported that a government panel recently recommended that federal inspectors forbid the sale of only the part of the chicken that has been "visually damaged" by the cancer, not the entire carcass.

The Public Health Service is reportedly reviewing the panel proposal prior to making a recommendation on it to Hardin. Mrs. Virginia H. Knauer, White House consumer adviser, said she would discuss the matter with Hardin on Feb. 2.

**The statement from the Meat Cutters, a major force in securing the 1968 compulsory poultry inspection law, noted that there is still "much to be learned" about the transfer of leukosis from poultry to humans, and that experts are in considerable disagreement on the subject.**

Lloyd and Gorman expressed the opinion that the present law does not permit adoption of the panel's recommendation. Further, they emphasized, "Poultry inspection exists to protect the consumer —not simply to get obviously repugnant parts out of sight."

Meanwhile, Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) called upon Hardin to give consumers a chance to be heard on the issue of allowing cancerous chickens to be sold for human consumption.

This can be done, he said, if Hardin will hold a public hearing on the matter after receiving the PHS report and before making any final decision.

# Life Writer Wins Guild's Broun Award

A magazine writer won the Newspaper Guild's 1969 Heywood Broun award, given annually for journalistic enterprise in the tradition of the union's founder.

The award went to William Lambert, for a Life magazine article dealing with the outside financial interests of former Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas.

**The important questions raised by the article, the judges observed, contributed "to the close examination given by the press to the nomination of Judge Haynsworth to the United States Supreme Court and the subsequent rejection of that nomination by the Senate."**

Judges for the award were Robert E. L. Baker, assistant to the editor of the Washington Post; Julius Duscha, director of the Washington Journalism Center, and Sidney Epstein, assistant managing editor of the Washington Star.

In 1956, when he was on the staff of the Portland Oregonian, Lambert was a co-winner of the Broun award.

The 111 entries received this year were the highest number in the history of the award and the judges said they were impressed by the extent to which newspapers throughout the nation were involved in "righting the kind of wrongs Heywood Broun perceived in our society."

An honorable mention was voted to Seymour M. Hersh of Dispatch News Service for being the first to develop the story of the My Lai tragedy in Viet Nam.



**J. FRAZIER MOORE**

## *Philadelphia Plan Views in Pamphlet*

**The recent address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the National Press Club is the basis for a new pamphlet, "Labor and the Philadelphia Plan."**

**Meany explained why the plan, which sets up government-determined "goals" for minority-group hiring on federal construction jobs, is unworkable. He assailed it as a "concoction" to hide the Administration's retreat on civil rights.**

**The speech in pamphlet form, "sets straight an outrageously distorted version of the AFL-CIO's position in this critical area of concern."**

**The pamphlet is available without cost in reasonable quantities from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Headquarters, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.**

# Moore Chosen As President Of Pressmen

J. Frazier Moore of Detroit, a union vice president since 1960, has been named president of the Printing Pressmen, to succeed the late Anthony J. DeAndrade, who died Jan. 20.

Moore, vice president representing the newspaper segment of the Pressmen, was chosen by the union's executive board to serve until a referendum election can be held under the requirements of the union's constitution.

**Local unions will have the opportunity to nominate and elect a president to complete the nearly two year unexpired period of DeAndrade's four year term. The election must be held not later than 120 days from date of his death.**

Moore served an apprenticeship on the Dallas (Tex.) Dispatch and worked for newspapers in several other cities before settling in Detroit. He was elected president of Pressmen's Local 13 there in 1941 and held that office for the next 11 years.

He was elected as the first president of the North American Newspaper-Web Pressmen's Conference in 1957. He was re-elected to that office in 1959, resigning when he successfully sought a union vice presidency.

**For 1970:**

# *Scheduled List of Union Conventions*

*Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1970 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.*

| DATE | ORGANIZATION | PLACE |
|---|---|---|
| Mar. 16 | Marine Engineers | (Not set) |
| Apr. 3-4 | Dolls & Toys Union | Grossingers, N.Y. |
| Apr. 13-16 | Louisiana | Baton Rouge |
| Apr. 14 | Pennsylvania | Pittsburgh |
| Apr. 14-17 | Radio Association | San Francisco, Calif. |
| May 4-8 | State, County & Municipal Employes | Denver, Colo. |
| May 7-9 | Arizona | Yuma |
| May 18-22 | Distillery Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| May 18-22 | Furniture Workers | New York, N.Y. |
| May 18-22 | Shoe Workers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| May 25-29 | Clothing Workers | Atlantic City, N.Y. |
| June 2-5 | Ohio | Cleveland |
| June 5-6 | South Dakota | Rapid City |
| June 8-10 | Idaho | Lewiston |
| June 8-12 | Textile Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| June 15-19 | Communications Workers | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| June 26-30 | Newspaper Guild | Seattle, Wash. |
| June (no date) | Masters, Mates & Pilots | Panama |
| June (no date) | Musicians | Houston, Tex. |
| June (no date) | New Jersey | Atlantic City |
| June (no date) | Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store | Bal Harbour, Fla. |
| June (no date) | Upholsterers | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| July 13-17 | Bookbinders | Detroit, Mich. |
| July 13-18 | Maintenance of Way Employes | Detroit, Mich. |
| July 16-18 | Virginia | Roanoke |
| July 20 | Stage Employes | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| July 26 | Glass & Ceramic Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| July 27 | Yardmasters | Chicago, Ill. |
| July 27-29 | Mississippi | Biloxi |
| July 31 | Nevada | Las Vegas |
| July (no date) | Technical Engineers | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| Aug. 1-7 | Typographical Union | Buffalo, N.Y. |
| Aug. 3-7 | Fire Fighters | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Aug. 3-7 | Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes | Omaha, Neb. |
| Aug. 9 | Potters | New Orleans, La. |
| Aug. 10 | Lathers | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Aug. 10-14 | Government Employes | Denver, Colo. |
| Aug. 10-16 | Postal Clerks | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| Aug. 17-21 | Signalmen | Las Vegas, Nev. |
| Aug. 17-21 | Teachers | Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| Aug. 17-22 | Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Aug. 20-22 | Montana | Helena |
| Aug. 23-29 | Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers | Houston, Tex. |
| Aug. 24-28 | Carpenters | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Aug. 26-28 | Iowa | Sioux City |
| Aug. 31-Sept. 4 | California | San Francisco, Calif. |
| Aug. (no date) | Special Delivery Messengers | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Aug. (no date) | Utah | (Not set) |
| Sept. 1-4 | New York | Kiamesha Lake |
| Sept. 8-11 | Massachusetts | Boston |
| Sept. 9-11 | Connecticut | Hartford |
| Sept. 10-12 | Railway Supervisors | Chicago, Ill. |
| Sept. 11-13 | South Carolina | Charleston |
| Sept. 14 | Sheet Metal Workers | Atlantic City, N.J. |
| Sept. 14 | Stereotypers & Electrotypers | San Diego, Calif. |
| Sept. 14-18 | Bricklayers | Atlantic City, N.J. |
| Sept. 20-23 | Missouri | St. Louis |
| Sept. 20-24 | Illinois | Peoria |
| Sept. 21 | Oregon | Roseburg |
| Sept. 21-23 | Minnesota | Duluth |
| Sept. 21-24 | Alaska | Ketchikan |
| Sept. 25-27 | Rhode Island | Providence |
| Sept. 28-30 | Nebraska | Hastings |
| Sept. 28-Oct. 2 | International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers | Seattle, Wash. |
| Sept. 28-Oct. 2 | Steelworkers | Atlantic City, N.J. |
| Sept. 28-Oct. 3 | Rubber Workers | Miami Beach, Fla. |
| Sept. (no date) | Delaware | Rehoboth |
| Sept. (no date) | Hawaii | Honolulu |
| Sept. (no date) | North Dakota | Bismarck |
| Oct. 5-8 | Wisconsin | La Crosse |
| Oct. 8-14 | Marine & Shipbuilding Workers | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| Oct. 19-22 | Stone & Allied Products Workers | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Oct. 19-23 | Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers | San Diego, Calif. |
| Oct. 20-22 | Air Line Dispatchers | Hollywood, Calif. |
| Oct. 21 | Georgia | Augusta |
| Oct. 26-30 | Florida | Hollywood |
| Oct. 28-30 | Indiana | Indianapolis |
| Oct. (no date) | Alabama | (Not set) |
| Oct. (no date) | New Hampshire | (Not set) |
| Nov. (no date) | Flight Engineers | Hawaii |

# Key House Rollcalls on Education Aid

*The House three times went on record to increase funds for education by $1 billion above the inadequate amount sought by Pres. Nixon.*

*The issue was the same in every vote. But on the key vote on whether to override the President's veto, most Republicans voted to cut education funds by sustaining the veto—even though they had twice gone on record as to the need for the funds. In labor's judgment, they put party loyalty above the nation's needs.*

**Column 1** *shows the 226-191 vote on Jan. 28 which fell short of the two-thirds needed to override the veto. Right votes (R) to override were cast by 199 Democrats and 27 Republicans; 156 Republicans and 35 Democrats voted Wrong (W).*

**Column 2** *shows the 294-119 vote on July 31 adding the extra money to the bill. Right votes were cast by 195 Democrats and 99 Republicans; Wrong votes by 81 Republicans and 38 Democrats.*

**Column 3** *shows the 261-110 vote on Dec. 22 for final passage of the bill. On this test, 175 Democrats and 86 Republicans voted Right; 84 Republicans and 26 Democrats voted Wrong.*

*Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired; AR—absent but announced right. Numerals show districts; AL—at large. Dash (—) indicates congressman was not in office.*

| ALABAMA | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Edwards (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Dickinson (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Andrews (D) | R | W | A |
| 4. Nichols (D) | R | R | W |
| 5. Flowers (D) | W | R | W |
| 6. Buchanan (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Bevill (D) | R | R | A |
| 8. Jones (D) | R | R | R |
| **ALASKA** | | | |
| AL Pollock (R) | R | R | R |
| **ARIZONA** | | | |
| 1. Rhodes (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Udall (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Steiger (R) | W | W | W |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | |
| 1. Alexander (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Mills (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Hammer-schmidt (R) | W | R | W |
| 4. Pryor (D) | R | R | R |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | |
| 1. Clausen (R) | W | R | R |
| 2. Johnson (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Moss (D) | R | R | A |
| 4. Leggett (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Burton (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Mailliard (R) | W | R | R |
| 7. Cohelan (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Miller (D) | R | R | A |
| 9. Edwards (D) | R | A | A |
| 10. Gubser (R) | W | R | W |
| 11. McCloskey (R) | W | R | R |
| 12. Talcott (R) | W | R | W |
| 13. Teague (R) | A | R | R |
| 14. Waldie (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. McFall (D) | R | R | R |
| 16. Sisk (D) | R | R | A |
| 18. Mathias (R) | W | R | R |
| 33. Pettis (R) | R | R | R |
| 34. Hanna (D) | R | R | R |
| 35. Utt (R) | W | W | W |
| 36. Wilson, Bob (R) | W | W | W |
| 37. Van Deerlin (D) | R | R | R |
| 38. Tunney (D) | R | R | R |
| **Los Angeles County** | | | |
| 17. Anderson (D) | R | R | R |
| 19. Holifield (D) | R | R | R |
| 20. Smith (R) | W | W | A |
| 21. Hawkins (D) | PR | R | R |
| 22. Corman (D) | PR | R | R |
| 23. Clawson (R) | W | W | W |
| 24. Lipscomb (R) | A | A | A |
| 25. Wiggins (R) | W | W | W |
| 26. Rees (D) | R | R | A |
| 27. Goldwater (R) | W | W | A |
| 28. Bell (R) | W | R | R |
| 29. Brown (D) | R | R | R |
| 30. Roybal (D) | R | R | R |
| 31. Wilson, Chas. (D) | R | R | R |
| 32. Hosmer (R) | W | R | W |
| **COLORADO** | | | |
| 1. Rogers (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Brotzman (R) | W | R | R |
| 3. Evans (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Aspinall (D) | R | R | R |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | |
| 1. Daddario (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. St. Onge (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Giaimo (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Weicker (R) | R | R | R |
| 5. Monagan (D) | A | R | R |
| 6. Meskill (R) | W | R | R |
| **DELAWARE** | | | |
| AL Roth (R) | W | W | W |
| **FLORIDA** | | | |
| 1. Sikes (D) | R | W | A |
| 2. Fuqua (D) | R | A | R |
| 3. Bennett (D) | W | W | W |
| 4. Chappell (D) | W | PW | W |
| 5. Frey (R) | W | W | W |
| 6. Gibbons (D) | R | R | A |
| 7. Haley (D) | W | W | W |
| 8. Cramer (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Rogers (D) | W | W | W |
| 10. Burke (R) | PW | W | W |
| 11. Pepper (D) | R | A | R |
| 12. Fascell (D) | R | R | R |

| GEORGIA | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hagan (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. O'Neal (D) | W | W | A |
| 3. Brinkley (D) | W | R | W |
| 4. Blackburn (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Thompson (R) | W | R | W |
| 6. Flynt (D) | W | W | W |
| 7. Davis (D) | A | R | A |
| 8. Stuckey (D) | W | R | W |
| 9. Landrum (D) | W | R | W |
| 10. Stephens (D) | W | R | A |
| **HAWAII** | | | |
| AL Matsunaga (D) | R | R | R |
| AL Mink (D) | R | R | R |
| **IDAHO** | | | |
| 1. McClure (R) | W | R | R |
| 2. Hansen (R) | W | R | R |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | |
| 12. McClory (R) | R | R | A |
| 14. Erlenborn (R) | W | W | W |
| 15. Reid (R) | W | W | W |
| 16. Anderson (R) | W | W | W |
| 17. Arends (R) | W | W | W |
| 18. Michel (R) | W | W | W |
| 19. Railsback (R) | W | R | R |
| 20. Findley (R) | W | W | A |
| 21. Gray (D) | R | R | A |
| 22. Springer (R) | W | R | R |
| 23. Shipley (D) | R | W | R |
| 24. Price (D) | R | R | R |
| **Chicago—Cook County** | | | |
| 1. Dawson (D) | PR | R | A |
| 2. Mikva (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Murphy (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Derwinski (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Kluczynski (D) | R | A | R |
| 6. Vacancy | | | |
| 7. Annunzio (D) | R | PR | R |
| 8. Rostenkowski (D) | R | R | A |
| 9. Yates (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Collier (R) | W | W | A |
| 11. Pucinski (D) | R | R | R |
| 13. Crane (R) | W | — | W |
| **INDIANA** | | | |
| 1. Madden (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Landgrebe (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Brademas (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Adair (R) | W | R | W |
| 5. Roudebush (R) | W | W | W |
| 6. Bray (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Myers (R) | W | W | R |
| 8. Zion (R) | W | R | R |
| 9. Hamilton (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Dennis (R) | W | W | W |
| 11. Jacobs (D) | R | R | R |
| **IOWA** | | | |
| 1. Schwengel (R) | W | R | R |
| 2. Culver (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Gross (R) | W | W | W |
| 4. Kyl (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Smith (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Mayne (R) | W | W | R |
| 7. Scherle (R) | W | W | W |
| **KANSAS** | | | |
| 1. Sebelius (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Mize (R) | W | R | R |
| 3. Winn (R) | W | R | R |
| 4. Shriver (R) | W | R | R |
| 5. Skubitz (R) | W | R | R |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | |
| 1. Stubblefield (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Natcher (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Cowger (R) | R | W | R |
| 4. Snyder (R) | W | A | W |
| 5. Carter (R) | W | R | R |
| 6. Watts (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Perkins (D) | R | R | R |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | |
| 1. Hebert (D) | PW | W | A |
| 2. Boggs (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Caffery (D) | W | W | A |
| 4. Waggonner (D) | W | W | W |
| 5. Passman (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Rarick (D) | W | W | W |
| 7. Edwards (D) | R | W | W |
| 8. Long (D) | W | W | W |

| MAINE | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kyros (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Hathaway (D) | R | R | R |
| **MARYLAND** | | | |
| 1. Morton (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Long (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Garmatz (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Fallon (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Hogan (R) | R | R | W |
| 6. Beall (R) | W | R | W |
| 7. Friedel (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Gude (R) | R | R | R |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | |
| 1. Conte (R) | R | R | R |
| 2. Boland (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Philbin (D) | R | R | AR |
| 4. Donohue (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Morse (R) | W | R | A |
| 6. Harrington (D) | R | — | A |
| 7. Macdonald (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. O'Neill (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. McCormack (D) | | Speaker | |
| 10. Heckler (R) | R | R | R |
| 11. Burke (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. Keith (R) | W | R | R |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | |
| 2. Esch (R) | W | R | R |
| 3. Brown (R) | W | R | W |
| 4. Hutchinson (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Ford, Gerald (R) | W | W | W |
| 6. Chamberlain (R) | W | R | R |
| 7. Riegle (R) | W | R | R |
| 8. Harvey (R) | W | R | A |
| 9. Vander Jagt (R) | W | R | R |
| 10. Cederberg (R) | W | A | W |
| 11. Ruppe (R) | R | R | R |
| 12. O'Hara (D) | R | R | R |
| 18. Broomfield (R) | W | PR | R |
| 19. McDonald (R) | W | R | R |
| **Metropolitan Detroit** | | | |
| 1. Conyers (D) | R | R | AR |
| 13. Diggs (D) | R | R | R |
| 14. Nedzi (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. Ford, William (D) | R | R | R |
| 16. Dingell (D) | R | R | R |
| 17. Griffiths (D) | R | R | A |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | |
| 1. Quie (R) | W | R | R |
| 2. Nelsen (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. MacGregor (R) | W | R | R |
| 4. Karth (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Fraser (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Zwach (R) | R | R | R |
| 7. Langen (R) | W | W | R |
| 8. Blatnik (D) | R | R | R |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | |
| 1. Abernethy (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Whitten (D) | R | W | R |
| 3. Griffin (D) | W | W | W |
| 4. Montgomery (D) | W | W | A |
| 5. Colmer (D) | W | W | A |
| **MISSOURI** | | | |
| 1. Clay (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Symington (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Sullivan (D) | R | R | A |
| 4. Randall (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Bolling (D) | R | R | A |
| 6. Hull (D) | R | W | A |
| 7. Hall (R) | W | W | A |
| 8. Ichord (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. Hungate (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Burlison (D) | R | R | R |
| **MONTANA** | | | |
| 1. Olsen (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Melcher (D) | R | R | R |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | |
| 1. Denney (R) | W | W | R |
| 2. Cunningham (R) | W | R | W |
| 3. Martin (R) | W | W | A |
| **NEVADA** | | | |
| AL Baring (D) | R | R | R |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | |
| 1. Wyman (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Cleveland (R) | W | W | R |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | |
| 1. Hunt (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Sandman (R) | W | R | A |
| 3. Howard (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Thompson (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Frelinghuysen (R) | PW | R | R |
| 6. Vacancy | | | |
| 7. Widnall (R) | W | R | R |
| 8. Roe (D) | R | — | R |
| 9. Helstoski (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Rodino (D) | R | R | R |
| 11. Minish (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. Dwyer (R) | W | R | R |
| 13. Gallagher (D) | R | A | R |
| 14. Daniels (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. Patten (D) | R | R | R |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | |
| 1. Lujan (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Foreman (R) | W | R | W |
| **NEW YORK** | | | |
| 1. Pike (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Grover (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Wolff (D) | PR | R | R |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Wydler (R) | W | R | R |
| 5. Lowenstein (D) | R | R | R |
| 25. Ottinger (D) | R | R | R |
| 26. Reid (R) | R | R | R |
| 27. McKneally (R) | R | R | R |
| 28. Fish (R) | W | R | R |
| 29. Button (R) | R | R | R |
| 30. King (R) | W | W | W |
| 31. McEwen (R) | W | W | W |
| 32. Pirnie (R) | R | R | R |
| 33. Robison (R) | W | R | R |
| 34. Hanley (D) | R | R | R |
| 35. Stratton (D) | R | R | R |
| 36. Horton (R) | R | R | R |
| 37. Conable (R) | W | W | W |
| 38. Hastings (R) | W | A | W |
| 39. McCarthy (D) | R | R | R |
| 40. Smith (R) | W | W | R |
| 41. Dulski (D) | R | R | R |
| **New York City** | | | |
| 6. Halpern (R) | R | A | R |
| 7. Addabbo (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Rosenthal (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. Delaney (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Celler (D) | R | R | A |
| 11. Brasco (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. Chisholm (D) | R | R | R |
| 13. Podell (D) | R | R | R |
| 14. Rooney (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. Carey (D) | R | A | A |
| 16. Murphy (D) | R | R | A |
| 17. Koch (D) | R | R | R |
| 18. Powell (D) | R | A | A |
| 19. Farbstein (D) | R | R | A |
| 20. Ryan (D) | R | R | R |
| 21. Scheuer (D) | R | R | R |
| 22. Gilbert (D) | R | R | R |
| 23. Bingham (D) | R | R | R |
| 24. Biaggi (D) | R | R | R |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | |
| 1. Jones (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Fountain (D) | W | W | R |
| 3. Henderson (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Galifianakis (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Mizell (R) | W | W | W |
| 6. Preyer (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Lennon (D) | R | W | W |
| 8. Ruth (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Jonas (R) | W | W | W |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W | W | W |
| 11. Taylor (D) | R | R | R |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | |
| 1. Andrews (R) | W | R | A |
| 2. Kleppe (R) | W | R | R |
| **OHIO** | | | |
| 1. Taft (R) | W | A | W |
| 2. Clancy (R) | W | W | W |
| 3. Whalen (R) | R | R | R |
| 4. McCulloch (R) | W | R | W |
| 5. Latta (R) | W | R | R |
| 6. Harsha (R) | R | R | R |
| 7. Brown (R) | R | R | R |
| 8. Betts (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Ashley (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Miller (R) | W | R | R |
| 11. Stanton (R) | W | R | R |
| 12. Devine (R) | W | PW | W |
| 13. Mosher (R) | W | R | R |
| 14. Ayres (R) | W | R | W |
| 15. Wylie (R) | W | W | W |
| 16. Bow (R) | W | W | W |
| 17. Ashbrook (R) | W | W | A |
| 18. Hays (D) | R | R | R |
| 19. Kirwan (D) | PR | A | A |
| 20. Feighan (D) | R | R | R |
| 21. Stokes (D) | R | R | AR |
| 22. Vanik (D) | R | R | R |
| 23. Minshall (R) | W | R | R |
| 24. Lukens (R) | W | R | A |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | |
| 1. Belcher (R) | W | R | W |
| 2. Edmondson (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Albert (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Steed (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Jarman (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Camp (R) | W | R | R |
| **OREGON** | | | |
| 1. Wyatt (R) | W | R | R |
| 2. Ullman (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Green (D) | R | R | A |
| 4. Dellenback (R) | W | R | R |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | |
| 6. Yatron (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Williams (R) | W | R | R |
| 8. Biester (R) | R | R | R |
| 9. Watkins (R) | W | W | A |
| 10. McDade (R) | R | R | R |
| 11. Flood (D) | R | R | R |
| 12. Whalley (R) | W | R | R |
| 13. Coughlin (R) | W | R | R |
| 14. Moorhead (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. Rooney (D) | R | R | R |
| 16. Eshleman (R) | W | R | R |
| 17. Schneebeli (R) | W | W | W |
| 18. Corbett (R) | W | R | R |
| 19. Goodling (R) | W | W | W |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. Gaydos (D) | R | R | R |
| 21. Dent (D) | R | R | R |
| 22. Saylor (R) | W | W | W |
| 23. Johnson (R) | W | R | R |
| 24. Vigorito (D) | R | R | R |
| 25. Clark (D) | R | R | R |
| 26. Morgan (D) | R | R | R |
| 27. Fulton (R) | R | R | R |
| **Philadelphia** | | | |
| 1. Barrett (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Nix (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Byrne (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Eilberg (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Green (D) | R | R | R |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | |
| 1. St Germain (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Tiernan (D) | R | R | R |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | |
| 1. Rivers (D) | W | W | W |
| 2. Watson (R) | W | W | R |
| 3. Dorn (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Mann (D) | W | R | R |
| 5. Gettys (D) | W | R | R |
| 6. McMillan (D) | W | W | W |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | |
| 1. Reifel (R) | W | R | A |
| 2. Berry (R) | W | W | A |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | |
| 1. Quillen (R) | W | R | R |
| 2. Duncan (R) | W | W | R |
| 3. Brock (R) | W | W | W |
| 4. Evins (D) | A | A | A |
| 5. Fulton (D) | PR | R | R |
| 6. Anderson (D) | R | R | A |
| 7. Blanton (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Jones (D) | R | R | R |
| 9. Kuykendall (R) | W | W | A |
| **TEXAS** | | | |
| 1. Patman (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Dowdy (D) | W | W | W |
| 3. Collins (R) | W | W | W |
| 4. Roberts (D) | R | W | R |
| 5. Cabell (D) | R | W | R |
| 6. Teague (D) | W | W | A |
| 7. Bush (R) | W | W | W |
| 8. Eckhardt (D) | R | R | A |
| 9. Brooks (D) | R | R | R |
| 10. Pickle (D) | R | R | R |
| 11. Poage (D) | R | R | A |
| 12. Wright (D) | R | R | R |
| 13. Purcell (D) | R | R | R |
| 14. Young (D) | R | R | R |
| 15. de la Garza (D) | R | R | R |
| 16. White (D) | R | R | R |
| 17. Burleson (D) | W | W | R |
| 18. Price (R) | W | W | W |
| 19. Mahon (D) | R | W | R |
| 20. Gonzalez (D) | R | R | R |
| 21. Fisher (D) | R | R | R |
| 22. Casey (D) | R | W | R |
| 23. Kazen (D) | R | R | R |
| **UTAH** | | | |
| 1. Burton (R) | R | R | R |
| 2. Lloyd (R) | A | W | W |
| **VERMONT** | | | |
| AL Stafford (R) | R | R | R |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | |
| 1. Downing (D) | R | R | A |
| 2. Whitehurst (R) | R | R | R |
| 3. Satterfield (D) | W | W | W |
| 4. Abbitt (D) | W | W | A |
| 5. Daniel (D) | W | W | W |
| 6. Poff (R) | W | W | W |
| 7. Marsh (D) | W | W | W |
| 8. Scott (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Wampler (R) | W | W | R |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W | R | W |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | |
| 1. Pelly (R) | W | R | R |
| 2. Meeds (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Hansen (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. May (R) | W | W | W |
| 5. Foley (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Hicks (D) | R | R | R |
| 7. Adams (D) | R | R | R |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | |
| 1. Mollohan (D) | R | R | R |
| 2. Staggers (D) | R | R | A |
| 3. Slack (D) | R | R | R |
| 4. Hechler (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Kee (D) | R | R | R |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | |
| 1. Schadeberg (R) | W | W | W |
| 2. Kastenmeier (D) | R | R | R |
| 3. Thomson (R) | W | R | W |
| 4. Zablocki (D) | R | R | R |
| 5. Reuss (D) | R | R | R |
| 6. Steiger (R) | W | R | R |
| 7. Obey (D) | R | R | R |
| 8. Byrnes (R) | W | W | W |
| 9. Davis (R) | W | W | W |
| 10. O'Konski (R) | W | R | R |
| **WYOMING** | | | |
| AL Wold (R) | W | R | W |

*Congress Picks Up Pieces:*

# Labor Assails Veto Of School Aid Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

than the President had requested last year for education and health programs. But Congress had already cut more than four times that amount from the Administration's budget requests for other programs.

Biemiller gave this comment to the AFL-CIO News in the aftermath of the House vote:

"We join all others who have a concern for education and health in a sense of outrage over the President's action. He used a television gimmick, false and misleading arguments and outrageous arm-twisting in order to make political gain.

"The President now has added teachers, school superintendents, librarians, health researchers, children and parents to the list of those adversely affected by Nixon policies.

"Already on that list were those seeking homes that can't be built because of high interest rates and blacks, twice the victims of the southern political school of picking Supreme Court nominees.

"Of course," Biemiller noted, "the bankers, whose profits continue to mount, are still in the President's corner."

**Before the vote, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch promised that, if the veto were sustained, the President would go along with a compromise increase in the politically popular "impact" aid program. This provides payments to school districts attended by children whose parents work for the federal government or are in the armed forces.**

It was, ironically, this program that the President attacked most sharply in his televised veto message. He said nothing about the fact that most of the added money in the appropriations bill was earmarked for other programs—including nearly $210 million for vocational education programs, $171 million for the key program of providing special funds for educationally deprived children in poverty neighborhoods, $41.5 million for library services and some $140 million for hospital construction, health research and mental health programs.

Nixon told the nation that he is all for improved education and better health care.

"The question is," he said, "how much can the federal government afford to spend on these programs this year?"

Nixon blamed federal spending as a "major reason" for inflation.

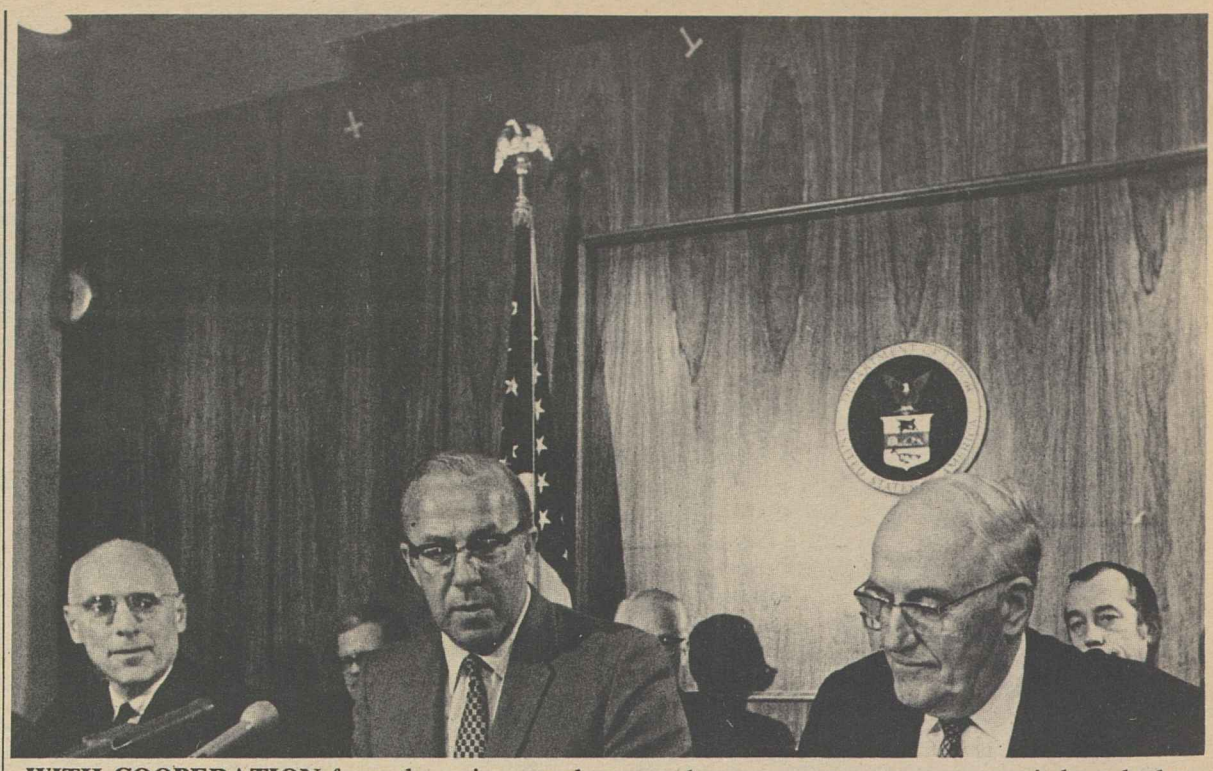
The United States, he said, already spends more than other countries for health and education. "But," he cautioned, "we can spend ourselves poor."

**In a sharp retort, House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.) suggested that the President "use the awesome power of his office, not against the children, the sick, the aged and the poor of the nation, but rather against the giant monopolies which are the true culprits in causing inflation."**

All of the nation's major education and teacher groups, along with the AFL-CIO, worked together in the initial successful campaign to convince Congress to appropriate the added funds and in the attempt to override the veto.

The effort to override was doomed when a big majority of the 86 Republicans who had voted to pass the bill in its final form—despite the threat of a veto—switched and voted to sustain the President's position.

The Democrats who voted against overriding were southern conservatives who normally vote with House Republicans.



**WITH COOPERATION** from the union, employers and government, a new program is launched to train 500 minority group workers as journeymen pipefitters, one of the top-paying construction trades. Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters signs for the union. At left are two other signers, Pres. Philip S. Lyon of the National Constructors Association, representing employers, and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz.

# *Pipefitters Set Training Plan For Minorities*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Trainees will be recruited in the communities where the union, company and the Labor Dept. have determined a skill shortage exists.

Those chosen for training will be expected to have sufficient job-related experience to be granted at least 18 months credit toward the normal five-year apprenticeship requirement, and many will have more.

**If the public employment service can't provide qualified applicants, groups such as the Urban League, the Workers Defense League and others involved in expanding job opportunities will help in the recruiting program.**

Any worker recruited with sufficient on-the-job experience to meet journeyman standards will immediately be accepted as a journeyman member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

For less than fully-experienced pipefitters, trainees will receive up to three weeks of orientation before being assigned to a job and some 200 hours of related classroom instruction a year in addition to on-the-job training.

Work opportunities will not be limited to member firms of the National Constructors Association. And after achieving journeyman status, the workers will have the same opportunity for employment in local construction work as any other union pipefitter.

# Nomination of Carswell Called Slap At Negroes

The AFL-CIO termed Pres. Nixon's nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court "a slap in the face to the nation's Negro citizens" and urged the Senate to reject it.

Federation Pres. George Meany said "it is all too evident" that the selection of Carswell reflects the "southern political strategy" of Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell "rather than any search for a pre-eminent jurist."

The so-called "southern strategy" embraced by the conservative wing of the Republican Party is keyed to wooing Dixiecrats who supported Third Party Candidate George C. Wallace in 1968, while abandoning any effort to win over Negroes and other minority groups, or appeal to liberals.

**"The AFL-CIO is sorry to see that the President is still using Supreme Court nominations for partisan political advantage," Meany said, "instead of seeking a justice worthy to wear the mantle of Holmes, Brandeis or Warren."**

Meany noted that the nomination was made "in full knowledge that the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights had opposed Judge Carswell's appointment to the Court of Appeals, only a few months ago, on the ground that he had as a district judge been peculiarly hostile to the civil rights of Negroes."

He urged the Senate and its Judiciary Committee to "carefully scrutinize the nominee's qualifications, judicial decisions and the depth of his prejudices. Since the President seems determined to make nominations solely for political reasons, the Senate's constitutional obligation to inquire becomes absolutely vital."

From what is known of Carswell's background and philosophy, Meany said, "we believe he does not meet the high standards requisite for Supreme Court membership. We are opposed to his confirmation. We hope he is rejected by the Senate."

The President's first choice for the Supreme Court seat vacated last spring by the resignation of Abe Fortas was Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.

**After Haynsworth's rejection, the White House apparently searched for another conservative southerner, but one without the extensive outside business activities that built such a damaging conflict of interest case against Haynsworth.**

As did Haynsworth, Carswell received a friendly welcome from the generally conservative Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland (D).

In response to questions, he admitted that he had made a "white supremacy" speech during a 1948 political campaign but said he now rejects any notion of racial superiority. He also denied having had anything to do with the transfer of a Tallahassee, Fla., golf course and clubhouse to private ownership after the city was forbidden to continue to operate it as a segregated facility.

Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.), chief sponsor of Carswell's nomination to the Supreme Court, told the Judiciary Committee that Carswell showed "forthrightness, candor and strength of character" in not trying to excuse his 1948 speech. Gurney said the quality of being able to change one's mind is important in a period of rapid change.

1-81-70

# Product Promotion Bill Passes House, 190-186

The House voted 190-186 approval of a labor-supported bill that would enable unions and management in the construction industry to set up a joint fund to promote various building materials.

A technicality in the Taft-Hartley Act now prohibits employer contributions to such a promotion fund.

This is the third successive Congress in which such a bill has passed the House, and it is the first time that any significant opposition has been expressed.

Even though the bill specifies that employer contributions to a joint fund will not be a mandatory subject of collective bargaining, Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.) charged that it would be an inflationary factor in building costs.

**The Senate Labor Committee has approved a companion bill and cleared it for the Senate floor. In 1965 and 1967, when the House passed similar bills, the legislation died in the Senate.**

In other action, the Senate voted unanimous approval of a $1.86 billion foreign aid appropriations bill, clearing it for the President's signature. The amount is almost $1 billion less than the President had requested.

Earlier, the Senate passed a major anti-crime bill, 73-1, sending it to the House.

The legislation was described by both Democratic and Republican leaders as a bipartisan measure—based in part on Nixon Administration proposals and expanded by the Democratic-controlled Judiciary Committee.

Parts of the bill were challenged in debate as possible threats to individual and constitutional rights. But after proposed amendments were rejected, it breezed to passage.

'Anything Wrong?"




## Unionists Named to Unit On Puerto Rico Wages

Three representatives of labor have been named by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz to tripartite committees (public, employer and employe) to review minimum wage rates in four Puerto Rican industries.

The labor members, who will serve on each of the four committees, are AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis; Anne Draper, economist, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Edward X. Mooney, Seafarers' representative in Puerto Rico.

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# 'End to Boulwarism' Hailed In Strike Settlement at GE

## *Nixon Plans Keyed To Slow-up Policy*

### Economy

**By Saul Miller**

For the first half of 1970 the nation's rate of economic growth will "remain close to zero" with prospects for a mild improvement in the latter part of the year.

That's the view of the President and his Council of Economic Advisers coupled with the hopeful prediction that there will be no large rise in unemployment. Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the CEA, said he would consider a rise in the unemployment rate to 5 percent "pretty large."

For 1970 as a whole the President's Economic Report projected an increase in the gross national product—the total of all goods and services produced—to about $985 billion, an increase of about $50 billion over the 1969 figure.

**But when price increases are considered the actual growth rate would be about 1.2 percent.**

The CEA report, explaining why in the second half of the year there would be a mild improvement—pegged to dropping the 5 percent income tax surcharge and other factors—said:

"The growth of GNP has already slowed to a rate which although temporarily necessary is lower than needs to be sustained for long in order to achieve significant disinflation. Therefore we can tolerate a moderate rise in the rates of increase of GNP and of real output without reviving inflation and should have such a rise in order to avoid mounting unemployment."

*(Continued on Page 10)*

### Budget

**By David L. Perlman**

Pres. Nixon has proposed "an anti-inflationary budget" which would hold most federal programs far below the levels authorized by Congress.

Programs hit by the proposed budget ceilings include federal aid to education, model cities projects and grants to control water pollution.

The hold-the-line budget contemplates government outlays of $200.8 billion in the fiscal year starting July 1 and a thin surplus of $1.3 billion. Most of the money paid out—an estimated 69 percent of the budget—represents "relatively uncontrollable expenses" such as payments required by law and interest on the national debt.

Among the payments required by law are social security, medicare and other social insurance benefits, which add up to 26 percent of the entire budget. Other examples are veterans programs, farm price supports and payments due on government contracts signed in past years.

The federal government, itself, is one of the chief victims of a tight money policy which forced up interest rates. The budget calls for payment of $17.8 billion in interest on the national debt.

**To achieve even a shaky surplus, the President has asked Congress to delay comparability pay raises for federal employes an additional six months (Story, Page 11). He also asked authority to sell off some of the government's assets, including the Alaska Railroad.**

*(Continued on Page 11)*



**STRIKE SETTLEMENT** terms between General Electric Co. and two unions that bargain nationally with it are read at New York news conference by Dir. J. Curtis Counts of Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Also shown are Pres. Paul Jennings, right, of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, left, United Electrical Workers. Twelve other unions will act on similar proposals.

## Meany Sees Solidarity as Key Factor

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

New York—A 100-day strike against the General Electric Co. brought "the end of Boulwarism" and won a "great collective bargaining victory," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, unions representing the bulk of the strikers had accepted the settlement package of $1.05 an hour in wages and benefits in a 40-month contract, and removed picket lines except where local issues remain to be negotiated. But the Machinists recommended rejection of the pact by its members and other unions sought to alter some terms to fit their own conditions, as they are free to do under the coordinated bargaining system spearheaded by the AFL-CIO.

With all but a few locals heard from, members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers voted, 56,274 to 18,823 to ratify the GE settlement. The IUE represents about 90,000 GE workers.

**Strike coordinators reported that the settlement also has been accepted by the Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Firemen & Oilers, United Electrical Workers, and the Sheet Metal Workers at GE's Cicero, Ill., Hotpoint plant. Still to take action on acceptance or rejection were the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Technical Engineers and Teamsters.**

The Technical Engineers posted informational pickets at Philadelphia when GE refused to change

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*Aftermath of Veto:*

## New Battle Looms Over School Funds

The battle between Congress and the White House over the level of federal aid to education and health hasn't been ended with Pres. Nixon's veto of the appropriations bill.

New legislation has to be enacted, and supporters of the program want it to approach as closely as possible the dollar level of the vetoed bill.

The President proposed a compromise figure in a letter to House Speaker John W. McCormack.

The vetoed bill provided $1.3 billion more than the President had requested in his last year's budget. But he is willing, he said, to accept a $449 million package increase for the various programs.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert and other top Democrats said it wasn't enough.

Albert said the Nixon offer is "substantially below that for which the vast majority of Democrats are going to fight."

**The first battleground is in the House Appropriations Committee, which was reported temporarily deadlocked in its effort to agree on the dollar figures. The bill then would have to be acted on by the full House and sent to the Senate.**

The appropriations bill carries money to finance the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept., and a number of other agencies for the fiscal year that began last July 1 and is now more than half over.

A series of temporary spending authorities, known as continuing resolutions, has financed the programs on a month-to-month basis. After the veto was sustained, Congress quickly passed a continuing resolution to provide funds through the month of February.

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## Railroads, 4 Shopcrafts Resume Contract Talks

**By Duane Emme**

Four shopcraft unions and railroad managements bargained in Washington with the help of Labor Dept. officials in an effort to reach an agreement and remove the threat of a national railroad shutdown.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz announced that both sides have agreed to continue talks without a lockout or work stoppage until Feb. 21.

The negotiations involve 48,000 members of the Machinists, Boilermakers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Sheet Metal Workers.

The negotiations in the 15-month wage-rules dispute, broken off earlier, were resumed after Judge John J. Sirica of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued two 10-day restraining orders.

He restrained the carriers from closing down all major railroads and locking out employes in retaliation for the unions' strike on a single railroad, the Union Pacific, and he restrained the strike itself.

**The judge set Feb. 10, the expiration date of his orders, for a hearing on whether or not to issue a temporary injunction**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *AFL-CIO Urges Senate To Reject Carswell*

Senate confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court would be "a national tragedy," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

He told the Senate Judiciary Committee that Carswell's undistinguished record as a lawyer, judge and public figure makes it "obvious" that "the Administration's sole guide in making its selection was its southern political strategy."

Meany said Carswell "perfectly" meets the political standard set by the Administration in its search for a Supreme Court candidate—"a relatively youthful nominee from the South, preferably from a state in which the Republicans have made headway and have a good chance to make more, with a poor civil rights record and a good chance of confirmation."

**Florida is such a state, Meany noted, and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights had opposed Carswell's elevation to the Court of Appeals last year because "as a district judge he had been particularly hostile to the civil rights of Negroes."**

Since Carswell owns no stocks

*(Continued on Page 12)*

# Tug Strikers Seek 1st Raise In Four Years

New York—Crews of 250 tugs, barges and oil boats tied up their vessels here in a strike for their first wage increase in four years. They posted no pickets but just stayed home.

The strikers, about 4,000 in number, are members of Marine Local 333 of the National Maritime Union. Their walkout halted all harbor traffic in the port of New York except for railroad tugboats, independent oil barge operations and deepsea ships whose skippers ventured to move without tugs.

**Some 3,500 members voted unanimously for a walkout in a standing vote Feb. 1, according to Capt. Joseph O'Hare, president of Local 333.**

Tugboat captains in the harbor have an hourly rate of $4.04. Deckhands get $2.96. Both can earn more through overtime, but feel they should not have to work long hours to get a living wage, the union said.

Local 333 also represents engineers and cooks on vessels owned by 40 companies that bargain through the New York Towing & Transportation Employers Association and 10 companies that bargain for themselves.

The union is asking for a doubling of current wages to make up for a four-year gap. Also it wants a change in the present $200 monthly pension to permit retirement at any age after 20 years of service. Another issue is overtime pay for oil bargemen not now covered by the overtime provisions which were won three years ago after a seven-day strike.

"We want skilled wages for skilled work," the union told federal mediator Robert E. Kennedy, who is seeking to get the negotiators back to the bargaining table.

# Unions, Blacks Reach Accord In Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh—Building trades unions, their employers and a coalition of Negroes have entered into a "memorandum of understanding" to bring more members of minority groups into construction jobs.

The document sets up a tripartite committee of four members each from the Pittsburgh Building & Construction Trades Council, the Employers Association and the Black Construction Coalition.

**The 12-member committee will develop programs to bring blacks into craft apprenticeship training, arrange for the hiring of qualified black journeymen where available and seek to place older black workers in construction jobs.**

The memorandum doesn't specify any set number of opportunities to be opened to blacks. But a contractors' supplementary letter to the Labor Dept. pledged a "good-faith effort to employ 1,250 new minority journeymen" over the next four years.

Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights said the agreement, like a similar one established recently in Chicago, is in line with policies set by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the AFL-CIO.

"We hope that this action in Pittsburgh will bring a continuing flow of minority workers into the construction industry in that city," he said.



**FOUR SHOPCRAFT** unions and the railroads pressed talks in Washington in an effort to settle a lengthy contract dispute and head off a possible railroad shutdown. From left, Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, who helped conduct negotiations; John P. Hiltz, management's chief spokesman, and Machinists Vice Pres. William Winpisinger, who led union negotiators.

# Economic Need Spurs Women to Take Jobs

Thirty million women are working today not only because the American economy needs their skills but also because their families need the money to meet rising living expenses.

The Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. reports that 2.5 million more women are in the nation's labor force today than in March 1967, and 1.7 more than in March 1968.

Job opportunities have increased for women by the development of new industries and expanded activities in other industries, the bureau said. The result is that new doors have been opened for women in business, the professions and the production of goods and services.

**Relatively few women take jobs for personal fulfillment, the bureau notes. Those who seek work outside the home usually do so for economic reasons.**

"Most women in the labor force work because they or their families need the money they can earn," the report observed. "Some work to raise family living standards above the level of poverty or deprivation, others to help meet rising costs of food, education for their children, medical care and the like."

In a special section of the study, the bureau noted that nearly half of the women 18 to 64 years who took jobs in 1963 went to work because of economic need.

Of these, 54 percent were widowed, divorced or separated from their husbands, while 48 percent were married and living with their husbands.

Of the 16.8 million married women living with their husbands who were in the labor force in March 1968, 9.3 million had children under age 18.

**About 2 million of these mothers, the bureau said, were helping support their children because 900,000 had husbands with incomes in 1967 less than $3,000 and 1.1 million had husbands with incomes between $3,000 and $5,000.**

The bureau pointed out that 24 percent of the 3.6 million working wives with children under age 6 and 20 percent of the 5.7 million with children 6 to 17 had husbands with incomes of less than $5,000.

Non-white working wives whose husbands had incomes below $3,000 in 1967 represented 22 percent of the women in the labor force, compared with 12 percent white in that category. An additional 25 percent of non-white wives (11 percent white) had husbands whose incomes were between $3,000 and $5,000.

Of the 5.3 million women who were heads of families in March 1968, 51 percent were in the labor force. More than three-fifths of these women were the sole support of their families.

Among 43.3 million husband-wife families in March 1968, there were 5.6 million husbands not in the labor force and 732,000 husbands unemployed. About 320,000 wives of the unemployed husbands, and more than 1 million wives whose husbands were not in the labor force, were working or seeking work. Many of these women also were the sole support of their families, the bureau said.

*Deadline Postponed:*

# Four Rail Shopcrafts Resume Bargaining

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**against the lockout, the strike or both.**

Meanwhile, there was no immediate word from the Administration as to whether it would seek any intervention by Congress in the dispute.

Shultz charged a railroad attorney with misrepresenting the Labor Dept.'s position in telling Judge Sirica that an injunction was needed against the strike to give the government more time to prepare legislative recommendations.

He said a national rail shutdown would be "intolerable" and the Administration would consider "other actions" if needed to keep the trains moving, but that his department would concentrate on trying to get a voluntary agreement.

A similar effort by the Labor Dept. early in December resulted in an agreement providing 68 cents an hour in wage increases over two years for 40,000 skilled workers and only slightly less for 8,000 in less skilled jobs.

**However, among some rules changes in the settlement was a provision to allow limited crossing of craft lines to permit "incidental" work at certain repair-work locations.**

This provision was believed to be the reason that members of the Sheet Metal Workers voted to reject the settlement. Although members of the other three unions voted approval, it had been agreed earlier that all four must accept the pact to make it effective.

Following rejection of the tentative agreement, the unions agreed to withhold strike action pending further negotiations, which resumed Jan. 19. Under the terms of the Railway Labor Act, the unions say they have been legally free to strike since Dec. 3.

After the talks broke down on Jan. 30, the unions struck the Union Pacific Railroad just after midnight Jan. 31, emphasizing they were striking a single railroad to avoid a national emergency.

In announcing the walkout, IAM Vice Pres. William Winpisinger, chief spokesman for the unions, said, "We have reached the limit of the workers' patience. We have the right to expect a terminal point somewhere."

**Immediately after the strike began, the managements announced that if it did not end by 10 p.m., Jan. 31, they would shut down all service to the public on 137 railroads and lock out more than 500,000 railroad employes.**

The unions then went to court to seek a restraining order against the lockout, charging that it would be a "flagrant disregard" of the public interest and a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act's requirement that carriers "make reasonable efforts" to continue service even when faced with a strike or strike threat.

The railroads countered with a petition for an injunction against the Union Pacific strike, arguing that it was illegal under the Railway Labor Act to abandon national bargaining to strike one carrier.

The unions answered that the law does not specify the number of railroads that must be struck—one, several, many or all; that the only test is whether or not they had exhausted the law's procedures, which they had.

**In issuing the restraining orders against both sides, Judge Sirica said the unions had made a substantial showing that they could prove the industry lockout illegal and the railroads had shown the unions might be in violation of law.**

He said he wasn't immediately judging the merits of either case, but if he didn't issue the restraining orders both sides and the public would suffer "irreparable harm."

# *Labor Dept. Issues New Rules On Minority Hiring by Firms*

The Labor Dept. has issued new regulations specifying "affirmative action" to be taken by federal contractors and subcontractors outside the construction industry to achieve equal job opportunity.

The new rules, issued by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz, are designed to carry out a July 1968 department directive requiring federal contractors and subcontractors to develop minority-group hiring plans.

But since the new rules do not give a clear-cut definition of what would constitute "affirmative action," their impact was left undetermined.

The rules were the subject of a controversy in mid-January when Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) protested a draft version being circulated in the Office of Federal Contract Compliance. The Labor Dept. cited a "premature release" and withdrew the rules, re-issuing them Jan. 30. They were signed by Shultz and OFCC Director John L. Wilks.

The rules require employers with 50 or more workers and contracts in excess of $50,000 to draw up their plans and submit them within 120 days of the start of their contracts.

**Until these programs are found acceptable, the department said, the contractors "will not be complying with the equal opportunity requirements" of an existing presidential executive order.**

But the contractor will be found in compliance, the department added, if he can show that he has made a "good-faith" effort to meet his equal employment opportunity obligations.

Under the rules, an employer is required to launch his "affirmative action" program by conducting an analysis of all major job categories and provide explanations if minority-group members "are being underutilized in one or more jobs."

In determining "underutilization" (defined as "having fewer minorities than would reasonably be expected by their availability"), a contractor is asked to consider a number of factors as to his labor force.

These factors include the minority-group population, the degree of minority unemployment, the proportion of minorities in the area's work force, the availability of minorities.

**After finishing his analysis, the contractor must design "goals and timetables" to correct identifiable deficiences in his employment of minority-group workers.**

"Where deficiencies exist and where numbers or percentages are relevant in developing corrective action," the regulations state, "the contractor shall establish and set forth specific goals and timetables."

The goals and timetables must be part of the contractor's "affirmative action" program. If a contractor fails to meet the goals and timetables his "good-faith efforts" will be judged by whether he attempts to reach them.

If a contractor is found to lack an acceptable "affirmative action" program, the federal compliance agency will give him 30 days to show cause why enforcement proceedings under the executive order should not be started.

If the contractor fails to show "good cause" for his deficiency or correct it within 30 days, he could face cancellation of existing contracts and debarment from future contracts.

## Ronnie J. Straw Named CWA Research Chief

Ronnie J. Straw has joined the Communications Workers as director of development and research. He formerly was assistant executive manager and staff economist for the National Telephone Cooperative Association. Straw, 39 also had been an economist with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Meany Cites Labor Solidarity:

# GE Strike Settlement Hailed As an 'End to Boulwarism'

(Continued from Page 1)

its wage proposal to percents instead of cents-per-hour in later contract stages.

Meany said in a message of congratulations to the IUE that "now for the first time GE workers can anticipate a change in the arrogant atmosphere that characterized GE's day-to-day dealings with their unions at the shop level."

Obviously, he said, "the contract does not satisfy the needs of GE workers, but it is a truly significant gain over GE's original offer. It spells the end of Boulwarism, the doctrine that has too long disgraced and discredited GE's labor relations policy."

In "winning this historic battle over tremendous odds," the strikers had unprecedented help and support, Meany pointed out.

**"The financial backing from the rest of the trade union movement, and the successful boycott of GE products contributed incalculably to the final victory. But the essential element of victory was the unshakable courage, unity and determination of GE strikers," he said.**

Thanking all who contributed time or money in supporting the nationwide boycott of GE products, Meany said "most of all I want to hail the courageous strikers. It is their victory, and they earned it."

GE made its first offer to the IUE and other unions which placed members on its bargaining committee. They rejected it, and when the company refused to make a more acceptable offer, went on strike Oct. 27. Management made another offer in December, after a federal appeals court condemned its bargaining system as a violation of law. Its final offer came late in January.

**Next step for the Coordinated Bargaining Committee is a contract with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. Negotiators for nine unions representing 80,000 workers are in Pittsburgh where bargaining will resume in earnest Feb. 9.**

The unions want contract terms "at least as good as those GE offered," and full retroactivity to Nov. 9, the date that union contracts expired at Westinghouse, a CBC member said.

Union economists calculated the total value of the GE settlement terms at 97.8 cents an hour over the full contract period plus 7 cents in the "rollup" value of benefits such as vacation pay, for a total of $1.05 an hour.

The total includes 53 cents an hour in direct wages, up to 21 cents in cost-of-living adjustments, 7 cents in higher pensions, 4 cents in skilled trade adjustments, and 12.8 cents in insurance and vacation improvements, paid days off, hospitalization and other benefit gains.

Aside from direct wages, the terms include what the unions called "startling advances in health insurance and pensions."

Company payment of the employe contribution of nine-tenths of 1 percent for insurance, valued at about 3 cents an hour, will take effect next Jan. 1—one full year before the earlier GE proposal that was rejected. Won for the first time are year-around hospitalization benefits with full coverage.

**Pension minimums not only reach the union bargaining goal of $6.50 a month per year of service with the company but reach it in 50-cent steps from the new $5 floor. Other substantial gains were won in other aspects of retirement, including survivor benefits, the unions reported.**

Weekly sickness and accident benefits were sharply improved. The contract contains a new benefit for hourly employes—paid days off for personal business. Two such days may be taken every year by workers with five years of service. Another day is added for each additional five years to a maximum of five, taken a day or half-day at a time.

A change in the GE agreement is automatic progression to the top of the job rate on all jobs instead of the former "merit" system which the unions charged permitted favoritism.

Longer vacations, starting next Jan. 1, provide four weeks of vacation after 15 years, five weeks after 30.

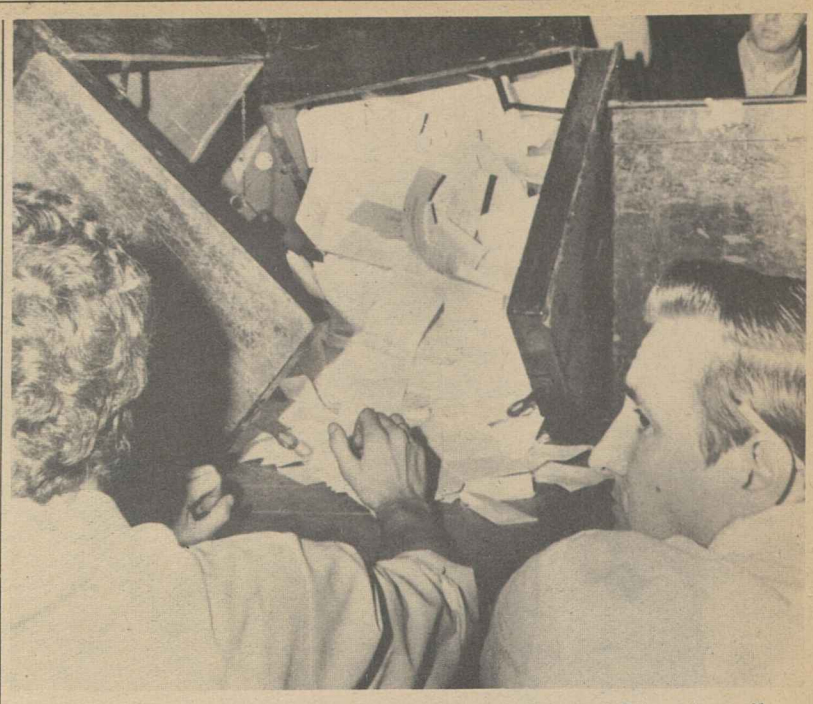
The settlement came after Dir. J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service personally entered the talks and brought the parties together for intensified bargaining over the final two weeks.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings expressed the belief that the GE contract "goes a long way toward meeting the needs" of GE workers and their families. The fact that GE "substantially improved its earlier offers and participated in genuine bargaining" holds great promise for the future, he said.

**Jennings added: "The next three years offers an opportunity for the company to work with us in building a relationship that is second to none in American industry."**

"That is what GE workers want and deserve," he said.

The AFL-CIO collected and turned over to the GE Strike Relief Fund more than $2 million in voluntary contributions from unions and their members. It announced that another union, the Textile Workers Union of America, achieved its goal of a $1 contribution from every member on the final day.



**BALLOTS** on acceptance or rejection of General Electric strike settlement terms pour out of boxes at Lynn, Mass., one of 135 cities where 150,000 workers started the walkout Oct. 27. Six of the 14 unions in the strike reported acceptance of the offer, subject in some cases to local issue settlements. The others are preparing similar votes.

# Prefab Firm to Recruit, Train 100 Carpenters

Stirling Homex Corp., in cooperation with the Carpenters, is recruiting unemployed and unskilled workers in the Rochester, N.Y., area for a new training program.

With a $275,000 grant from the Labor Dept., the company will train 100 jobless persons in the manufacture of mass-produced modular houses.

The program is the outgrowth of a national contract between the Carpenters and Stirling Homex. The agreement calls for workers who are trained by the company to be admitted into the union 30 days after employment.

**Congressmen Frank Horton and Barber B. Conable, Jr., both Republicans from the Rochester area, praised the Carpenters for their efforts in the agreement. They noted in a joint statement that the program "will help the disadvantaged as well as communities hit by a crucial shortage of low-cost housing."**

Recruiting of unemployed and unskilled workers in the Greater Rochester area will start immediately, the company said. Training is expected to get under way with the completion of the Stirling Homex Training Center at Avon, N.Y., in March.

Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters said the union "heartily endorses" the effort. "We look forward to cooperating . . . in future training programs consistent with our collective bargaining agreement," he added.

David Stirling, Jr., chairman of the company, said the firm will train the unemployed in a wide variety of production line tasks, "enabling them to acquire several high-level skills and commensurate wages."

"We at Stirling Homex are particularly pleased that this program is being carried out under the terms of the existing national agreement between our company and the Carpenters," Stirling added.

**The National Urban League is also cooperating by providing personal counseling services to trainees in conjunction with the Economic & Manpower Corp. of New York, which will teach basic education.**

Each trainee will participate in an 11-week program, receiving 485 hours of training in production line skills. The program will be divided into 255 hours of classroom training and 230 hours of on-the-job experience.



**CITIZENS COMMITTEE** to Support the GE Strikers turns over a check representing two months' contributions to Pres. Paul Jennings, right, of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, one of the 14 striking unions. Committee officers are Chairman Paul Douglas, not pictured; Vice Chairman Bayard Rustin, center, and Coordinator Tom Kahn, left. IUE has since voted approval of strike settlement.

# 3,500 Ticket Agents Strike National Airlines

Pickets representing 3,500 National Airlines ticket agents marched at airports and downtown offices in 43 cities in a strike following the breakdown of negotiations after 12 months of contract talks.

At some locations the pickets joined Machinists who were locked out by National management more than a year ago. The airline has been using supervisors and new hires to service its planes while the mechanics' dispute drags through the courts.

National air routes are chiefly from Boston to Miami and across the south to Los Angeles. The line halted all service when the Air Line Employes walked out Jan. 30. They are affiliated with the Air Line Pilots.

The union reported no progress in talks resumed in Washington, D.C., at the request of the National Mediation Board. As negotiations continued, ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert called for a change in company labor relations policies he called "petty, reactionary and at times even vindictive."

Over a 25-year period, Herbert said, National has caused more work stoppages than any other air line because of its "take-it-or-leave-it" approach to bargaining—a refusal to pay the same wages as other industry employers in the face of prosperous operations.

ALEA's eventual goal, he said, is to "develop and maintain a high degree of professionalism" among members, who include not only ramp agents but station agents, ticket and reservations agents, office workers and many other specialists.

When the ALEA strike started, the IAM called on the federal government to grant Machinists the same right to strike National as has been given ALEA. It said the National Mediation Board has refused to release IAM members from mediation after 14 months of futile negotiations.

An IAM suit to compel National to reinstate the 1,000 National mechanics with full backpay is curcently before the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. The airline is resisting a court order to that effect. In another development, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upset a lower court order directing the NMB to end mediation in the IAM-National case.

## Office Union Sues AEC Contractor

Las Vegas — A federal court suit filed here by Office & Professional Employes' Local 445 charges the Atomic Energy Commission and an atomic test site contractor with using more than $10,000 in taxpayers' money to finance an anti-union compaign.

According to the suit, Holmes & Narver, Inc. paid employes for 1,000 man-hours spent attending "captive audience" meetings to persuade them to vote against the local in a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

The NLRB has since thrown out the election and ordered a new one.

Alleging that the pay to workers attending the anti-union meetings came out of AEC funds, the local wants the court to order the commission not to pay the firm for wages paid during the meetings and to get back money already allotted for that purpose.

## Crash in Colombia Kills 2 Unionists

Two union men, fatally injured in a traffic accident on a visit to Colombian unions, were doing the "extremely important work of labor ambassadors" to fellow workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in messages of sympathy to their families.

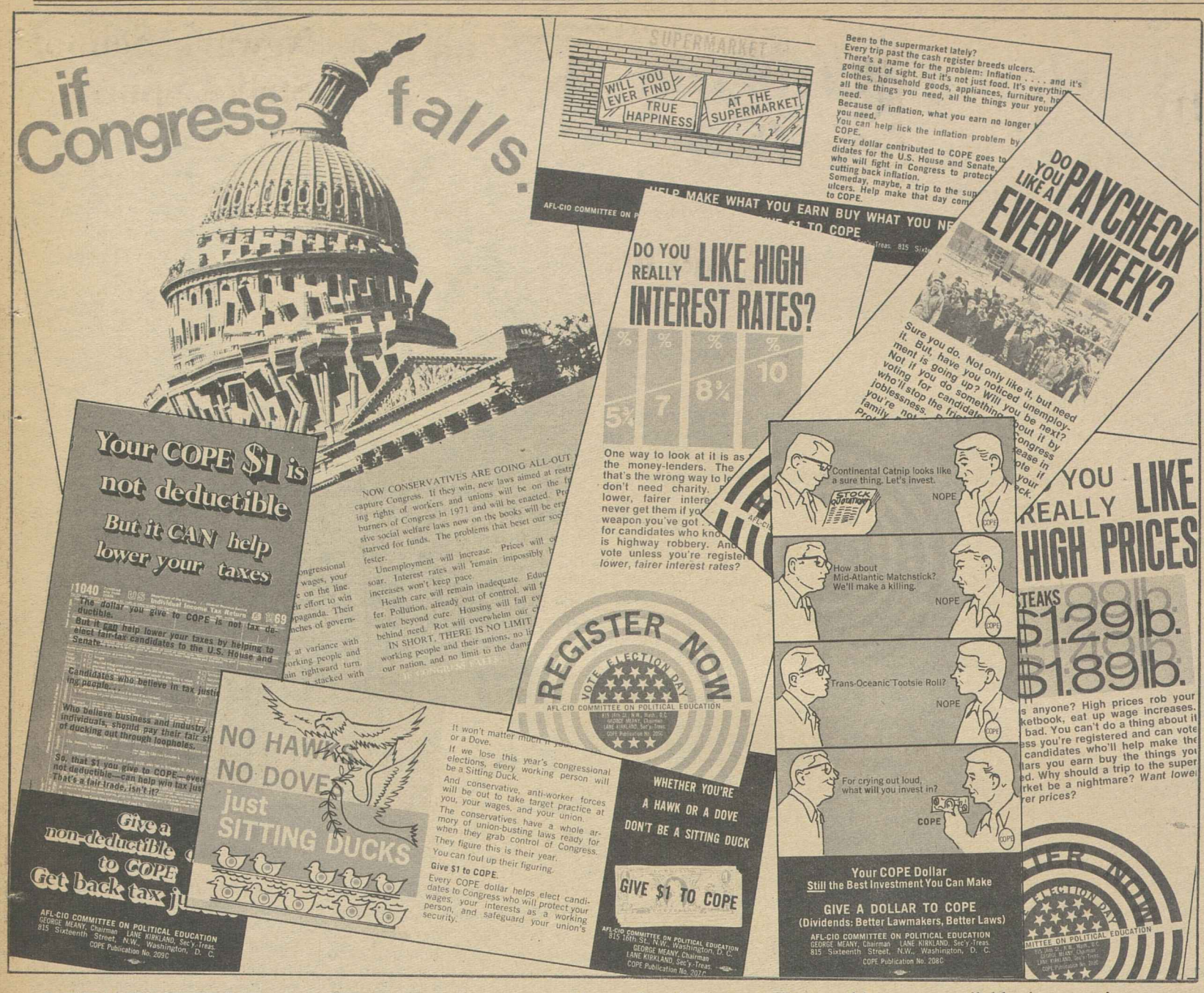
Bill R. Ramey, secretary-treasurer of Pasadena, Tex. Local 4-367 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. and Al Chandler, secretary-treasurer of Long Beach, Calif., Local 1-28 of OCAW, were killed instantly Jan. 26 in a head-on collision between a taxi and a passenger bus on a highway between Cartagena and Barranquilla, on Colombia's northern coast.

Also killed was Gustavo Monzon, president of the National Federation of Chemical & Pharmaceutical Workers. Two others were injured critically—the taxi driver and an interpreter employed by the U.S. embassy in Bogota.

Both the OCAW and the AFL-CIO have lost capable and loyal trade unionists "and we want you to know how keenly we feel that loss," Meany wrote in offering the condolences of the AFL-CIO to the widows, Mrs. Ramey of Pasadena and Mrs. Chandler of Huntington Beach, Calif.

### CONVENTION

The Newspaper Guild will hold its annual national convention in Seattle, Wash., June 22-26 instead of on the dates previously reported, Pres. Charles A. Perlik said.




**CAMPAIGN TOOLS** for the 1970 elections are being made available by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in the form of eight new pamphlets and three films. Three of the leaflets are designed to help boost voter registration, four are on COPE Dollar Drives and one covers in detail the stakes of the elections. All pamphlets are available in quantity at no charge from COPE, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The films may be rented from the AFL-CIO Film Division, same address, at $3 per showing. The leaflets and films will be featured at the area COPE conferences.

### *Policy Resolutions Booklet Available*

**Policy resolutions adopted by the eighth AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City, N.J., are published in a new 169-page booklet issued by the federation's Dept. of Publications.**

**The 94 resolutions cover a full range of topics, including economic and social issues, education, labor-management relations, and legislative and political policies.**

**The booklet is priced at 85 cents per copy, $75 per 100 copies. Checks should be made payable to the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer. Orders may be placed through the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.**

# *Negroes in City Poverty Areas Fail to Share Employment Gains*

Employment in city poverty areas "improved in 1969 but at a slower pace than in 1968," the Labor Dept. reported. It noted that most of last ye ar's improvement occurred in the first three months.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics al so found that the gap in unemployment rates between blacks and whites in the poverty sections w idened over the year.

A year-in-review section accompanied a report showing that poverty neighborhoods in the nation's 100 largest cities had a 4.9 percent jobless rate in the last three months of 1969, not significantly changed from the same quarter in 1968.

**Poverty neighborhoods, as defined by BLS on the basis of Census Bureau data, are the poorest one-fifth of the neighborhoods in each city surveyed.**

The average jobless rate in poverty neighborhoods in 1969 was 5.5 percent, compared to 6 percent in 1968 and 6.8 percent in 1967.

The 1969 average rate, BLS said, was "still substantially higher" than both the rate for the nation as a whole, 3.5 percent, and the average rate for other areas of the 100 cities, 3.1 percent.

Total unemployment in poverty neighborhoods in 1969 averaged 347,000, about 40,000 less than the 1968 average. By contrast, joblessness in these neighborhoods was reduced by about 75,000 on the average between 1967 and 1968.

The government reported that three-fourths of the 40,000 drop in unemployment in the poverty areas occurred among whites, who make up three-fifths of the labor force in these areas.

The jobless rate for whites in the poorest neighborhoods dropped eight-tenths of 1 percent over the year to 4.2 percent, while the 1969 rate for blacks, 7.2 percent, was unchanged.

**For adult men in poverty neighborhoods, the unemployment rate averaged 3.6 percent in 1969, down about six-tenths of 1 percent from 1968. White and black males shared about equally in the reduction.**

In spite of this improvement, BLS noted, the jobless rate for adult men in poverty areas was "double the rate for adult men—usually the family breadwinners—from other urban neighborhoods."

For adult women in poverty neighborhoods, the unemployment rate averaged 5.1 percent in 1969, down four-tenths of 1 percent from 1968. However, while the rate for white women fell from 4.8 to 3.9 percent, the rate for Negro women rose from 6.2 to 6.5 percent.

The unemployment rate for teenagers in poverty neighborhoods was unchanged at 19.9 percent in 1969. But in this category also the rate for whites decreased while the rate for blacks went up.

Employment in the poverty neighborhoods averaged 6 million in 1969, about 85,000 below the 1968 average, BLS said. Coupled with the 40,000 drop in unemployment—that is in those seeking employment—this meant that there were 125,000 fewer workers in the neighborhood labor force than in 1968. A factor in this decline was a decrease in population in the areas in 1969.

The BLS report for the last three months of 1969 said it "marked the third consecutive quarter in which the overall unemployment rate for workers in poverty neighborhoods has registered little or no over-the-year improvements."

The jobless rate for white workers was 3.9 percent in the fourth quarter, a drop of five-tenths of 1 percent from 1968, as joblessness declined among adult men and women.

But for Negro workers, the fourth quarter rate of unemployment — 6.4 percent — was unchanged from a year earlier. As was the case in the figures for the entire year, a decrease in joblessness among black adult males was offset by an increase in unemployment among black women and teenagers.

# Social Security System Aids 25 Million Persons

On Jan. 3, the Social Security System completed its first 30 years of benefit payments with one out of eight Americans receiving benefits and a 15 percent overall increase in benefits in the works.

Statistics published by the Social Security Administration point up how large a role in the lives of the American people the labor-supported system now plays with an even larger role likely in the future.

Here are some of the highlights of the program as it enters its 31st year:

- Social security cash benefits totaled nearly $27 billion in 1969, $2 billion higher than the amount paid out in 1968.
- During 1969, the number of men, women, and children receiving social security benefits each month passed the 25 million mark, or one of every eight Americans.

While the majority are older people, about one out of every four is under age 60. As 1969 ended, 2.5 million disabled workers and their dependents were collecting payments that amounted to $196 million a month.

- Payments to survivors—to the 6.2 million widows, children, and aged dependent parents of workers who have died—were $495 million a month at the end of December. And almost $1.5 billion was being paid out in retirement benefits to older workers and their dependents, a total of 16.6 million persons.
- During 1969, the trust funds out of which cash benefits are paid took in $5.5 billion more than the total paid out.

# Airline Firing For Marriage Ruled Illegal

Chicago—A U.S. District Court judge ruled that United Air Lines violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 when it fired stewardess Mary Burke Sprogis in 1966 because she married in violation of a company rule against the employment of married stewardesses.

Mrs. Sprogis has been a leader of the Air Line Pilots' stewards and stewardesses division.

Judge J. S. Perry ordered United to restore Mrs. Sprogis to her job with all rights restored and to give her backpay from the date of firing to date of reinstatement. He kept jurisdiction over the case until a master in chancery determines the amount of backpay and United pays it.

**The court also retained jurisdiction for the purpose of determining whether other fired stewardesses also should receive backpay because of dismissal under the company's no-marriage policy.**

The judge pointed out that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission came to a similar conclusion in 1968 but the airline did not act on the finding. He issued an order restraining United from discriminating against Mrs. Sprogis because of her sex while permitting male employes to continue on the job after marriage.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against any individual because of sex, except where sex "is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation" of a business. In this case United did not prove that its rule was necessary for normal operations, the court said.

The ruling grew out of an EEOC decision in August 1968 that American Airlines broke the law when it fired two members of the Transport Workers for violating company age and marriage rules. TWU pressed the case and the decision was hailed by other unions which also were fighting such rules.

# Trade Councils Receive Funds For Outreach

Three area building and construction trades councils have received Labor Dept. grants totaling $222,597 to prepare 180 minority youths for craft apprenticeship examinations.

A new one-year contract for $46,790 was awarded the San Antonio AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council to prepare 40 young men for apprentice programs.

The San Antonio council has already placed 42 youths in eight different construction trades under a previous contract.

**A follow-up contract was granted the Oklahoma City BCTC for $49,620 to train 40 youths. In its previous contract, the council placed 111 trainees in 10 skilled trades.**

The Southern California Area Construction Opportunity Program, which is operated by a contractors association and area building and construction trades councils, received $126,187 to train 100 youths from Orange, Riverdale and San Bernardino counties.

This is the first contract awarded to the Southern California group under the Apprenticeship Outreach program that is aimed at helping minority youths enter the construction trades.

*Ban on Strikes Opposed:*

# Equal Rights Urged For Farm Workers

Farm workers should have the same legal right as other American workers to join unions and bargain collectively, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Agriculture subcommittee in detailing labor's objections to a bill that would outlaw strikes during the harvest season and boycotts by organized labor.

The Agriculture subcommittee, headed by Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D-N.C.), scheduled three days of hearings at the request of Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.). The Senate Labor Committee is the usual channel for legislation dealing with strikes and collective bargaining.

**The AFL-CIO is "strongly in favor" of including agricultural employes under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Jordan. Federation Pres. George Meany testified to that effect last May before the Senate Labor Committee, he said, and requested that the transcript of Meany's testimony as well as Biemiller's statement be included in the subcommittee's hearing record.**

Another statement defending the right of all workers to form unions and to bargain with their employers was filed by John E. Cosgrove for the U.S. Catholic Conference, representing the bishops of the United States.

Noting that farm workers in California "have made heroic efforts to bargain with their employers" for more than five years, Cosgrove said the "persistent refusal of some employers to bargain has prompted a growing number of citizens . . . to demand just and workable farm legislation."

**He added that "although we heartily concur in this demand, we reject" the Murphy bill as being neither just nor workable.**

Biemiller listed a number of reasons for the AFL-CIO's opposition to the bill sponsored by Murphy.

Although the bill "purports to recognize the rights of farm workers to organize and bargain collectively, that is a complete fraud," he declared. The bill increases, rather than reduces, the present "invidious legal status" of farm workers, he said.

"It would worsen, not improve their lot."

Biemiller charged that the bill would so restrict farm workers' unions as to make it impossible for them ever to secure recognition by employers and, if they do, "they will never be able to function effectively."

**Other restrictions would immobilize supporters by forbidding such activities as the grape boycott and would transgress the rights of free speech and assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.**

Biemiller said the bill also contains the "shopping list of amendments to the labor act that a gaggle of employer lawyers has been peddling for years."

On a provision of the bill for a Farm Labor Board that would be part of the Dept. of Agriculture, the AFL-CIO said the evident purpose is to "give the big farmers and growers a tribunal stacked in their favor, since the department is notoriously subservient to the big farmers, and notably callous to the living conditions of farm workers."

Labor is convinced, Biemiller concluded, that no senator who believes that farm workers are human beings, or who believes in holding the balance between labor and management at all even, will support the Murphy proposal.

Earlier, the National Farmers Organization and 20 other consumer, labor and religious groups voiced strong opposition to the Murphy bill.

"The only protection against a strike, at harvest time or any other time, is a valid contract . . . enforceable in courts," NFO Legislative Rep. Harry L. Graham testified. He emphasized:

"Strikes cannot be prevented by law. . . . The right to strike is an essential and constitutional right and is thereby an ever-present element in collective bargaining."

The Rev. Eugene L. Boutilier of Washington, D.C., testified for himself as a clergyman of the United Church of Christ. Boutilier, who is director of the National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, gave the subcommittee the names of 20 civic organizations described by him as "united in opposition" to the Murphy bill.

**The bill, he said, would "use the procedures of the federal government to create in agriculture a special breed of unions—docile, ineffective and easily controlled by employers or their contractors."**

Its first goal, he said, is to prevent unionism in agriculture; then, "as unionism becomes inevitable, the second goal is to make it powerless." The bill is designed to "give the form and appearance" but not the substance of organized labor activity, he charged.

The bill, he specified, "makes no attempt to deal with the problems faced by consumers"—dumping or holding by producers; manipulation of prices and supplies by major wholesalers and retailers. There is "nothing to prevent lockouts and arbitrary shutdowns by producers."

"This is not a consumer protection bill and America's consumer groups are not fooled by it," Mr. Boutilier said.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce filed statements supporting the bill.

The C of C was represented by Martin J. Zaninovich, owner of a Delano, Calif., table grape farm and past president of the California Grape & Tree Fruit League. Accompanying him was Pres. Allan Grant of the California Farm Bureau Federation.

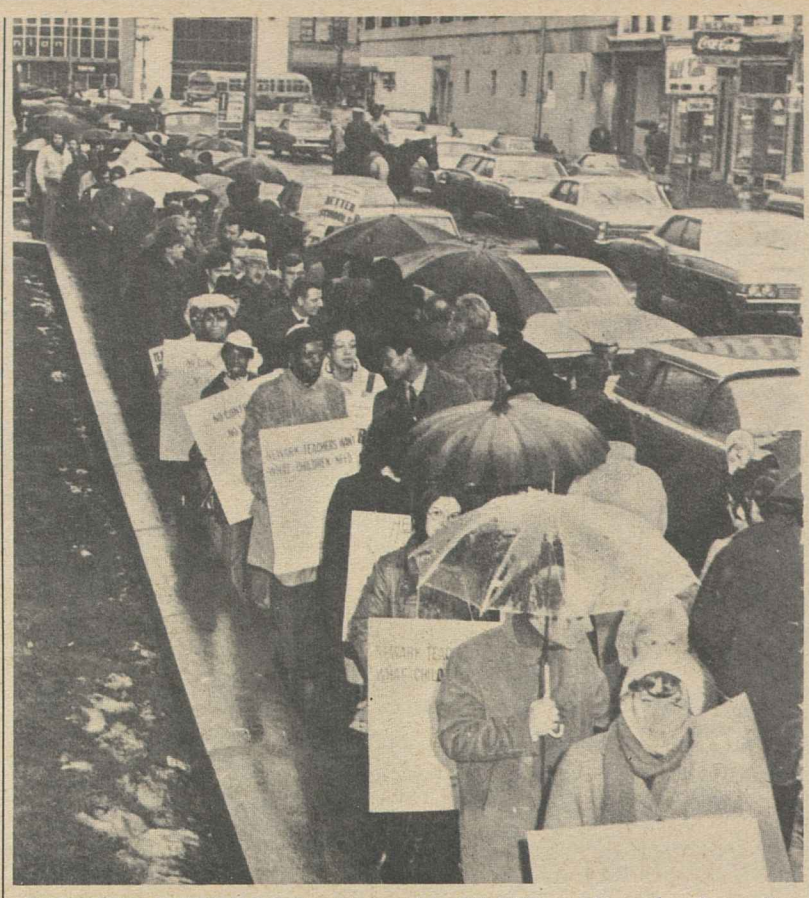
Two spokesmen for citrus and vegetable growers also endorsed the bill. One grower who spoke in opposition was Pres. Charles M. Creuziger of the Vegetable Growers Association of America.

## Machinists Win Texas Unit of 450

Nacogdoches, Tex.—Staff representatives of the Machinists and the AFL-CIO teamed with an in-plant organizing committee at the Nibco Co. brass foundry here to win bargaining rights for 450 workers. The victory in a National Labor Relations Board election was the first in any industrial plant in Nacogdoches County.

The vote was 220-200 for the IAM, with seven challenged ballots. The foundry had been unorganized for 25 years, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Nicholas Kurko and IAM Vice Pres. George L. Watkins said.

A previous attempt to organize foundry workers was unsuccessful when race became an issue. This time an in-plant organizing committee of 64 workers met the issue of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions successfully by concentrating on bread-and-butter problems, Kurko said.



**BETTER SCHOOLS** for Newark's 80,000 public school pupils are an objective of union teachers marching in the rain before the Newark, N.J., Board of Education headquarters. Members of Teachers Local 481 walked out on strike despite a court order when officials refused to talk about any improvements except in wages.

# *Texans Oppose State Takeover of Training*

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Widespread poverty in Texas can only be eliminated through a federally financed and administered manpower policy that includes an emphasis on creating jobs, a U.S. Senate subcommittee was told here.

A majority of 15 witnesses testifying at a hearing conducted by Senators Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) opposed Pres. Nixon's proposal to turn over administration of manpower programs to the states.

On the other hand, representatives of labor, manpower programs and civil rights groups in the state supported a bill introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and co-sponsored by more than 100 other House members.

**As a reporter for the Corpus Christi Caller-Times interpreted the consensus of testimony given at the all-day hearing, "The state of Texas got a vote of no confidence."**

Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO supported the O'Hara bill because it eliminates duplication in manpower programs, keeps them under federal jurisdiction and provides for large-scale public service employment.

His statement, read by Henry Munoz, Jr., human resources director for the State AFL-CIO, estimated that Texas probably has the largest number of families living in poverty of any state in the nation.

In addition to the hard-core unemployed in the state, the statement pointed out, there are the underemployed, thousands of disadvantaged Negroes and Mexican-Americans crowded into cities, and "more than 169,000 migrant farm workers who earn less than $1,000 a year."

**The Texas AFL-CIO said that while Pres. Nixon has acknowledged that every American who is willing to work should have a decent job at a fair wage, his manpower proposals do not provide "for turning a trainee into a job holder."**

The problems of employment and unemployment "are complex and national in scope," the state federation said, and therefore "require national solutions, not 50 different approaches."

"Placing major responsibility for the unemployed problems of the poor, the disadvantaged, the Negroes and Mexican-Americans in the hands of the state would be a very serious mistake," the federation emphasized.

Other labor witnesses who testified in support of the O'Hara bill were Pres. H. B. McCool of the Coastal Bend Labor Council, Corpus Christi, and Paul Montemayor and Pedro Resendez of the Steelworkers. They stressed the dual importance of providing job training and jobs.

A number of witnesses sharply criticized the present Texas government and past ones for unconcern over the problems of the poor, including their need for education, job training and jobs.

**State Rep. Frances Farenthold said Texas could not be expected to develop new manpower programs "for our state has not come of age politically in regard to human rights and betterment."**

Dr. Hector P. Garcia, founder of the American GI Forum, a Mexican - American organization, charged that "the governors of Texas have never been sincerely interested in the welfare of the poor and the needy.

"So I oppose any bill which gives the governor any 'say so' on such matters because the governor is never going to 'say so.' "

An important feature of the O'Hara bill, Garcia said, is that it would keep the responsibility for manpower programs within the U.S. Dept. of Labor while allowing "maximum flexibility in designing work for all those willing and able to work."

## R. J. Brylke Retires, Staff Member 30 Years

Hanover, Pa.—AFL-CIO Field Rep. Robert J. Brylke retired recently after 30 years of service in organizing, servicing and collective bargaining. He joined the AFL staff in 1940 and after merger was transferred to the staff of the Pennsylvania-Delaware-New Jersey region.

Brylke helped organize for the Mine Workers and later joined Auto Workers Local 842, Hagerstown, Md. He is 65.

# Newark School Strike Spurs Renewed Talks

Newark, N.J.—A strike of 3,000 teachers in the state's largest school system closed most of the city's public schools and brought a quick return of school officials to the bargaining table.

Board of Education representatives had offered to raise wages $1,300 a year but declined to talk about other issues they called "management prerogatives." When a court injunction failed to halt a strike voted by members of Teachers Local 481, the board agreed to resume negotiations.

**Besides better wages and working conditions, teachers want a reduction in class size, binding arbitration of unsettled grievances, and a voice in teacher transfers, promotions, and relations with the community.**

When Local 481's contract expired, a sizable gap remained on wages and working conditions. Board officials refused to talk about the union's More Effective Schools program, teacher evaluation and similar issues, AFT Rep. Larry Birchette reported. The strike vote was nearly unanimous.

The board attempted to keep the city's 84 schools open but most of the 80,000 pupils stayed home.

Two other AFT locals also were involved in strike action. Gary, Ind., Local 4 stayed out 19 days to win an improved contract for 2,200 teachers. Some 500 members of Superior, Wis. Local 202 walked out when board officials refused to complete contract negotiations and refused binding fact-finding.

## 24,000 Carpenters Win Chicago Pact

Chicago—Delegates representing 24,000 construction carpenters in the Chicago area have approved a two-year contract agreement providing wage increases of $1.60 an hour plus 40 cents for improved pension, welfare and health plans.

Locals in Cook, Lake and DuPage counties accepted an offer by the Builders Association to raise wages from $6.05 an hour to $6.85 as of next June 1 and to $7.65 a year later. An additional 11 cents an hour will go into the welfare fund and 29 cents into pensions over the two-year period.

Payments into the union-employer training fund will be raised from the current 3 cents an hour to 7 cents next June 1 and to 8 cents on June 1, 1971, District Council Pres. George Vest, Jr., said.

### *GOP Dinner Shifted From Non-Union Inn*

**St. Louis — Republicans switched the site of a $100-a-plate fund raising dinner here so the star speaker—Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew—wouldn't have to cross a union picket line.**

**The St. Louis AFL-CIO warned GOP leaders they could expect union pickets if the Feb. 10 dinner was held at Stouffer's Riverfront Inn, as originally announced. It is the only major hotel in the city without a union contract.**

**The chairman of the dinner then announced it would be moved to The Arena, a sports and exhibition hall, so as not to subject Agnew to the "indignity and embarrassment of crossing any picket line."**

**With satisfaction, the AFL-CIO noted that all employes of The Arena are union members. Incidentally, it is owned by Sidney Salomon Jr., Missouri's Democratic national committeeman.**

# Discomfort or Crisis?

**THE YEAR 1970** in economic terms "will not be a comfortable one with very little real growth, some rise in unemployment, a profits squeeze and price increases—less than in 1969 but still strong."

Who says so? The U.S. Dept. of Commerce in its monthly publication "Survey of Current Business." Its assessment of the outlook for 1970 is candid and forthright. For example:

**Expansion of the economy—growth—in the latter part of the year is "certainly tentative." "It depends heavily not only on private decisions but also the course of monetary and fiscal policy. It is not clear when and to what extent monetary policy will ease; and it is well known that there are lags in the effects of monetary policy, though their length is uncertain."**

This reads simply that no one is certain when the Federal Reserve Board, the Administration, or both, will loosen up the current tight money and start bringing down the impossibly high interest rates. And even if this should happen, no one really knows how long it will take before the actions have some effect on the economy.

Fiscal restraint, says the Dept. of Commerce magazine, "appears to be abating" and should lessen progressively during 1970.

This reads that cutting back government spending has reached its maximum impact in terms of economic policy.

**SO WHAT THEN?** Well, says the magazine, there is always the question of "significant labor strife" in 1970, and if that should occur that "would add substantially to the degree of discomfiture already projected for the year ahead."

Read this to mean that if workers battle for wage increases to bring their real purchasing power into line with increased prices, and attempt to advance their standard of living towards the goal of the government's moderate living standards budgets, things will really get rough.

The Commerce Dept.'s magazine preceded the President's budget and economic messages to Congress which in effect underscored the uncomfortable year approach with policies of zero growth for at least half of the year, and a tight lid on federal programs that would help solve some of the nation's major headaches.

**That 1970 will not be a "comfortable" year in economic terms is an interesting and candid commentary. But in real terms it will mean more persons unemployed, a more difficult task of bringing social justice to millions of workers whose incomes have lagged badly in the past few years.**

It will mean also an indeterminate delay in moving in on the score of grievous problems that call for governmental aid and solutions—problems that at the moment are heavy with rhetoric and light on funds.

All that adds up to more than a year of economic discomfort; it could be a year of real crisis.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***A Word Edgewise:***

# Nixon's Ambiguous Artistry Leaves Democrats Muttering

By John P. Roche

**IN NORMAL TIMES,** Pres. Nixon's State of the Union address would have brought the Democrats out roaring. Acknowledging fully Mr. Nixon's right to be a Republican and the ambiguous artistry of his presentation, one would have to go back to Calvin Coolidge to find a speech with so few operational commitments. But the fact is that the President had left the Democrats in a state of paralysis, muttering complaints that he stole their big issues—the quality of life and pollution. While in political terms it should be clear that one talks about the quality of life when he wants to avoid discussing the quantity of commitment (that is, the budget), no leading Democrat has been willing to put on his war paint.

**This is a classic case of the self-gambit. By their irresponsible use of the Viet Nam issue ("We are going to take off the gloves on Viet Nam." Sen. Fred Harris, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, October 1969), the Democratic leadership set itself up for the kill. When the President moved in masterfully on Nov. 3, the Democrats suddenly found themselves on an isolated hilltop besieged by the "silent majority." Shocked to discover that there are over 205 million Americans who are not college activists, they promptly went underground, leaving Mr. Nixon in complete control of the field of battle.**

Now, overcautious, sensing that silent majority all around them, the Democrats take to their bunkers the minute they hear "Hail to the Chief." If Nixon drew one card at poker, they would fold immediately, knowing he had four of a kind, not two pairs in search of improvement. In short, the Democrats have a loser's complex — the President has them jinxed.

From this viewpoint, the State of the Union address was brilliantly crafted. If one reads the section on the new direction of our foreign policies with care, he suddenly understands why the President was such a good poker player. He set up a perfect high-low hand.

The high hand is in the tradition of liberal internationalism with strong emphasis on modesty, "mutual consultation," "new partnership," a "sharing of responsibility." No arrogance here—just the kind of posture to warm the heart of J. William Fulbright or J. Kenneth Galbraith.

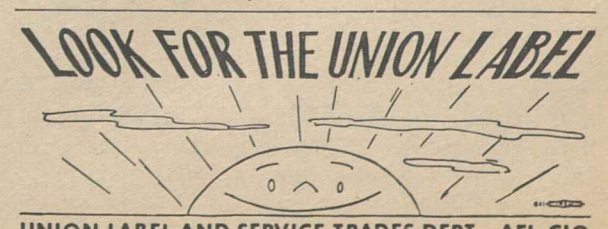
**In contrast, the low hand is built around the theme of disengagement, which some of us persist in calling isolationism. The language was a bit Aesopian, but the message was clear: the United States, regrettably, will not defend anybody incapable of defending himself. (By this standard, we would still be waiting around for the French to expel the Nazis.)**

To say, as the President did, that the "great industrial nations of Europe, as well as Japan . . . have a determination to assume the responsibility for their own defense" is absurd on its face—unless the United States is prepared to see Bonn and Tokyo go nuclear.

**IN THIS CONNECTION,** the President made one statement that is flatly wrong. "In two wars, first in Korea and now in Viet Nam, we furnished . . . most of the men to help others defend their freedom." Our troop commitment in Korea was less than half that of the Seoul government; in Viet Nam our troop levels have never been greater than those of ARVN.

**Perhaps a more dramatic contrast is provided by mortality figures in proportion to population. We lost 35,000 in Korea and a little over 40,000 to date in Viet Nam—both the ROKS and ARVN lost the equivalent of several million Americans. Their contribution to the defense of their own freedom should be honored, not deprecated.**

But whether based on modesty and humility or national selfishness, isolationism is the order of the day. The President set the mood, and the Democrats, hypnotized by their own slogans, were incapable of uttering one word in defense of a foreign policy that has stabilized the world through the most dangerous quarter of a century human history has yet known.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***Civil Rights Leader Says:***

# Objective Investigation Urged Of Raids on Black Panthers

By Bayard Rustin

**FOR YEARS AND YEARS** black people in the South have been exposed to brutal and arbitrary violence committed by roving bands of white vigilantes. In the early 1960s white civil rights workers from northern universities caught a first-hand glimpse of the southern phenomenon of night-raids and terror, and some even lost their lives in the process.

There is considerable evidence that this brand of southern violence has now moved to the North. The police raids against the Black Panthers in Chicago and Los Angeles may not be identical to the night raids south of the Mason-Dixon, just as the Panthers are not replicas of southern Negroes, but the similarities are greater than the differences. The North now has its own version of Klan terror.

The police in Chicago and Los Angeles have substituted the force of arms for the authority of law. When men who are entrusted to enforce the law take the law into their own hands and act without regard to judicial and ethical constraints, then the legal basis upon which a democratic society rests is threatened and the continuance of social order becomes problematical.

**The sole dependence upon force to maintain order is an admission that law has lost its validity. At this point the only alternatives open to a society are totalitarianism or anarchy.**

The evidence available casts doubt upon the police account of the events in Chicago. It is not likely that the Panthers fired first, as the police claim.

The subservience of some of the press in Chicago to the police, like the arbitrary use of force to maintain order, is a threat to any democratic system.

**One of the reasons the police have felt free to declare open season on the Panthers is that the policies and rhetoric of the latter have aroused little sympathy in the country. Certainly the outcry against the persecution of the Panthers would be far greater had they made any effort to appeal to a broad section of the American people.**

Martin Luther King advocated a policy of nonviolence in word as well as in deed not only because he was a pacifist, but also because he understood that the historical and political situation in the United States is such that the rhetoric of violence can in itself become a trap for minorities.

**ONE MUST PROTEST** vigorously against what the police have done, and one should also support the right of black people to defend themselves. Yet one cannot deny a fundamental political reality in American life: namely, that the ultimate destination of black people who resort to violence as a political weapon will be jail, exile, or death. This is not a question of objectives or of ideology. It is simply a question of strategy.

**With the emotionalism of all parties so intense, it is essential that there be an objective nationwide investigation into all of the clashes between the Panthers and the police.**

An independent commission, therefore, has been established which is headed by Roy Wilkins and Arthur Goldberg and of which I am a member. The commission will impose a degree of sanity upon this explosive situation, and it will let the public know the facts. At the moment there is a great need for sanity and objectivity.

***Poverty-Level Doles:***

# Additional Step-Ups Needed In Social Security Benefits

**LAST YEAR'S** benefit improvements were only a start on the "catch up" needed to lift a great many social security retirees out of poverty, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman declared. He called for a further 25 percent boost over the next two years.

"We think that people who are forced to depend on social security should be assured of at least a minimum level of living which takes them out of poverty," said Seidman. That, he stressed, "is not the case today."

**Seidman urged passage of a bill introduced by Rep. Jacob Gilbert (D-N.Y.), providing a further 5 percent boost in social security benefits this year, and another 20 percent in 1972.**

He said the Gilbert approach can be accomplished with "no change of any consequence in the social security tax rate that individuals pay on their incomes," by lifting the earnings base to $15,000 and adding a federal contribution that "would gradually reach one-third of the total cost of the program."

The $15,000 base would put social security contributions back where they were when the program began 30 years ago, he said, with "all of most people's income taxed for social security."

**"EVEN WITH** the increase that we are asking for," Seidman stressed, "the elderly would not live in great affluence."

Many people receiving security benefits are still living in poverty. "And many more people would be in poverty if they did not receive social security benefits," he noted.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Seidman said that the President's welfare proposals, now before the House Ways & Means Committee, are sound in increasing federal responsibility for the program and setting a minimum level of payments. But, he said, "the floor is much too low," and other features of the program "place unfair burden on people who have to depend on welfare, through no fault of their own."

He said the work incentive feature "provides no basic [wage] protection," nor any requirement of promotion opportunities, opening the possibility that needy people could be exploited. It is "a blank check that provides no protection whatsoever for the recipient," he asserted, and "is likely to introduce an element of substandard competition to already employed workers."

**SEIDMAN SHARPLY** challenged the "misinformation" and "misconceptions" about people on the welfare rolls.

**"Most of the people on welfare are not really employable," he said. "Most of the people on welfare are either elderly, or disabled, or young children who should be in school, or mothers with children—many of whom should be at home to take care of their children."**

On the Medicaid program of comprehensive health care for low-income persons of all ages, Seidman expressed concern over the "backward steps" that have been taken in limiting coverage and services to keep costs down.

"The real answer to the health needs of the American people," he suggested, "is National Health Insurance, which would cover all people, including poor people, on an equal basis."

**Meanwhile, he stressed, "the answer to cost escalation is to control the fees paid to doctors and hospitals. The answer is not taking people off the Medicaid rolls—people who have no other way of getting medical services."**

The "fee-for-service" system of paying doctors and the "cost-plus" basis for hospital payments "result in an unnecessary inflation of medical costs," Seidman said.

Questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Harry Cohn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.




# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**OVER THE YEARS** we have pointed to our great cities as the symbol of our civilization and its culture.

Today our cities, far from being a desired symbol, are centers of misery, fear and concern. They are decaying areas where the poor, minority groups and elderly are clustered. Our once flourishing centers of industry and trade are faint reminders of their vibrant past.

But the cities cannot be separated from the surrounding metropolitan areas. Together they become our urban crisis.

More than 70 percent of our people now live in urban areas and in 10 to 15 years this should rise to 85 percent. For most of these people, the urban crisis may well be the issue today.

No one can possibly offer a single blueprint to correct urban ills because they are a composite of multiplex problems that overlap and accentuate one another.

**There is poor planning, substandard housing, deteriorated neighborhoods, frightening crime, inferior schools, inadequate transportation and pitifully poor social services. And with all this there is the loss of jobs.**

Discrimination, no longer as overt and blatant, is nevertheless real and contributing to a polarization of white and black that cannot bode well.

Engulfing all of this is the despoliation of the critical natural resources—air, water and land. All are becoming so defiled that a growing number of experts feel that pollution is menacing our very survival.

Some escape is being found in new communities or towns free of screaming billboards, hamburger drive-ins, dreary slums and auto graveyards. For most Americans, though, this does not reach the core of the problems.

Reaching the core, of course, means moving directly into housing, transportation, pollution, crime, jobs, education, social services, discrimination, health and almost every other aspect of the urban issue.

**DURING THE JOHNSON YEARS** some positive steps were taken in many of these areas. There was action in housing, for example, in 1965, 1966 and 1968. A minimum goal of 26 million housing units over a ten year period was set in 1968.

And, over recent years, new approaches to the problem have been legislated in rent supplements, aid to low income families for home ownership, fair housing, model cities, new towns and aid to the elderly.

But with interest rates on home mortgages at a 100-year high and with limited funding, these programs have not produced even the minimum desired goal.

Legislation in the transportation and pollution fields, two other critical areas, has stirred some action but fallen far short of resolving the problems.

Organized labor has fought hard for these programs as essential steps that could be realistically achieved but the developing sicknesses of our cities are ample illustration that far more is critically needed.

**In recognition of this, the "Freedom Budget" was published two years ago by the A. Philip Randolph Institute. It proposes over a 10 year period, federal expenditures to clear the slums, rebuild our cities, construct the schools, hospitals and transit systems we need, and clear our polluted air and water and develop our natural resources.**

The urban crisis affects most of our citizens. A program such as the "Freedom Budget" would provide a monumental uplifting of their spirits and well-being at a time when both are going through a depressing period.

If, however, our prime emphasis is going to be on balancing the federal budget, restricting economic policies in the name of combatting inflation and neglecting essential programs, the future of our cities appears grim.




**FURTHER INCREASES** are needed in social security benefits to lift a great number of retirees out of poverty, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman tells reporters on Labor News Conference. The interviewers are Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The public service program is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.

***How to Buy:***

# Consumers' Bankruptcy Trap Triggered by Legal Loopholes

By Sidney Margolius

**THIS LOOKS** like a rough year for working families who have large installment debts. After two years of slackening off, consumer bankruptcies are on the increase again. This is to be expected in a year when installment buying has continued to increase despite increased finance charges and higher basic living costs, making repayments more difficult.

We previously have warned you about the three legal loopholes that often trap debt-loaded families into bankruptcy. These are the "holder in due course" doctrine, repossession laws and garnishee collections.



**The "holder in due course"** doctrine in the laws of most states permits a finance company to take over your installment contract from the dealer, but absolves the finance company from any responsibility for making good on the purchase if anything goes wrong. Say you buy a used car and the dealer guarantees it for 30 days. But it conks out. Meanwhile the dealer turns over your installment note to a finance company. He has his money and can refuse to do anything about the car. But in most states you still have to pay the finance company.

Some of the most serious incidents have occurred in home improvements.

**Paul J. Krebs, director of the New Jersey Office of Consumer Protection, reports that in that state, there were 29 complaints against just one home-improvement company involving defective work, non-completion and violation of written guarantees. The company went out of business, but the homeowners still had to pay the finance companies an average of $1,500 plus interest for shoddy and sometimes incomplete jobs.**

In another case, a firm which sold sides of beef which it promised to freeze and store, thus eliminating the need to buy a freezer, went out of business. The families who signed installment contracts to pay for the beef then had to pay the balance due plus interest even though they lost the rest of the meat the defunct freezer firm was storing for them.

**As the result of Krebs' exposure of such practices, New Jersey now has eliminated from its laws the holder-in-due-course loophole at least for home improvements if not for all goods. Other states which have eliminated the doctrine in whole or part include Connecticut, Massachusetts, Utah and Vermont.**

Unless and until your own state gives you some reasonable protection against this practice, be careful about signing installment notes for home improvements before the job is completed and you have inspected the job or other purchases. As importantly, make sure the firm is well-established in your locality.

**Repossession laws** which also allow sellers to sue for a deficiency judgment are another widespread legal loophole which can ruin you. For example, a working woman in New York bought $800 worth of furniture. After she paid off $350 she became ill and fell behind in payments. The store repossessed the furniture. It brought very little at the resale held by the seller. By the time the repossession, storage and legal costs were added on to the balance of the debt, she was served with a judgment requiring her to pay the full $800 even though she lost the furniture.

Only California and Utah, to my knowledge, give buyers some partial protection against this practice of repossessing and getting a deficiency judgment too.

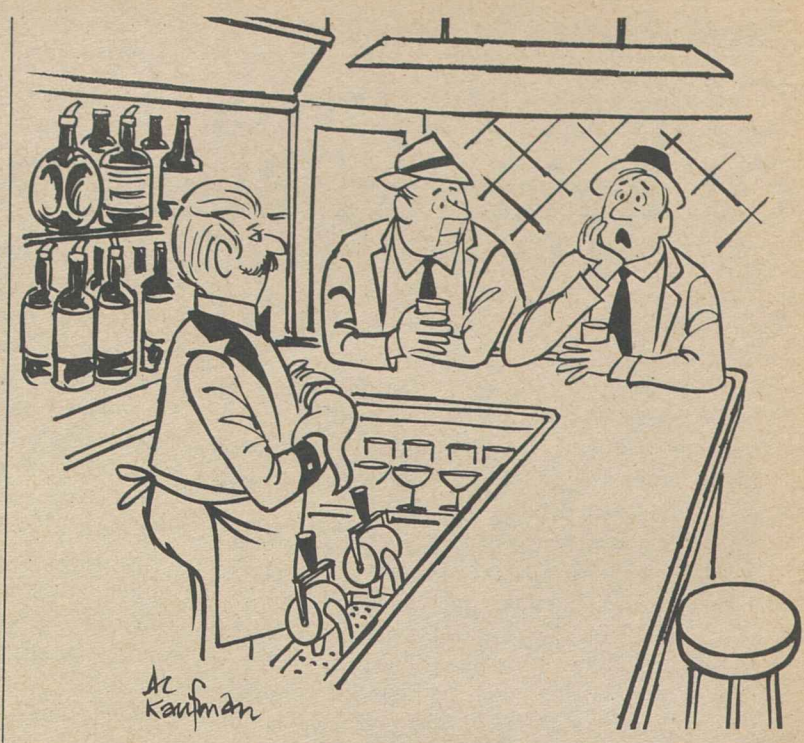
**THE ONLY FAIR LAW** would be to give sellers and finance companies the right to repossess or sue for the balance, but not both. "Eliminating the deficiency clause if the goods are repossessed, especially for cars, would be an effective deterrent to sellers against pushing goods that people do not want or at a price they cannot afford," said Arthur K. Young, director of the Chicago Legal Aid Bureau.

**A garnishee to collect** any such unfair deficiency can be used by sellers in most states.

As we've warned before, if you ever suffer a repossession, send the finance company a registered letter warning them to make full effort to get a fair price for the goods on resale. Too, attend the sale yourself, preferably with a lawyer or at least a friend.

Even better, before you get to the repossession stage, if you can't pay see if you can resell the goods yourself to a private party for at least enough to cover what you owe.

Copyright 1970 by Sidney Margolius




**"I wasn't even replaced by a new machine. They just put an attachment on an old one."**

***Soup to Nonsense:***

# Folks Who Never Leave Home Develop Special Insight on Life

By Jane Goodsell

**I LIVE NOW,** and have lived most of my life, in the city where I was born. I sometimes wonder if I am glad that this is so—whether, could I live my life over again, I would elect to live it here, in my home town. And I truly do not know. I am sure only that living as an adult where I grew up as a child has given me an oddly unique view of life.



I have not left my childhood behind me, sublimating it to memory as I would have had I moved away. A good deal of my past is still very much a part of my life. It has changed as I have, and the leftovers of my past do not always fit neatly into my present life. But I cannot shake them off, nor am I sure that I want to.

My childhood friends and I often perplex and sometimes provoke each other, but we depend on one another for comfort and reassurance. We remember each other's birthdays, serve as godparents to each other's children, and show up with coffeecake and casseroles in emergencies.

Living as I do among people who can recall the year I graduated from high school, I cannot lie about my age. Nor about my family tree, my childhood adventures, my adolescent romances or, for that matter, much of anything. If I had moved someplace where nobody knew better, I could invent a colorful genealogy, claiming that my grandfather was a bootlegger and my great-aunt a Russian countess. I could dream up a tempestuous love affair with my high school French teacher. But here I am stuck with the plain, unimaginative truth.

**IF I AM PROVINCIAL**—and I don't doubt that I am—I think I have learned some lessons that I could not have learned with such certainty had I not lived in the same place for a very long time. Seeing in the face of a newborn baby the spitting image of his great-uncle Henry who pinched my cheeks when I was a child, I realize with stunning impact the force of heredity.

**Watching a dopey little boy, who couldn't master the multiplication tables, grow up to become an eminent physicist has made me wary of pigeonholing people. Recollections of drunken driving charges and clever real estate deals make me wary of eulogies.**

But knowing, too, of the many small and private kindnesses which people do for each other has helped me to realize that the world isn't as hopeless as it looks on the front page of the morning paper.

***Educator Declares:***

# Schools Neglecting Work-Bound Youths

**EMPLOYMENT-BOUND YOUTH** are tragically neglected by their schools, according to Prof. Ralph C. Wenrich of the University of Michigan.

"We offer them a college-preparatory curriculum, then send them off to business, industry, homemaking, and the military services—and they resent it," says the specialist in vocational education and practical arts.

He urges that schools move speedily to render better service to the employment-bound youth.

Wenrich says significant steps can be taken in every high school. "The high school principal and faculty must make as strong a commitment to helping employment-bound youth enter the world of work as they have already made to helping the college-bound youth enter college," he says.

He notes that, nationally, about two-thirds of the youth go to work upon leaving high school, either before or after graduation.

**"Within this teenage segment of the labor force, the unemployment rate is apt at any time to be three times as high as that for the labor force as a whole; among teenage Negro males, five times as high; and among teenage Negro females, seven or eight times as high," he says.**

Wenrich says many teachers have little knowledge of the world of work beyond the classroom. "These teachers would benefit from in-service activities, such as business-industry-education days and staff-conducted occupational surveys. This would give these teachers a clearer idea of the job opportunities that await students who go directly into employment."

Wenrich believes that it's up to each principal to help faculty members see how their subject fields relate to the world of work.

"As a corrective step," he says, "clearer lines of communication should be established between teachers of different subjects. For example, teachers of business and industrial subjects have much to offer teachers of English, mathematics, science, and social studies by way of insights into the needs of young people."

**He also urges principals and faculty to offer youth more help in making realistic career plans. "As a beginning, exploratory experiences in the practical arts should be provided on both the junior and senior high school levels. Clubs and other co-curricular activities are also useful in helping youth understand the world of work."**

Wenrich believes the best way for youth to learn about earning a living is by actually working part time during the school year or full time in the summer.

He stresses that school program planners must be fully aware of jobs available and skills needed. "At least one administrator in every high school should be intimately acquainted with the work-life of the community."

**ANY SCHOOL** wishing to serve the varied occupational interests of students and the diversified needs of the community must provide a wide range of vocational offerings, he says.

"Many schools can provide programs for only a few occupations. To cope with this situation many states are now developing area vocational schools or centers where students desiring specialized vocational instruction may enroll."

Also, he notes, some schools have entered into full-fledged partnerships with local industries, whereby industry lends equipment, facilities, and even staff, to get a program into operation.

**Wenrich believes high schools should operate a job placement service, helping to find part-time employment for young people still in school and full-time employment for those ready to leave school. In addition, he says, the schools should follow up those students who go directly into employment.**

"The technological revolution in our society is bringing about changes more profound than we can begin to imagine," Wenrich points out. "Chief among these will be the need for a labor force with totally different characteristics than at present—a labor force whose work is based more on knowledge than muscle."




Federation Pres. George Meany discusses the current state of affairs in the labor movement.

# *Labor Studies Center Operations Stress the Practical Approach*

There are no ivy-covered walls at 1500 Massachusetts Avenue where the new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center is located in Washington.

The curriculum of the training programs parallels the appearance of the facilities: practical and functional—designed for the immediate needs of the people in the labor movement.

Yet the expertise of the teaching staff in labor affairs and the availability of key officials in government and the trade union movement puts the center well beyond the scope of long established labor institutes at colleges and universities.

**Twenty students in the initial staff development program represented a wide cross section of AFL-CIO affiliates in industrial and white collar unions and the building trades.**

The school day begins at 9 a.m. for a full schedule of classes running through 4:30 p.m. with a break for lunch at mid-day. Two nights a week the students return to the center for labor policy seminars.

Five of the three-week staff development programs will be offered during the first six months of operation. Simultaneously, one week institutes are being conducted, to cover special studies in civil rights, social security, labor education, urban affairs, state and local bodies, international affairs, organizing and political and legislative activities.

**Packed into the staff development training is a curriculum calling for 15 hours of study in each of these areas: economics, social studies and effective reading.**

An additional 18-20 hours are devoted to union history and current labor affairs. The participants also spend another 18-20 hours in special study projects.

A counseling service is provided to the students to prepare them for their research into the special projects. On completing their studies, they make a report on the subject to the class.

**The teaching and administrative staff of the center is headed by Dir. Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., former professor and associate director of the School of Labor & Industrial Relations at Michigan State University.**

Hoehler cited the particular advantage of locating the center in Washington because of the availability of experts in labor and government to supplement the regular teaching staff.

"Universities find it impossible to mass such a wealth of teaching talent readily available to come in as visiting lecturers," he observed.

The pool of "talent" includes congressmen and senators, officials of key government agencies and the Administration, department heads of the federation and officers of a number of unions based in Washington.

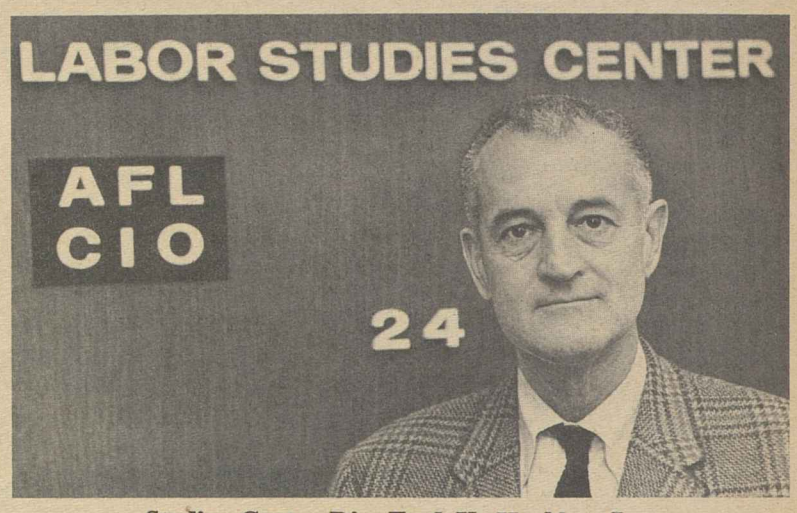
Among the first special lecturers was Federation Pres. George Meany, who discussed a wide range of topics affecting labor and internal affairs of the trade union movement.

**Hoehler said that programs being developed at the center will not only supplement the labor studies now existing at colleges and universities, but should aid in improving the current programs on the nation's campuses.**

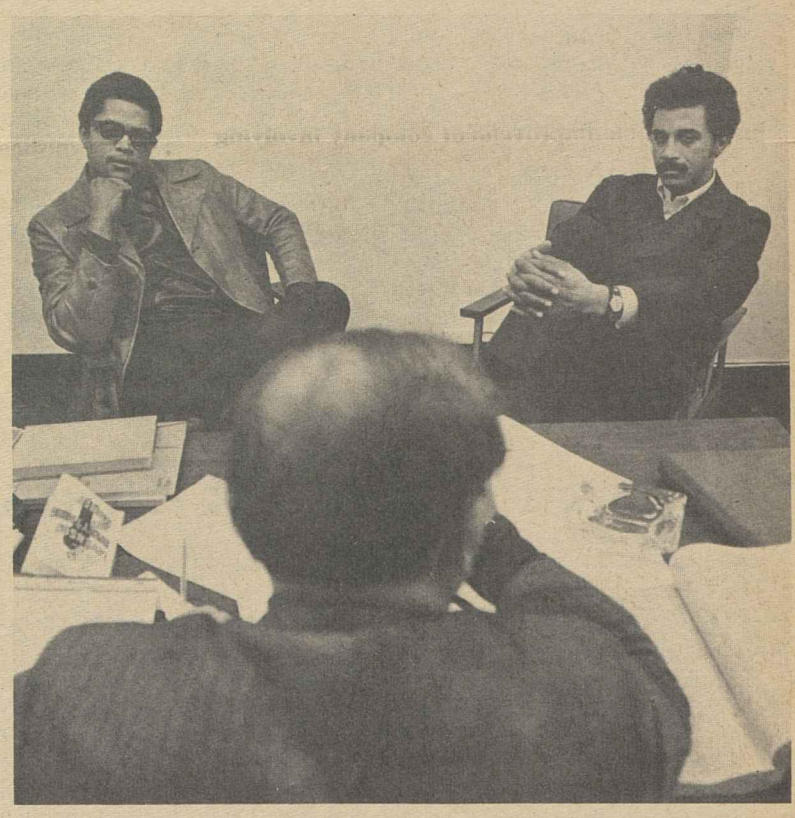
Long range proposals for the center are still fluid. But consideration is being given toward developing programs running for three to six months and later with 12-month terms.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told graduates of the first staff development program that the basic factor in the success of any new federation project such as the school is support from the international unions.

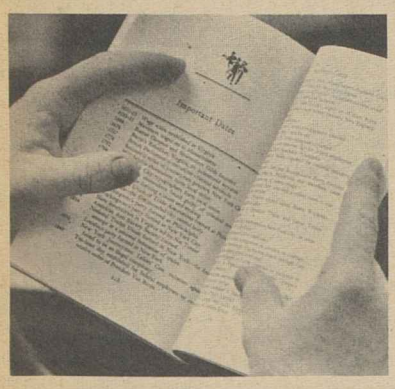
More than a school, the center is a "trade union environment," Kirkland said, in which people from different unions can work together, exchange new ideas and share experiences.

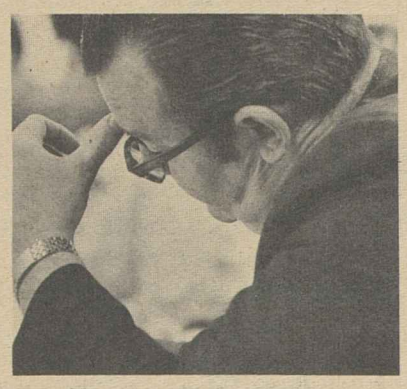



Studies Center Dir. Fred K. Hoehler, Jr.



Frederick Earle, left, and James Seals of the Workers Defense League are briefed by a counselor.







Coffee break topic: union activities.



Bull sessions and catching up on the news in the student lounge.

# 2,300-Worker Celco Plant Picks TWUA

Narrows, Va.—Bargaining rights for more than 2,300 workers at the Celco plant of the Celanese Corp. here were won by the Textile Workers Union of America in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

The vote for the TWUA came as the contract between the Celco plant management and the International Union of District 50 ended. District 50 had had a contract with the synthetic fibers plant for 25 years.

**Final results in the NLRB election, conducted over a three day period, were: TWUA 996; District 50, 919; Chemical Workers, 66; no union, 6. There was one challenged ballot and two were void.**

TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Organizing Dir. Paul Swaity who headed the campaign, said the victory was greatly aided by the help of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization and other AFL-CIO unions.

A Rubber Workers local in Hopewell, Va., which switched from District 50 to the AFL-CIO last March, addressed a letter to each of the Celanese workers informing them that the change had made the Hopewell workers "happier and richer."

TWUA represents the three other acetate fibers plants of the Celanese Corp. located in Rome, Ga., Rock Hill, S.C., and Cumberland, Md. It also represents a number of other plants of the Celanese Corp. engaged in the manufacture of other products.

**The Celco plant was the last remaining synthetic fiber plant represented by District 50.**

Pollock said the TWUA would move immediately to negotiate a new contract in the Celco plant to bring wages and conditions up to the level of the three other acetate fibers plants of the Celanese Corp. represented by TWUA. The contract is up for renewal this month.



**APPRENTICESHIP OUTREACH** program for Memphis, Tenn., will be established by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute in cooperation with the local building trades council. It will be financed by a Labor Dept. grant. Signing the agreement are U.S. Manpower Administrator Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., left, and HRDI Pres. Julius F. Rothman. Standing are HRDI Executive Dir. Merlin L. Taylor and Robert Brown, associate manpower administrator.

# *Union Trainees Attend Poverty Conference*

Oklahoma City—Training to develope more effective programs to combat poverty was keyed to be needs of 52 trade unionists at a labor-government conference here conducted by the University of Houston.

The trainees at the week-long conference represented 37 AFL-CIO state and local central bodies from eight southern, and Rocky Mountain states. Their course of instruction centered on federal anti-poverty programs and how union members can work with community action agencies.

The trainees came from Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming. They will work in their home states to expand opportunities for disadvantaged citizens.

The union leaderships training program is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity and labor organizations from the eight states.

**This was the first of three training sessions to be conducted during 1970 by the University of Houston Center for Human Resources. Last year, the program trained 109 unionists.**

In their home areas of operation, the trainees will work with fellow unionists in developing new community action activities to aid the poor or expand existing programs. OEO-labor representatives will be sent throughout the eight-state region to assist the trainees over the next several months.

Most of the trainees will return to a follow-up conference in about three months.

Key participants in the Oklahoma City training conference were Julius Rothman, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, and George Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

**A number of other manpower and labor specialists took part in the daily workshops at the conference. Dr. J. Earl Williams is project administrator for the joint OEO-Union Leadership Program which parallels similar efforts in Appalachia and in New England.**

A one-day conference also was held recently in Joplin, Mo., for union representatives sponsored by the Southwest Missouri Labor Council and the OEO. It covered a number of government poverty programs including housing, community agencies, manpower, VISTA and legal services.

# Plumbers' Label to Go On Prefabricated Units

In-plant production and assembly of plumbing system components by union craftsmen got the go-ahead with the signing of a national agreement by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and American-Standard, Inc.

This is the first time the union has approved a plan for production of prefabricated plumbing system components by its members.

The production will involve piping, fixtures and fittings for use in bathroom and kitchen components to be installed in houses.

**The agreement, signed in the office of Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney, was hailed as a move to increase the volume of available housing.**

Prior to the agreement, the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters encouraged the fabrication of plumbing systems on the job sites rather than in the factory.

Under the agreement, factory assembled plumbing units will bear the union's label signifying that they were assembled by skilled union craftsmen. The systems then may be shipped to all other union local jurisdictions for installation.

**Provisions of the agreement call for use of so-called "industrialized" plumbers, a classification in addition to the traditional journeymen.**

Wage rates and fringe benefits for the production plumbers will be negotiated locally and are to be based on the economic conditions existing in surrounding areas, the union said.

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters said the new agreement represents an innovation "designed to solve one of the greatest challenges of our times —more jobs for more people."

Schoemann noted that in recent months the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have adopted other innovative steps toward expanding job opportunities and meeting the nation's housing crisis.

He referred to the training program for minority group members for the pipefitting trades and the agreement with a building firm for factory prefabrication of modular homes.

## Teachers to Study L.A. Pilot Merger

The American Federation of Teachers will not participate in any more mergers on the city level for the time being, AFT Pres. David Selden said in releasing terms of a merger agreement between AFT Local 1021 and the Association of Classroom Teachers, Los Angeles.

"We view the Los Angeles merger as an experiment in teacher unity," Selden said. "We do not intend to participate in any more pilot projects on a city level until after we have seen the effects of the Los Angeles endeavor." It took effect Feb. 1.

## Cave Guides Pick Service Employes

Guides at Mammoth Cave, Ky., have chosen Service Employes Local 557, Louisville, Ky., as their exclusive collective bargaining representative.

The new unit, said by SEIU to be the first of its kind in the national parks, includes 44 guides who conduct several hundred thousand tourists through 150 miles of winding trails in southern Kentucky.

The union won recognition from the regional National Park Service under Executive Order 10988, setting the terms under which a union may be chosen as exclusive representative. The guides have named committees to prepare proposals for a first agreement.

*Hope to Keep Joblessness Down:*

# '70 Outlook Pitched To Low Growth Rate

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The report noted that Administration programs in manpower training and welfare reform "will also help cushion the impact of a temporary increase in unemployment."

**Looking beyond 1970, the CEA projected GNP growth through 1975 and various forms of expenditures. It concluded that the projected claims, which assume "no addition to present federal non-defense programs beyond those already proposed by the Administration, would approximately absorb all available resources through 1973 and leave room for significant additions only by 1975."**

The Administration budget proposals show mild increases in spending for crime and law enforcement, water pollution and a few other scattered programs in a very tight budget geared to a goal of curbing inflation.

The CEA's projections show a growth from an actual 1969 GNP of $932 billion to a 1975 GNP of $1,200 billion—an increase of $268 billion. The total increase of federal and state and local government purchases (read government programs) for the five-year period would be $13 billion, with federal funds dropping and state and local expenditures rising as part of the Administration's "new federalism."

In contrast, gross private investment, including construction, would increase $50 billion and personal consumption expenditures by $193 billion.

The President, in his message to Congress, called 1969 a year of progress in the fight against inflation as the rate of price increases began to level out. He said the outlook for a slowdown in the rate of consumer prices "is a reasonable expectation" in 1970.

**McCracken told a press briefing that he was looking for a 3.5 percent rate of inflation in the final three months of 1970 compared to a rate of 4.7 percent for the same period in 1969.**

The Administration's economic policy of combatting inflation by slowing economic growth was spelled out by the CEA when it said that by mid-1970 "the economy, after three quarters of very little increase of real output, would be producing significantly below its potential. Such a GNP gap places a downward pressure on the rate of inflation. Businesses find themselves selling in markets less receptive to price increases. This forces greater resistance to cost increases, including wage increases. These pressures against inflation will continue if demand remains below potential output, even though demand begins to rise more rapidly."

The President and his council conceded that their policy "courts the risk of some rise in unemployment," but Mr. Nixon said that his policies hold out the only hope of keeping "that risk low."

**Expansion of the economy in the second half of the year, implying loosening of economic restraints, is geared to containing that "risk," the council said.**

Business investment is expected to show a "strong further gain" of about 8 percent for 1970, housing starts will remain at their present critical low and government expenditures, including state and local, will remain about the same at least for the first half of the year.

# Appeals Court Backs Women On Equal Pay

Philadelphia — The 3rd Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals has issued a decision which could have far-reaching effects on equal pay for women. The unanimous decision reversed a lower federal court's ruling in a case involving women employes of the Wheaton Glass Company's plant at Millville, N.J.

**The case could involve as much as $250,000 in back pay for the women involved. The Secretary of Labor took the case to court as a violation of the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which prohibits separate pay scales for women.**

The lower court ruled that the Labor Dept. had not proved that the 21.5 cents less per hour paid to selector-packers was based solely on discrimination by sex. But the higher court reversed the ruling, stating that the employer may not escape the provisions of the Equal Pay Act by making artificial job classifications.

The decision pointed out that the provisions of the Act do not require that jobs be identical, but only that they be substantially equal in order for women to receive the same pay.

# *Russian Unions 'Police,' But Not for Grievances*

**New York—Russia's so-called labor organization has called for a national crackdown on workers who are guilty of "absenteeism, loafing and drunkenness," according to the New York Times.**

**Its correspondent, Bernard Gwertzman, reported on a resolution adopted by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions which urged action "by all means possible" against "violations of work and production discipline."**

**Punishment would range from reprimands by friends and "condemnation" at workers' meetings to trials by "comradely courts," which could strip offenders of vacations, sick pay and other benefits.**

**Gwertzman pointed out that unions in Russia are an arm of the Communist party and, in effect, pass on to workers the decisions of the government. The union's obligation to protect workers against unjust employer decisions poses some difficulty, he noted, since managements also are under party control.**

Real Dollars Totals Reduced:

# Budget Clamps Tight Ceiling On Major Social Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon billed his new budget as a start towards "reordering our national priorities."

He claimed that "for the first time in two full decades, the federal government will be able to spend more money on human resources programs than on the national defense."

Indeed, the budget sent to Congress proposes substantial reductions in military and space spending, so that these programs represent a smaller percentage of the budget than in previous years. But the rise in "uncontrollable" spending eats up nearly all of those savings, so little additional is available for domestic programs.

While the fiscal 1971 budget is about 3 percent higher than estimated spending this year, it represents a cutback in terms of the buying power of the dollar and the nation's population growth.

Income estimates are based on what the President's economic advisers think is going to happen to the economy. Thus the 1971 budget assumes very little economic growth, a dropoff in corporate profits and taxes, and higher unemployment.

**In the one area in which unemployment projections directly figure in the budget, the estimate is that the number of persons receiving unemployment insurance each week will rise by 85,000 to an average of 1,238,000.**

Proposed programs and spending levels are inevitably affected by congressional action—some increased, some cut. And congressional action, in turn, can be modified by a President's decision not to spend available funds or by speeding up or slowing down the timetable for various programs.

With all of these qualifications in mind, these are some of the highlights of the President's proposed budget:

**POLLUTION**—In his State of the Union address, Pres. Nixon said he will propose "the most comprehensive and costly program in this field ever in the nation's history." He said it will include a five-year, $10-billion program to build modern waste treatment facilities wherever they are needed.

Here are the hard facts as laid out in the budget message:

Only $4 billion of the $10 billion turns out to be federal funds. The remainder of the cost is to be borne by states, communities and industry.

Over the five-year period, the federal government would obligate about $800 million a year—exactly the same as Congress appropriated this year. So, despite rising costs, there would be no increase in the level of federal spending for the program.

**Neither this year nor next year would the full $800 million show up as budget outlays. That's because the federal money is paid out only as contracts are completed. Thus the outlay in any year is largely tied to appropriations voted by Congress in previous years.**

Under existing law, Congress has authorized appropriations of $1.25 billion for sewage treatment plants for the 1971 fiscal year. Congressional Democrats, with some Republican support, have opened a drive to appropriate the full amount.

If they succeed, the amount available for the federal share of water pollution control programs will be $450 million more than the President is asking.

**EDUCATION** — Once again, the budget asks for less than half the amount of federal aid to education that Congress has authorized. In fact, it was the attempt by Congress to narrow the gap that led Pres. Nixon to veto the appropriations bill funding education programs.

Since Congress and the White House are continuing to battle over this year's education appropriations, it is not yet possible to compare next year's budget with this year's spending level. The new money request is for a moderate overall increase above last year's budget proposal. However, the money would be parcelled out somewhat differently, with some programs increased and others cut back. Details will be spelled out in an education message.

**CITIES & HOUSING** — The budget calls for the same $575 million for the model cities program that Congress appropriated this year—even though the basic legislation called for raising the amount to nearly $1 billion in the next fiscal year. Urban renewal funds also are continued at about the same level.

**Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney told newsmen that his department's budget had been "cut to the bone" and he was glad of it. He said less government spending would make more capital available for private industry to finance homebuilding.**

One major increase was in Farmers Home Administration housing loans to low and moderate income families in rural areas, intended in part to slow migration to the cities.

**LABOR**—Additional funds for manpower training programs are the big plus factor in the Labor Dept. budget—up $289.5 million from this year.

Overall, the department's budget is up about 12 percent, with most of its bureaus and activities receiving at least some increase.

There is no increase, however, in the number of wage-hour investigators. The AFL-CIO has termed the present number inadequate.

Once again, the department's budget calls for a controversial increase in the investigative staff of the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports "to aid the Justice Dept. in detecting and preventing the efforts of organized crime to gain influence over these funds." A similar request last year, criticized as a "fishing expedition," was rejected by Congress.

**The National Labor Relations Board, which had sought more money to take care of a continuing rise in its caseload, was budgeted for a cut, instead, by the Nixon Administration. It would receive $465,000 less than last year's $38.4 million.**

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would receive an additional $4.7 million and 359 more employes under the budget request and the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance would have its funds doubled to maintain what the department termed "an aggressive program in this important field . . . the development and administration of government-wide programs with objectives similar to those of the Philadelphia Plan."

**MILITARY & SPACE**—Dollar cutbacks in the defense and space budget will be reflected in heavy layoffs—both of the federal government's own employes and workers employed by government contractors. Some of the cuts have already taken place, but Pentagon officials have been quoted as estimating that some 600,000 fewer workers will be needed by defense contractors, while federal employment in the Defense Dept. is expected to be slashed by 130,000 from last year's levels.

**CRIME**—Federal funds to help combat crime would be doubled to $1.3 billion, largely through expansion of existing programs.

**FINANCING**—Added revenue proposals include raising the payroll base on which workers and employers pay social security taxes from the present $7,800 to $9,000 a year. In addition, the payroll tax rate is scheduled to rise next Jan. 1.

**Plans to require employers to turn over withholding taxes to the government sooner than they now do are counted on to increase fiscal 1971 revenue by $1.2 billion.**

A postage rate increase that the President has requested would bring in $674 million if passed by Congress.

Sale of the Alaska Railroad, surplus government stockpiles and government-held mortgages are also counted by the Administration as adding to income.

Budget Dir. Robert P. Mayo acknowledged to newsmen that it didn't have any real economic significance if the budget were slightly out of balance—a $1 billion excess of spending over income, for example. But he contended that a surplus, no matter how small, would be "significant psychologically" in overcoming inflation.



**FIRST HUMAN POTENTIAL AWARD** of the Steelworkers is presented to former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, co-recipient with his wife Muriel, by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel. The Humphreys were cited for their extensive efforts in humanitarian causes in a ceremony at the Institutes for the Achievement of Human Potential, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Members of USWA Local 4845, Waukesha, Wis., made the award, a stainless steel casting of a human brain. The institutes do research and treat children with brain injuries.

# President Asks Delay Of Federal Pay Raise

Pres. Nixon wants salaried federal employes to give up a pay raise this year so that his proposed budget will show a surplus instead of a deficit.

If the President gets his way, government workers will have to wait until Jan. 1, 1971, to have their pay brought up to what workers in comparable private industry jobs were making back in June of 1969.

It would be a step away from the goal set by the 1962 Salary Reform Act to achieve and maintain comparability with private industry.

**And it would be, government union spokesmen note, a clear breach of Nixon's election campaign pledge to reduce the time lag between salary survey and pay raise.**

Just last June, Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert Hampton, speaking for the Administration, advocated a salary increase next July to bring employes to the June 1969 comparability level and then—as a step towards shortening the time lag—an additional increase early in 1971 to match private industry rates as of June 1970.

Based on the government salary survey, last June federal employes were an average of 5.7 percent behind their counterparts in private industry.

With the current level of price increases, even if they got an average 5.7 percent raise in July, the pay raise would have been eaten up in advance by the cost of living increase since the date of the salary survey a year before.

**Congressional sources considered it virtually certain that an election-year Congress would reject the proposal to deny federal workers any increase during 1970. There was some speculation that the intent of the Administration move was to counter pressure for pay raises to take effect before July 1.**

The President's budget did, however, include funds for a two-step within-grade raise for postal employes, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970, which would amount to 5.4 percent for most workers. This would be part of a package plan to establish a corporation-type management for the postal service.

However, the additional comparability increase that postal workers also would be entitled to would be put off to Jan. 1, 1971, the same date as for classified federal employes.

# Tax-Free Bond Issues Reflect Sharp Decline

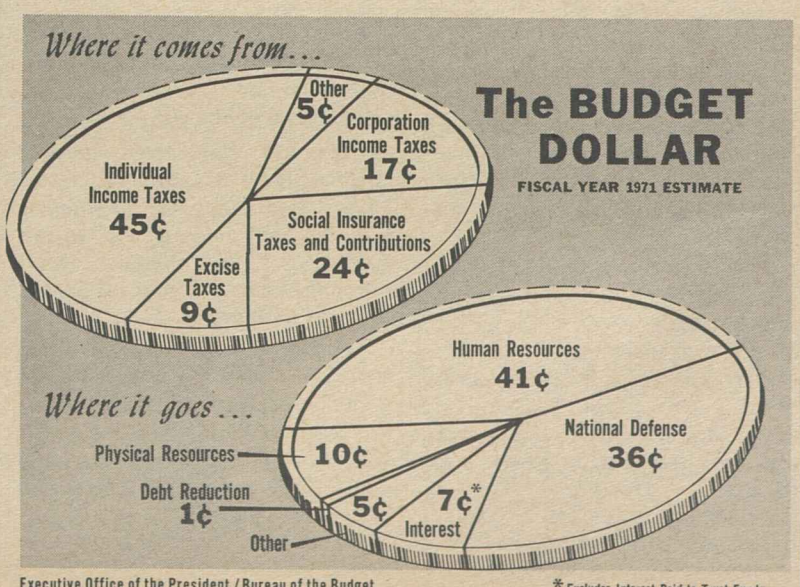
A 1968 curb on the use of tax-free state and local bonds as a means of luring industries from one area to another apparently has produced some results.

Figures released by the Investment Bankers Association show the issuance of industrial bonds fell from a peak of $1.6 billion in 1968 to about $48 million in 1969, the lowest yearly total since 1960. The number of issues dropped from 165 to 68.

**Although soaring interest rates were undoubtedly a factor in the sharp decline in the issuance of the industrial bonds, much of the drop was credited to legislation enacted by the 90th Congress.**

It removed federal income tax exemption on interest of such bonds if the issue exceeded $1 million. However, the action was later weakened by another bill that increased the limit to $5 million.

The AFL-CIO has spearheaded a drive in Congress for many years to restrict tax exemption on such bonds on grounds that they are "an abuse of tax laws" used to entice anti-union employers and provide a tax dodge for wealthy individuals.




Executive Office of the President / Bureau of the Budget

* Excludes Interest Paid to Trust Funds

## Schnitzler Takes ULLICO Post

William F. Schnitzler, retired AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, has agreed to serve as special assistant to Chairman J. Albert Woll of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., Woll announced.

Schnitzler's labor career covers a 49-year span. He served as international representative, vice president, secretary-treasurer and finally as president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers until his appointment to the labor federation post in 1952. He served in the latter capacity until 1969.

Schnitzler had been a company director for 19 years. Woll said in welcoming him to the ULLICO staff: "I know of no man with greater personal dedication and deeper loyalty to organized labor." He cited Schnitzler's knowledge and interest for many years in insurance and pension plans for workers and their families.

*Aftermath of Veto:*

# New Battle Looms Over School Funds

*(Continued from Page 1)*

While the battle over appropriations continues, the Senate began tackling legislation dealing with the long-range future of the federal aid to education program.

On the Senate floor was a labor-backed bill that would extend the basic education programs an additional four years and increase the amount authorized to finance them.

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged that it be passed without weakening amendments.

**The bill, he said, is superior to a House-passed measure that would extend the program only two years beyond its present June 30th expiration date and consolidate various program categories under state control.**

Biemiller also placed the AFL-CIO firmly on record against any attempts to weaken civil rights enforcement through amendments expected to be offered in the Senate.

Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) and 15 other southern senators announced that they will seek to write into the education law a so-called "freedom of choice" provision which would bar the assignment of any student to a school against the wishes of his parents. The Supreme Court has ruled such plans unconstitutional subterfuges designed to preserve segregated school systems.

The President's budget message indicated that the Administration will propose a number of changes in the various education programs. But no legislation to accomplish this has been sent to Congress.

The Senate voted 85-1 approval of an amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act providing additional funds to finance supplementary pensions for railroad workers and adopting a compromise approach to mandatory retirement.

Management-financed supplemental pensions for workers with at least 25 years of service were negotiated in 1966 and written into the Railroad Retirement Act.

The Senate bill provides additional financing needed to keep the supplemental fund solvent. It also provides that the supplemental pension—but not the regular retirement benefits—will be reduced for workers who continue on the job past the age they can retire with a supplemental pension. In the case of a worker with at least 25 years of service at age 65, the reduction would be 25 percent for each year he continues to work.

The House had passed a bill which made retirement compulsory.

**In another development, Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.), who is chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced that he will soon introduce what he termed "a Democratic alternative" to Pres. Nixon's welfare reform program.**

It would guarantee a family of four—whether or not the head of the family was employed—an income equal to the poverty level, currently about $3,600 a year.

The Nixon program would assure an income of $1,600 for a needy family of four.

The Harris proposal would start at 70 percent of the poverty level, rise to 85 percent the second year and the full amount the third year.



**COMMUNITY COUNSELING SERVICE** for citizens of Dayton, Ohio, in need of information on various health, welfare and assistance programs will get a boost with the graduation of Dayton's Fire Fighters from the training project. All 397 members of Dayton's IAFF Local 136 completed the training, sponsored by the union and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services. Participating in the graduation are, from left, Ray Perry, assistant to IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan; Pres. Claude Henley of Local 136, and AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, who is presenting a diploma.

# Security Clearance Bill Wins House Approval

The House voted 274-65 approval of a tough industrial security bill, brushing aside arguments that the legislation would infringe on civil liberties and the rights of workers in private industry.

Supporters said the bill was needed to restore portions of the industrial security program that have been invalidated by Supreme Court decisions.

The legislation is designed to give congressional sanction to programs and policies the court said exceeded the authority of the executive branch.

It would empower the Secretary of Defense to bring under the program any facility or port he considered related to the national defense and would spell out procedures for security checks of employes. In a key area, the right of a worker to confront an accuser would be waived if the government ruled that the national interest required it.

**At House hearings last fall, the AFL-CIO praised the effort of the sponsors to draw up a "fair-minded" bill in a "complex and difficult area." But the federation opposed the legislation because "its defects outweigh its virtues."**

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, told the House Internal Security Committee that "while the ends sought in the bill are important, we agree with the court that their achievement does not justify infringement of basic constitutional rights."

A 1967 Supreme Court decision indicated that the government could bar persons it considered subversive from jobs dealing with classified information and other sensitive positions, but not from all employment.

**The following year, the court struck down the screening of all maritime and dock workers on the ground that Congress had never authorized it.**

Supporters of the House bill defended it as an improvement over the existing program and an assurance that workers will have maximum opportunity to challenge any denial of security clearance.

The legislation has not yet been acted on by the Senate.

# Senate Eases Anti-Trust Law On Newspapers

The Senate voted to exempt newspapers from antitrust laws by allowing competing papers to pool their business operations if one of them is in financial difficulties.

The AFL-CIO and unions representing newspaper workers had opposed the legislation; most publishers supported it.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), leading the opposition to passage, termed the bill "a poverty program for the rich." He said many of the allegedly "failing" newspapers the bill purported to help are owned by prosperous and powerful newspaper chains, which often also own profitable broadcasting facilities in the same cities.

After rejecting all efforts to amend the bill by wide margins, the Senate voted 63-14 approval.

**Before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned that enactment of the bill would set "a dangerous precedent." He said "other industries with equally little justification could be expected to avail themselves of the so-called 'failing company' doctrine established in the bill to obtain exemption from the antitrust laws."**

The House has held hearings on similar legislation but has not taken any action.

# Urban Transit Aid Bill Passes in Senate, 83-4

An expanded program of federal funds to help cities build and improve transit systems won 83-4 approval in the Senate.

With rare unanimity, the Administration and the Senate's Democratic majority enthusiastically supported the bill and its financing system aimed at assuring cities that funds will be forthcoming even though immediate budget expenditures will be kept low.

**The bill authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to commit the government to pay up to $3.1 billion in loans and grants to finance up to two-thirds of a city's cost in improving mass transportation.**

The actual appropriations would be voted over a five-year period as the projects got under way and the money was needed.

Originally, the bill set a ceiling of 12.5 percent of the funds for any one state, but left a loophole for some states with greater needs to exceed that quota. This was through a discretionary fund, to be disbursed by the Secretary of Transportation, amounting to 15 percent of the money in the bill.

Initially, the Senate voted 49-26 to virtually knock out this discretionary authority, limiting it to only 1.5 percent of the funds.

**The next day, after vigorous protest from senators representing states with big population centers and equally big transit problems, the Senate compromised on a 7.5 percent discretionary authority.**

During the debate, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) suggested that it might be "embarrassing" to cotton state senators if a percentage limitation on the amount any state could receive were put on the next cotton subsidy bill.

House hearings on the legislation are scheduled to get under way in March.

# *Meany Urges Senate To Reject Carswell*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

or bonds, he presumably would be immune to the conflict of interest charges that were instrumental in the rejection of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the still-vacant Supreme Court seat.

Meany's statement was presented at Judiciary Committee hearings by Thomas E. Harris, the AFL-CIO's associate general counsel. Also testifying against confirmation were officials of the NAACP, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and attorneys who had appeared before Judge Carswell on civil rights cases.

One witness, Leroy D. Clark of the New York University law faculty, supervised trial lawyers in the South for the NAACP legal defense program.

"Judge Carswell is the most hostile federal district judge I have ever appeared before with respect to civil rights matters," he testified.

Meany told the Senate committee that the selection of Carswell can only be considered a deliberate attempt by the Administration "to find a federal judge whose civil rights record is recognized by the Negro community to be even worse than Judge Haynsworth's was shown to be."

**Even if the Administration wanted to limit its selection to southern judges originally appointed by a Republican president, Meany said, it could find "truly distinguished moderates" on the same circuit court of appeals on which Carswell now sits as a junior member.**

Carswell's nomination, he suggested, is "a slap in the face" of Negroes, the Senate and, particularly, the federal judiciary. Meany added:

"It demonstrates a desire to reward those who failed in the task of making civil rights for all a reality, and to rebuke those who exhibited the courage to do what was both right and necessary during a time of crisis.

"It demonstrates a desire to downgrade the court by making appointments a political plaything rather than the highest honor open to the legal profession."

**Carswell's disavowal of his 1948 "white supremacy" speech would have been more convincing, Meany suggested, if his actions as a judge had demonstrated his conversion.**

But the evidence shows, Meany concluded, that his decisions as a federal judge "adhere more to his 1948 white supremacy prejudices than to his suddenly announced 1970 views."

2-7-70

## Service Employes Top 400,000 Membership

Membership of the Service Employes topped the 400,000 mark in late 1969, an increase of nearly 50 percent since 1960, Pres. David Sullivan told local union officers in a year-end report.

The 10-year gain in members exceeded 131,000, and the union's rate of growth continues high, he said.

# Wilson Pressed On Hong Kong Exports to U.S.

Four AFL-CIO textile unions took advertising space in newspapers on three continents for an appeal to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to "negotiate a solution to the problem of Hong Kong low-wage exports" to the United States.

The ads—paid for jointly by the Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Textile Workers Union of America and United Textile Workers—appeared in the Washington Post, Manchester (England) Guardian and the South China Morning Post of Hong Kong.

Timed to coincide with Wilson's official visit to Washington, the unions' "urgent memorandum" to the Prime Minister charged that 27-cent-an-hour wages being paid by Hong Kong manufacturers "are flooding the American market with textiles and garments of every description," taking jobs away from workers and economically damaging entire U.S. communities.

# Jobless Rate Jumps to 3.9 Percent


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## January's Rise Highest In 9 Years

The nation's unemployment rate shot up to 3.9 percent in January, the highest level in more than two years and the biggest single-month increase in nine years.

The seasonally adjusted rate for the previous month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said, was 3.5 percent. A year ago, it was 3.4 percent.

Although the Labor Dept. is "wary" of some of the month-to-month fluctuations in the unemployment rate, the indicators for January almost all pointed to a worsening situation.

There were significant increases in the unemployment rate for adult men and for blue collar workers, a rise in the number of people drawing unemployment benefits, a drop in construction employment and a decline in weekly paychecks resulting from less overtime work.

**To Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy, there was a silver lining in the higher rate of joblessness—the possibility that wage increases can be kept down.**

He said in a speech that the latest unemployment figures "may indicate a definite easing of labor markets."

This, he said, along with "declining corporate profits and the expected slowdown in the rate of price increases, will hopefully reduce the inflationary pressure on wage settlements."

And Arthur F. Burns, recently named by Pres. Nixon to be chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress that even more unemployment and a further decline in housing construction can be expected during the next few months.

"But I think it is a healthy thing," he testified before the House Banking Committee. "It will lay the foundation for stable growth in the future."

Unemployment among Negroes rose from 5.7 percent in December to 6.3 percent in January. For white workers, the increase was from 3.2 percent to 3.6 percent.

Labor Dept. officials noted, however, that the black jobless rate is still below its mid-1969 levels while unemployment among white workers is the highest since October 1967. As a result, in recent months the Negro unemployment rate has been somewhat less than twice the white rate, which has been the pattern of recent years.

The fact remained, however, that Negro unemployment still rose more rapidly than white unemployment.

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Campaign Opens to Enact National Health Insurance

## Coordinated Talks Shift To 2nd Firm

Pittsburgh—Unions representing 104,000 Westinghouse Electric Corp. employes stepped up their efforts to win new contracts at least on a par with those won in the recent General Electric strike settlement.

Representatives of nine unions have been meeting here daily with management in face-to-face bargaining. Both sides are observing a news "blackout" on the details of their discussions.

**Westinghouse workers have stayed on the job, with the approval of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, during the GE strike, which produced improvements valued at $1.05 over 40 months. Westinghouse workers came to the aid of the GE strikers with substantial contributions, the unions noted.**

The GE proposal to end the strike has been accepted by unions representing the bulk of GE workers, but some are still on strike. Production has resumed at plants where agreements were signed and pickets withdrawn.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing nearly 90,000 GE employes, reported two locals still on strike over local issues, with a few unaccounted for. The two are Local 355 at the Maqua Co., a GE printing subsidiary in Schenectady, N. Y., and Local 455 in Trenton, N. J.

The Machinists announced that at last count, 18 IAM locals are still on strike, nine have accepted

*(Continued on Page 3)*




**LEGISLATION TO SET UP** a national health insurance program was unveiled at a Capitol Hill news conference by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.). Its concept of complete health services for all Americans, regardless of age or income, was unanimously endorsed by the last AFL-CIO convention.

## House Bill Parallels Labor Plan

A labor-backed bill to set up a national health insurance program has been introduced in Congress—the first step in a major campaign to make a full range of health services available as a birthright to all Americans, regardless of age or income.

Its sponsor is Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), a member of the House Ways & Means Committee which has jurisdiction over the bill.

Her proposal closely parallels the program urged by the AFL-CIO convention last October—to make complete health care available to everyone as a public service, just as society provides police protection for its citizens.

**The Griffiths bill would cover all needed physician services, from periodic physical examinations and other preventive health care through surgical operations.**

It would provide unlimited hospital and nursing home care, as long as it is medically required.

It would cover the cost of prescription drugs and of eye care, including glasses.

Dental care would be provided at a token fee for children under 16, with no charge for periodic dental examinations and teeth cleaning.

The few fees would be modest, and the most anyone would have to pay out of his own pocket

*(Continued on Page 8)*

*At Processing Plants:*

## Shultz Seeks to End Overtime Exclusion

There no longer is any reason to give agricultural processing industries a seasonal exemption from overtime pay requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz told Congress.

Shultz proposed that present exemptions be phased out so that firms which don't pay overtime rates after 40 hours a week will no longer have a competitive advantage over the growing number of employers that do so—either because of a union contract "or simply because they believe in fair labor standards."

His recommendation was included in the Secretary of Labor's annual report to Congress on the impact of the minimum wage law on the economy.

**As in previous years, the report demolished the myth that increases in the minimum wage add to unemployment and force up prices.**

Early in 1969, more than 2 million of the 8.9 million workers brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1966 received pay increases required by law—from $1.15 to $1.30 an hour. The others covered already were being paid above the new rate.

More than 1,000 field employes of the Labor Dept. were instructed to report any evidence of adverse effects of the higher minimum, Shultz said.

The "paucity" of such reports, Shultz said, indicates "the ease with which adjustments to the new standards were made."

There were reports that five establishments planned to lay off workers because of the higher minimum wage. But three of them did not do so, and in fact now employ more workers than they did at the

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Senate Faces 3 Major Tests On Civil Rights

The Senate faces at least three major civil rights tests in the weeks ahead—on an aid to education bill which is its pending business, on the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court, and on a voting rights bill scheduled to be brought to the floor on Mar. 1.

After a three-day recess to allow Republicans to return home for traditional Lincoln Day speeches, the Senate will resume debate on legislation to extend federal aid to education for another four years.

**Southerners are trying to amend the bill in two ways—to legalize "freedom of choice" plans aimed at avoiding desegregation and to wipe out the legal distinction between undoing seg-**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Nixon Outlines Broad Program To Combat Air, Water Pollution*

Pres. Nixon has proposed an ambitious anti-pollution program to purify the air and clean up the waters of the nation.

The wide-ranging plan came in the President's first message of the year to Congress dealing with specific programs. He outlined a 37-point program for "restoration" of the environment that will require 23 legislative acts and 14 executive actions he can implement without Congress.

**Expanded government action was urged in four major areas: water pollution control, air pollution control, solid waste disposal and the orderly increase of park lands and open space.**

Nixon said that the cost of the program will have to be borne by everyone involved — government, industry and citizens.

A number of the points were unveiled earlier in the State of the Union and the budget messages. Some of them are new, but others have been considered in recent years. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) said he was "pleased to note" that many of Nixon's proposals "are similar to those I made last month."

The program boils down to a plan for the wider use of federal money and stricter laws to improve "the quality of American life," the President said.

His new budget, however, makes it clear that the federal government will put up only a small portion of the needed money. It provides no increase in major anti-pollution programs over the amount Congress voted this year—which was more than four times what the President had sought.

**For most of the new programs outlined in the presidential message, only token financing is indicated in the budget.**

These are the basic proposals for

*(Continued on Page 6)*



**RECRUITING OF SKILLED WORKERS** for the Peace Corps is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Peace Corps Dir. Joseph Blatchford, left, and former astronaut Neil Armstrong. The recruiting project is part of the Peace Corps' "New Directions" program designed to expand the number of skilled volunteers.

# Rise of Conglomerates Called Serious Threat

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The rise of conglomerates poses a serious threat to American workers and consumers, a group of 27 AFL-CIO unions warned in a detailed and documented study of the "merger mania."

The study was released here by the Conference of Transportation Trades as part of a series on the changing patterns of American corporate life. The 157-page report shows a growing trend toward economic concentration, said C. L. Dennis, chairman of the conference and president of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

Titled "Conglomerates: Concentration, Collusion, Control," the study said conglomerates pose dangers that are "frighteningly clear." Among them it listed:

- The 200 largest industrial companies controlled over 60 percent of the total assets of all American manufacturing corporations by the end of 1968.
- In 1968 a total of 4,000 independent firms "ceased to exist."
- A major steel company, Jones & Laughlin, with over $1 billion in assets, was "gobbled up" by a conglomerate.
- Well-known transportation companies such as Mack Truck and Douglas Aviation were merged into huge conglomerates.
- Grace Steamship Lines was "sold and rebought like 'Park Place' or 'Boardwalk' in a real life game of monopoly.' "
- A conglomerate bought up United States Lines and promptly laid up the flagship of the American merchant marine, the SS United States, and threatens to make the layup permanent unless the government pays $4 million in additional subsidies.

**The 27 unions in the transportation field pointed out that "the threat of conglomerates is real for all America; it is particularly real, and particularly menacing, when it touches the transportation industry, a vital nerve center in modern America."**

There are no indications, the conference report warned, that the alarming pace of industrial concentration is abating. All previous levels of merger activities were eclipsed in 1968 and during the first nine months of 1969 acquisitions were 6 percent above the 1968 rate.

# Ship Unions Set Parley On Island Cargo Rates

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A major conference designed to explore a proposal to substantially reduce waterborne cargo rates between the U.S. mainland and Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico has been called by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

MTD Pres. Paul Hall said top officials of the three areas have been invited to participate in the conference scheduled in Washington, D. C., Apr. 9-10.

The conference of government, labor and industry representatives will discuss a proposal to provide federal aid in the construction of ships for the non-contiguous trade similar to the subsidies now provided shipping in foreign trade.

**This federal aid, coupled with extension to operators in the non-contiguous trade of the same right to establish tax deferred construction reserve funds now enjoyed by some operators in foreign trade, could lead to "significant" reductions in cargo rates, Hall said.**

A resolution adopted by the MTD executive board called for a "balancing of equities," and pointed out that higher cargo rates "unfairly penalize the American citizens of Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska and put artificial restraints on the growth of their economies and the full development of their potential."

The MTD board acted after listening to presentations by Keith Terpe, president of the Seafarers International Union of Puerto Rico and Morris Weisberger, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

## Reward Renewed On Air Hijackings

The Air Line Pilots and the Air Transport Association, the trade association of the airlines, have renewed for another year their joint offer of a $25,000 reward aimed at deterring hijackings of commercial aircraft. ALPA's share of the reward offer was raised by voluntary contributions of union pilots.

The reward will be paid, to eligible persons, "for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone for violating the federal hijacking statute."

The sponsors stressed that they do not want passengers to endanger the aircraft by attempting to apprehend a hijacker so the reward is not payable for action taken against a hijacker while on board an aircraft in flight.

# *Minority Job Plans Pushed By Labor Dept.*

The Labor Dept. has designated 19 cities where, it says, it will apply the controversial Philadelphia plan which sets minority hiring "goals" or "quotas" in major federal construction.

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz, in anouncing the proposed extension, put it in the form of a warning, saying ". . . we favor voluntary, area-wide agreements to the imposition of specific (hiring) requirements by the government." He set no deadlines.

Shultz called on "contractors, unions, minority group organizations in these 19 cities to speed development of area-wide agreements that would make equal employment in construction work a reality."

**Missing from the list of cities is Chicago where building trades unions, contractors and a coalition of black organizations have worked out their own, more far-reaching program.**

The Labor Dept. list did, however, include Pittsburgh where an agreement was also reached. Later, a spokesman for the department admitted this was a mistake.

Shultz said that the Office of Federal Contract Compliance will first "focus attention" on six cities: Boston, Detroit, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Seattle and Newark.

The other cities named by Shultz are Buffalo, Cincinnati, Denver, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Miami, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco and St. Louis.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has labeled the Philadelphia plan "a concoction and contrivance of a bureaucrat's imagination" that "makes tremendous publicity" but has "no substance to it whatsoever."

In his condemnation of the plan, Meany said that it would well mean not a single black job since contractors could transfer black workers from private to government construction.

**Meanwhile, one plan that is working—the labor-backed Outreach program for preparing minority group youths for apprenticeship—drew high praise from another Labor Dept. official, who said it would be expanded.**

Arnold Weber, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower, told leaders of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. at Bal Harbour, Fla., that the government hopes to finance Outreach programs in 17 more cities by July 1.

He said the program, operated in cooperation with building trades unions, has trained 5,400 Negro youths for apprenticeships in skilled crafts in the 63 cities where it is operating.

The 17 additional projects, he said, would help another 1,000 young people.

**For 104,000 Workers:**

# *Unions Press Talks At Westinghouse*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

a GE offer and seven are still to report.

Of the striking locals, IAM Vice Pres. Gilbert Brunner said "as far as we are concerned, the boycott of GE products is still on until the last striker has gone back to work."

IAM delegates from 34 GE locations objected particularly that the company has refused to "follow the normal employer practice of wiping the slate clear" of picket line complaints. Instead, the IAM said, GE is "insisting on its full pound of flesh, meting out full penalties and forcing the employe to appeal" to an arbitrator.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said after two unions ratified the company offer Feb. 3 that "the contract does not satisfy the needs of GE workers but it is a truly significant gain over GE's original offer. It spells the end of Boulwarism." Meany was referring to GE's practice in the past of making a single offer and refusing to budge from it. The National Labor Relations Board and a federal appeals court have ruled the practice unlawful because it handcuffs good-faith bargaining and substitutes the company's mandate for the desires of the employes.**

Union economists calculated the total value of the GE settlement terms at a gain of 97.8 cents over the full contract period, plus 7 cents in the accumulating value of benefits such as vacation pay.

### Retroactivity Sought

The union coordinated bargaining team at Westinghouse recessed contract talks for two days for a meeting of delegates from the IUE Westinghouse Conference Board. Efforts were then resumed to get a settlement retroactive to Nov. 9, the terminal date of the extended contract.

Affiliated unions in the CBC Westinghouse group, besides IUE and the Machinists, are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Carpenters, Steelworkers and Flint Glass Workers. Working closely with the group are the Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Employes and the United Electrical Workers, unaffiliated.

The union negotiators met with pension and insurance experts, and called on other members of the union team to pinpoint the need for improvements in current contract terms.

One labor objective at Westinghouse is a rate differential of 15 percent for employes who do outside work. The union told management these workers often travel hundreds of miles from their homes, spend weeks away from their families and work in dangerous areas.

# CWA Backs Campus Action On Pollution

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Communications Workers will be on campus in force in April to help students and faculty set up programs to help clean the air and purify America's polluted waters.

The CWA executive board adopted a resolution at its meeting here calling on members to join the planned Apr. 22 "teach-ins" on environmental problems scheduled for many college campuses.

The resolution urged CWA members to participate in helping organize the sessions and to "follow through on post-teach-in programs to secure environmental improvements." It noted that there are CWA locals in most college towns.

The board also adopted a resolution on environmental quality covering standards, adequate funding, reorganization of government agencies, traffic and slum problems and an approach to "open spaces."

# Teacher Strikes Follow Bargaining Breakdowns

Strikes over contract terms put teachers on picket lines in New Jersey's two largest school systems, Jersey City and Newark, and in Superior, Wis.

Theodore W. Kheel and Lewis Kaden, New York mediators, agreed to take part in talks between the Newark School Board and Local 481 of the American Federation of Teachers, which stopped work nearly two weeks ago.

Meanwhile the board secured a restraining order and sheriff's deputies arrested 20 teachers on contempt of court charges. The deputies ordered pickets to disperse at 11 schools and, when they refused, hauled them to jail in police vehicles.

**Nearly 3,000 teachers were out at 84 schools, and many of the school district's 84,000 pupils stayed home. At issue are wages, class size, arbitration of grievances, and a voice in transfers, promotions, and school communication with the community.**

A strike of teachers represented by the Jersey City Education Association, an affiliate of the National Education Association, closed 34 schools housing 38,000 pupils and 1,650 teachers. Some 250 teachers refused to honor NEA picket lines but union teachers voted to cooperate with the striking group.

The Jersey City dispute is over wages, working conditions and better facilities for pupils and teachers. A Superior Court judge ordered the strikers back to work, but teachers claim the public will support their strike. They are seeking a salary schedule that will not leave the schools at a disadvantage in hiring new teachers and keeping experienced ones.

The association wants an annual increase of $1,800 a year in the salary schedule for beginning teachers, with a $15,200 top for experienced instructors. The board offers a $100-a-year increase, with a range of $7,100 to $10,850.

**Before the walkout started, Mayor Thomas J. Whelan had threatened to close the school system next fall unless the state comes to its financial rescue. But Whelan refused an association request that he meet with the teachers.**

The AFT reported no progress at Superior, Wis., where 360 members of Local 202 have been on strike since Feb. 2. The union reached agreement on wages last September and walked out after school officials reneged on a promise to negotiate other issues, the AFT said. The school system is seeking a restraining order against the strike.

*For 212,000 Members:*

# Contract Goals Set By Rubber Workers

Cleveland—The Rubber Workers will go into 1970 contract negotiations seeking "a greater measure of dignity, equity and security" for 212,000 employes of a profitable industry, the union declared at a two-day policy conference here.

Delegates from 500 URW local unions in the United States and Canada voted for a 1970 economic policy with these major priorities: a substantial wage increase, an escalator clause tied to changes in the cost of living, a sizable hike in pension benefits hitched to the consumer price index, and major emphasis on occupational health and safety.

"Clear and comprehensive language," the conference declared, "must be incorporated in the agreements to protect employes against . . . toxic chemicals, compounds and related work hazards."

This will require managements to "join with the URW in establishing adequate means to inspect, evaluate and correct harmful, potentially life-destroying conditions throughout the industry," the delegates said.

**Contract talks with the Big Four rubber firms will begin in March. Union agreements have an Apr. 20 expiration date at plants of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Uniroyal Inc., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and B.F. Goodrich Co. The firms employ 80,000 URW members.**

Union Pres. Peter Bommarito, an AFL-CIO vice president, described the International Policy Committee's program as designed to help URW members achieve "a fair share of the wealth, reasonable and justified improvements in conditions of work, and deserved security."

The committee stressed that besides a substantial wage increase, union negotiators seek an escalator clause based on changes in the Consumer Price Index, combined with general wage boosts at specified intervals during the term of any contract running for more than one year.

The program spells out the need for major increases for skilled trades employes, and other improvements called for earlier last week by delegates to a skilled trades conference.

Other objectives include upward adjustments for hourly-paid production workers, elimination of any interplant or intra-plant wage differentials based on geographic location or type of product.

**The policy committee asked that overtime wage rates be increased and that a prohibition against forcing employes to work overtime be included in all URW contracts.**

On retirement, the conference emphasized that higher pension benefits keyed to a cost-of-living escalator also should go to workers who have already retired. Present workers should be allowed to retire, it said, after 25 years of service, regardless of age and at their own option without any reduction in the normal benefit payment.

The need for a total health care plan is emphasized in the program. This includes full payment for prescription drugs, dental care, eye and hearing care needs. Covered workers would be given the option of keeping existing plans or changing to coverage under group medical practice plans.

Recognizing new trends, the committee wants hospitalization coverage for employes and their families in surgical transplant operations, among others.

Other provisions include forbidding outside contractors to do work that should be done by bargaining unit employes, establishing more skilled trades apprenticeships, improving the URW Supplemental Unemployment Benefit program, severance, pension and insurance pay in plant closings to compensate for the equity built up by employes over years of service.




**PROTEST DEMONSTRATION** by union members at Macy's Herald Square store in New York City helped produce a settlement approved by 7-1 vote of Local 1-S of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. A new two-year pact raises wages of 9,000 members 65 to 68 cents an hour to a new minimum of $102 a week, plus other benefits. The pickets are led by union Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, left, and Vice Pres. Phil Hoffstein, right.

# *32-Day Strike Wins Major Gains For City Workers in Cincinnati*

Cincinnati—The 32-day strike of 2,400 city employes here ended Feb. 5 with the acceptance by the membership of a 13-month contract providing pay raises of 22 cents to 54 cents an hour.

About 1,400 of the employes, who like the others are members of six locals comprising District 51 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, will get 30 cents an hour.

This breaks down into the 22 cents an hour across the board or 5 percent, whichever is greater, plus an 8-cents-an-hour equity adjustment. The 54-cent rate will go to automobile repairmen.

**What this means on a yearly basis to three of the largest segments of workers included in the settlement is: laborers, from $5,812 maximum last year to $6,438 this year; waste collection helpers from $5,977 to $6,601, and truck drivers from $6,637 to $7,263.**

Perhaps more important to future negotiations is a provision for the hiring of a skilled, outside agency to do a thorough study of all city jobs.

This could prevent future deadlocks over the basis to be used for bargaining about wages. This time the city insisted on using figures from local industry while union negotiators preferred to use figures for the same jobs in other cities. They said there were no comparable jobs in private industry.

The outside agency, which will be chosen jointly by the city and the unions, will make recommendations not only in job rates, but also in job classifications and duties and changes in grade steps. Any recommendations it makes which are then accepted by the city and the unions will become effective Jan. 3, 1971.

Another important aspect of the walkout was the demonstration that the prohibition of strikes of public employes under Ohio's Ferguson Act is unenforceable.

**Early in the strike, three leaders were jailed for 21 days for violation of a court injunction against picketing, but were released after 10 days through union and civic pressure.**

Despite city threats to dismiss all employes not reporting for work after three days—an action permissible under the Ferguson Act—the daily number of workers reporting absent did not waver.

They will be protected by other provisions of the new contract which provides for:

- Reinstatement of all employes to former positions without loss of seniority, rights or privileges.
- Dismissal of a suit against the unions by the city and the lifting of an injunction barring picketing, striking, and interference with local business.
- Joint action by the city and the unions to ask court dismissal of contempt charges and penalties against violators of the injunction.
- An increase in the cost-of-living formula for retired members from 1 to 2 percent.

The final, unwritten achievement of the strikers was best expressed by Al Van Hagen, staff director of District 51, who said the workers by their solidarity "had gained a new dignity and respect in the city."

# Job Safety Conference Slated by Craft Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A national conference on occupational health and safety with specific application to the construction industry has been approved by top leaders of the building trades unions.

The sessions of the executive council of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. here adopted a proposal to set up a three-day conference in the fall of 1970 dealing with job-site safety inspection, pre-job safety conferences, and occupational health and job environment.

The action came at sessions dealing with a number of internal matters and a legislative report which termed the first session of the 91st Congress "not very productive." The report by Legislative Dir. Walter J. Mason noted the lack of action on "many long overdue and badly needed measures" and the lack of adequate funds for previously approved programs.

**The report pledged to continue to keep a close watch on "the 30 or so anti-labor bills pending before Congress and added that "it appears unlikely" that they will receive any consideration.**

It expressed concern, however, that the United Mine Workers election and the murder of Joseph A. Yablonski, currently under investigation by a Senate committee and the Labor Dept., will provide a platform for an all-out attack by the historic enemies of organized labor.

The council heard a report on the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust Fund from John Evans, director of the federation's Dept. of Urban Affairs.

Evans urged the construction unions to invest their pension funds in the mortgage investment trust and thus provide badly needed funds for private housing.

**He said that union pension trustees had thus far invested $10 million in the trust fund and that he expected this sum to rise substantially this year. He said that of this, some $3 million had been advanced to Negro contractors in New York, St. Louis, and Washington.**

"You have a chance to be of social service and to make money available for housing, a field in which little money is now available," Evans said.

## Usery Names Three As Regional Aides

Three new assistant regional administrators were designated by Assistant Sec. of Labor William J. Usery, Jr. to handle federal worker relations in the Labor-Management Services Administration.

William O'Loughlin, for the New York region, formerly was an assistant regional director for the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports and a National Labor Relations Board field examiner.

Gordon E. Brewer, for Kansas City, formerly was an assistant regional director for the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports and a labor lawyer.

Eugene Levine, for Philadelphia, is a former assistant regional attorney and a field examiner for the NLRB.

# Airline Union Charges National Fostered Raid

Chicago—The Air Line Employes Association accused National Airlines of violating the Federal Aviation Act by encouraging a raid on its membership by the Teamsters to forestall a strike and force a contract settlement more favorable to the company.

Appearing before the CAB in Washington, ALEA Vice Pres. Mort B. Wigderson charged the airline with other unfair labor practices and petitioned the CAB to revoke National's operating license.

The union's 3,500 members at National went on strike Jan. 31 in 43 cities after 12 months of contract talks failed to get management to improve its "take-it-or-leave-it" offer of last May. The strike halted all service by the airline.

National is the nation's sixth largest air cargo and passenger carrier. Its routes link cities from Boston to Miami and across the South to Los Angeles.

**ALEA, affiliated with the Air Line Pilots, represents ticket and reservations employes, station and ramp agents, office workers and other non-flying employes.**

The union said in a wire to Labor Sec. George P. Shultz that all efforts to get National to bargain in good faith so far have been unsuccessful. It urged that he exercise his "concern and interest" on behalf of the public and the employes.

With the disputants now in mediation in Miami, talks are "at a standstill after previous futile meetings" in Fort Worth, New Orleans and Washington, ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert informed Shultz.

Wigderson told the CAB that a company official said "the only way we could block a takeover by the Teamsters would be to sign a three-year agreement on his terms. It also was hinted that the Teamsters would eventually take over, anyhow."

Wigderson, union attorney and chief negotiator, charged this was a "clear violation of the law prohibiting coercion, interference or influence by either party in the choice of a union." He presented other details to substantiate his charge.

**Three days before the strike began, Wigderson said, "the Teamsters used a company mailing list to send propaganda to the employes. This list contained errors in addresses and spelling that prove beyond a doubt that it was obtained with the company's cooperation."**

The union spokesman also accused National's Pres. L. B. Maytag of making false and misleading statements in a letter to employes Feb. 2.

Herbert said he is not worried about the threat of a Teamster raid or National's appeals to employes. These tactics "serve only to unite and strengthen our membership," he said.

# The Health Care Answer

**CAN WE GET** good medical care for Americans at a reasonable cost? The answer is a resounding yes, best expressed recently by the AFL-CIO in an address by Pres. George Meany. He said:

"The answer is national health insurance, a program that would provide comprehensive health care for every American.

"This comprehensive health care would include every kind of treatment that is necessary to maintain or restore good health. I'm talking about preventive services, all types of physicians' services, hospital and nursing home care, home health services, rehabilitation —in fact, the whole spectrum of health care.

"It would be financed like social security, on social insurance principles but with a government contribution, as we are now advocating for social security itself. Since we think that every American is entitled to decent health care, the poor should be exempt from any payment but should be eligible for the same services as anyone.

**"Doctors would continue to practice medicine without any interference. But we would expect the national health insurance system to encourage the highest quality of medical care, improvements in the efficiency of its delivery and effective controls on its cost.**

"For example, this would mean stimulating the development of prepaid group practice plans such as Kaiser Permanente, the Health Insurance Plan of New York and the Group Health Association in Washington, D.C.

"We have been impressed by the record of these plans for providing high-quality health care at lower cost than the usual fee-for-service arrangement of doctors in solo practice. That is why the AFL-CIO is cooperating with Group Health Association of America in trying to get such plans under way in a number of cities across the country.

**"CAN WE AFFORD** national health insurance? I say we cannot afford not to have national health insurance. It is the only system that will provide truly adequate health care to all Americans.

"First of all, more people would get health care and, in addition, people who today get some care, would get even more care.

"The AFL-CIO has made some initial estimates of the cost of national health insurance. Even with the increases in health services under national health insurance, we could probably finance the program for no more and probably less than what we are now spending for medical care.

**"It is no secret that the trade union movement is for national health insurance. We have been saying that for a long time. But not so many people know that the majority of the American people are for a national health insurance system.**

"In January 1967, a Louis Harris poll asked the question: "Do you favor or oppose a federal plan such as Medicare for older people which would cover all members of your family?" Of the 90 percent of respondents who had an opinion, a substantial majority said yes. This is all the more remarkable when you consider that at that time the issue had not been in the public eye for more than a decade.

"The AFL-CIO is convinced that with national health insurance, Americans would have the best health care in the world. The American people deserve no less. We will do everything we can to obtain enactment of national health insurance at the earliest possible date."


**AFL-CIO News**

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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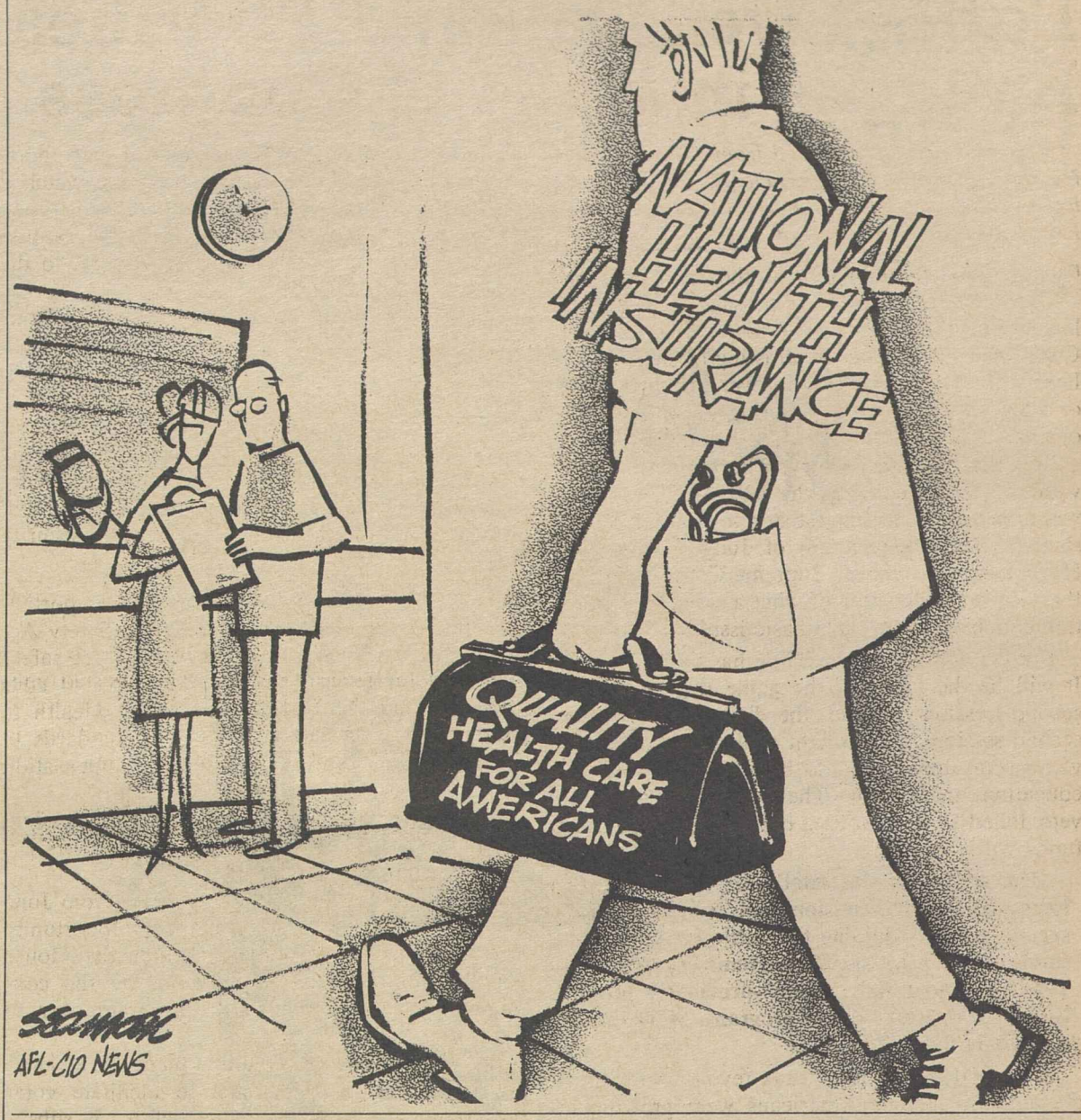
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## His Bag




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Social Ills Pollute Environment Much Like Smoke and Garbage

By John P. Roche

**TO REGISTER RESERVATIONS** at this point in time about the great anti-pollution crusade could bring action by the Subversive Activities Control Board. Thus it would be wise at the outset to specify vigorous support for cleaning up our environment, purifying air and water, and generally restoring the ecological cycle to its pristine vigor.

Technically this is not terribly complicated. My scientific friends tell me that strong laws, effective law enforcement, and the annual expenditure of a smaller amount than the American people currently spend on liquor would master the pollution problem in a decade.

If all the energy presently being mobilized were directed to that end, there would be no basis for complaint. A strong federal statute could be devised to handle the major polluters (automobiles, factories, etc.) and it would take a good constitutional lawyer about 15 minutes to devise the ground rules for congressional jurisdiction (the commerce and taxing powers are obvious handles). The program could be phased in over a period of years, with various kinds of financial support and severe penalties for non-compliance.

**This, of course, involves the federal government acting like a government—a role that distresses the present Administration—but a moment's reflection indicates that states and local governments are simply incapable of coping with pollution.**

We in New England, for example, are simply the last stop for pollutants that may have joined the prevailing westerly winds in Indiana, Missouri, or farther West. If we cleaned up our stretch of the Connecticut River, we would still be at the mercy of our neighbors upstream in New Hampshire and Vermont.

Moreover, states that set up rigorous standards to deal with industrial pollution might well find industry running off to states with less expensive habits of regulation. This occurred in the early years of this century with regard to child labor: the progressive states found themselves competitively handicapped in comparison with those where children could be exploited. It took the New Deal and the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide national equity.

**Pres. Nixon's dedication to eliminating pollution has to be considered in this light. While I do not wish to deprecate the rhetorical effectiveness of his State of the Union address (it was a first-rate violin concerto), he proposed, in essence, the "Vietnamization" of the war against pollution.**

That is, the federal government would provide moral inspiration (and trivial funds), but the battle would be fought by the state and local governments. Nixon's diagnosis was moving, but his prescription just won't work.

**YET THE PRESIDENT** mopped up. This brings me to the disturbing aspect of the pollution issue—the extent to which it is a vehicle for copping out, particularly among upper and middle-class Americans. These are the people who can work themselves into a fury over billboards and beer cans on a scenic highway, but will drive unmoved through a slum.

Among my students at the moment there is far more concern about the quality of the atmosphere than about starvation in Nigeria or repression in Czechoslovakia. To them, urban renewal is a way of "recreating the quality of urban life," which in specific terms means replacing poor people with trees.

**Curiously, this is not a new phenomenon. The leaders of the conservation movement 60 years ago were strongly racist. One suspects their fondness for forests was largely a function of their distaste for immigrants and the immigrant culture of the expanding cities. Suspicious Catholics (and today Negroes) have sensed similar motives in the movement for "population control."**

At the risk of sounding old-fashioned, I will emphasize that poverty, discrimination and disease (to say nothing of totalitarianism) pollute the environment at least as much as carbon monoxide. And that clean water is no more essential to the "quality of life" than civil rights.




***Outlook for '70:***

# Battle Over National Priorities Emerges in Halls of Congress

*The following is excerpted from "Congress and National Priorities," an article in the February issue of the American Federationist by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.*

**THE FIRST SESSION** of the 91st Congress will be remembered for passage of major tax legislation, the Senate's rejection of a Supreme Court nomination and the drawing of sharp battle lines with the Administration over appropriations, or what amounts to the ordering of national priorities.

The first two are history. The tax reform bill, while not as sweeping as the AFL-CIO proposed, was nonetheless the biggest step toward tax justice since 1912. The rejection of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. for the Supreme Court is distinctive only as an example of what a concerned coalition can accomplish on a basic issue.

But the appropriations battle has barely started. It will be the name of the game throughout the second session—indeed the first action of the second session was the fight against a presidential veto in an attempt to add much-needed funds to education and health. The bid to override the veto failed in the House, but the fight for such funds will continue.

**The AFL-CIO was totally involved on these issues in the first session and will be in the second session—joining the battle for adequate funds for the great social programs begun in the 1960s. Without the money—previously promised by Congress—these programs will wither and die in the 1970s.**

Early in 1969 signs of a tax revolt among middle and low-income Americans were growing in the aftermath of publicity given a Treasury report of tax-dodging by millionaires and others of extreme wealth. The report confirmed charges labor had made for some time without getting publicity.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, testified that workers are "willing to pay their fair share" but are fed up with paying a share for millionaires. The federation proposed closing major loopholes to raise $16 billion in new revenue—enough to provide $9 billion for domestic programs and grant $7 billion in tax relief to low-and middle-income families.

The bill worked out in conference passed the House, 381-2, and the Senate, 71-6. All opposing votes were cast by Republicans. It was signed into law by the President on Dec. 30, known as the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

Although the new law narrows long-favored capital gains tax treatment, it does not go far enough. The capital gains loophole remains an attractive tax escape for high income individuals.

**However, the law is a good start toward tax justice. It contains notable reforms, most of which were opposed by the heaviest special-interest lobbying on any one bill in history.**

The Senate rejected, 59-27, an amendment to the tax bill sponsored by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) and pushed by the National Right to Work Committee. It would have stripped unions from tax exempt status if they engaged in political activities, including non-partisan voter registration.

The most dramatic vote in the first session of Congress came in the Senate at just past noon on Friday, Nov. 21. Packed galleries watched intently as the roll of Senators was called. When it was completed, the Senate rejected the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. to the Supreme Court, 55-45.

Labor seeks extensive social security reforms through a bill introduced last year by Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.). It calls for further improvements in benefits; expansion of Medicare to cover prescription drugs and the disabled; financing of medical insurance on a contributory basis during working years; cost-of-living protection for benefits; an increase in the taxable earnings base and bringing the government in on social security financing.

**THE 1969 SESSION** passed two important safety bills: The Federal Construction Safety Act authorizing the Secretary of Labor to set safety standards for federal and federally assisted construction, and the Federal Coal Mine Health & Safety Act to set safety and health standards in coal mining and provide workmen's compensation to miners covering "black lung" disease.

These were other highlights of the first session, including the progress or lack of it on issues left to the current session:

- Congress extended for two years from June 30, 1969, the Office of Economic Opportunity and its anti-poverty programs, after the House voted down, 231-163, an attempt by the conservative coalition to turn the program over to the states.
- The same House coalition managed to scrap the 1965 Voting Rights Act to facilitate voter registration for Negroes in the South. It substituted an Administration program that would abolish close supervision of the South. Labor will press for extension of the 1965 act in the Senate.
- Congress approved a $4.8 billion, one-year expansion of major federal programs for public housing, rent supplements, urban renewal and government-backed housing insurance programs.
- The House approved a labor-backed constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College and choose the President and Vice President by direct vote. The Senate still must act.
- The Administration proposed extending unemployment insurance coverage to 4.8 million uncovered workers. The House approved an even smaller extension, 4.5 million. The AFL-CIO seeks extension to all of some 16 million workers plus federal standards for minimum benefits.

**In this session, the AFL-CIO will press for a number of new social measures, strengthening of some existing ones and completion of some unfinished business from 1969.**

Congressional action is needed to extend coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act and increase its minimum wage to $2 an hour; apply federal standards to workmen's compensation; protect workers' pension rights; expand manpower programs and secure wage increases for federal employes.

Other labor goals will be advancement of a bill to establish a National Health Insurance program covering all Americans, additional consumer protection and critically-needed new restraints on air and water pollution.

## Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**WHEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE** suddenly discovered that a great many of their fellow Americans suffer from hunger or at least malnutrition, despite huge agricultural surpluses, they also discovered that hunger can be a worldwide problem.

There are, of course, areas of the world where hunger has been endemic—India, for example—but for most Americans the thought of a hungry world has been somewhat remote.

Yet, for many food scientists, the problem is by no means a theoretical matter. It is very real. Ever since Malthus published his theory that sooner or later human population would outrun food production, there has been a debate on the subject that is becoming increasingly heated.

There is one school—the "green revolution" one—that is convinced that Malthus was all wrong. They envision a continuing growth of food production through improved agricultural technology, use of fertilizers, new, highly productive and disease-resistant strains of useful plants and the cultivation of that vast storehouse of rich protein, the ocean, as holding the answer to increasing food needs.

**There is a second school that takes the position that this optimism is unwarranted. Only recently two Stanford University scientists published a report contending that at least half a billion people in the world are undernourished or "slowly starving" while another billion are malnourished, that is suffering from nutrient deficiency.**

They further contend that India alone would need half the world's present production of fertilizers to reach the scale applied in the Netherlands, and that hope for getting more food from the sea is made doubtful by problems of over-exploitation, pollution and economics.

The Population Reference Bureau early this year also published a study making the startling statement that "if all food in the world were equally distributed and each human received identical quantities, we would all be malnourished." This study contended that the only well-fed areas of the world are in the United States and Canada, parts of Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and La Plata countries of Latin America.

The Russians, East Europeans and Japanese, the study said, belong to an in-between group, while Asia, Africa and most of Latin America are critical hunger areas.

**WHATEVER THE MERITS** of the conflicting viewpoints, the reality of hunger in the present world, our own country included, cannot be neglected.

Just as the United States suddenly appears to have come to the conclusion that today's pollution of the environment must be met head on and eliminated, so it would appear that a study of our natural resources and their conservation should be next in line.

The United States still has great resources in arable, food-producing land. Yet each year about 1 million acres of arable and semi-arable land are swallowed up by advancing industrialization and population growth—highways, airports, industrial plants—leaving the cities constantly expanding housing developments.

**Just the physical loss of land is becoming more and more serious. In addition, the use of pesticides and fertilizers, urgently needed to produce larger and larger crops from smaller and smaller acres, is becoming a pollution problem of major proportions. The day may well come when their use will be barred or limited in the interest of a livable environment.**

American expenditures for conservation of our Natural Resources are not commensurate with the problem. The Nixon 1971 budget, for example, earmarks $4.6 billion for natural resources, including recreational facilities, water resources and power. Of this, about $1 billion is for land management and other natural resources work.

These modest outlays in a $200 billion budget are not believed by conservationists to be adequate for the huge job that must be done if our people are to continue to remain among that small group of people who are well fed.

***Key to Results:***

# 'Real Opportunities' Credited To Labor-Backed Chicago Plan

**THE CHICAGO PLAN** is directed at results, not rhetoric, in putting more minority group workers into construction jobs, declared AFL-CIO civil rights specialist Robert McGlotten.

The area-wide agreement directly involves the community as well as the unions and the industry in its operations, opening an effective course to "meaningful jobs . . . with real opportunities," McGlotten said.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, McGlotten said the Chicago plan is keyed to four key categories that will mean wider job opportunities for greater numbers of minority group workers.

**He pointed out that the plan will open new opportunities for workers who already have journeyman experience, as well as those with limited experience, apprentices and workers who need on-the-job training.**

McGlotten said that "if we are really serious about job opportunities, and we are going to get about the business of training people for meaningful employment," the way to do it is to expand, not contract, the "job market." He noted that at about the same time that the Administration was talking about its Philadelphia plan, it was preparing to cut back federal construction by 75 percent, thereby "shrinking" the number of real employment opportunities.

The federal government has to "understand two things" about equal employment opportunities, he declared: "We have got to have volume construction . . . and we have got to have continuity of employment," if there is going to be progress.




**MEANINGFUL JOBS** with real opportunities for minority workers are the objectives of the labor-backed Chicago plan, declares Robert McGlotten, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. McGlotten was interviewed on Labor News Conference by Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News. The radio program is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. on the Mutual Broadcasting System.



**A $3 MILLION LOAN** from the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust Fund made possible this housing project in Pittsburgh. When completed, Penn Circle Tower will provide low-cost housing for 152 families.

# Labor's Mortgage Trust Held Way To Build Jobs as Well as Homes

The placement of union pension money in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust "offers a means to build unionism, create union jobs and aid union contractors caught in the tight money squeeze," AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Dir. John Evans says in an article for the labor press.

Evans explains the five-year-old Mortgage Investment Trust (MIT) as an opportunity for unions to help ease the nation's critical need of new housing for low- and moderate-income families. "At the same time, it is providing a better rate of yield on invested union monies and at a higher degree of security than many pension funds now realize." he observes.

**The trust now has construction loans working in five major cities with projects in the planning stage in as many more, Evans says. He notes that the program has been expanded recently because of the housing crisis, which he describes as the worst in 20 years.**

"Basically, the supply of housing has not kept pace with population increases or the current steep climb of marriages by the 'war babies' of 25 years ago," Evans says.

"With interest at a 100-year high and land costs high, the day of the $10,000 or $15,000 home is pretty well gone. The average price for a new home is over $20,500 and the typical wage and salary earner is already priced out of it."

All of this has resulted in a drop in housing construction to below the 1950 level, he notes, and the trade union movement is feeling the crunch—with unemployment in housing construction averaging 11.1 percent between 1960 and 1968.

At the same time, Evans points out, various unions have "some $20 billion in union pension and welfare funds invested through banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions and only 5 or 6 percent of the total is invested in mortgages."

Often, the unions are able to exercise little control over this money, it is pointed out, and there is no guarantee that it won't be used for loans to non-union contractors or anti-union firms. Also, the investment may not be yielding as much to the union as the 8 percent that can probably be expected from new investments in the MIT.

**The long-range goal for MIT is described as $1 billion, with several hundred million sought immediately. The fund has grown by almost $3 million in the last two calendar quarters, Evans reports, and several million more has been pledged.**

Certificates in MIT are issued in units of $500, with a minimum investment of $1,000, Evans explains, and the plan has the flexibility of allowing funds to be withdrawn on 60 days notice.

For unions which do not want to disturb their present investment program, Evans proposes the alternative of pledging a percentage of each month's new available funds to the MIT. The Painters international union and Local 77 of the Operating Engineers have done this recently.

All funds invested are insured by the Federal Housing Authority when held to maturity, Evans explains in pointing out that the security of MIT is often greater than in trusts in which union funds are now invested. If the mortgages are sold before maturity, they are subject to the FHA market prices, Evans notes.

It is a program "which will return a reasonable, secure yield, afford direct control over use of our own money and help solve a national problem too," Evans says. "Similar opportunities do not readily come to mind."

*Industry in 'Shambles':*

# Keenan Asks Action To Revive Housing

High interest rates have foreclosed on the dream of home ownership for millions of American families, the House Banking & Currency Committee was told.

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers blamed current anti-inflation policies which "have made a shambles of the housing industry and are self-defeating since they are directly responsible for the soaring increase in the price of both new and existing housing."

**The housing industry has been victimized by a one-two combination of high interest rates and tight money, he said.**

Keenan, testifying at a hearing on housing mortgage funds, said the foremost challenge of the decade will be to assure a decent home and suitable environment for every American family. These goals were established in the Housing Act of 1949 and reaffirmed 19 years later in the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968, he observed.

An AFL-CIO vice president, Keenan is chairman of the federation's committee on housing.

He told the Banking & Currency Committee that a number of bills it is considering are imaginative responses to the problems strangling the housing industry. They include:

- A proposal by Representatives Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) and William A. Barrett (D-Pa.) to create a Home Owners Mortgage Loan Corporation. It is intended to assist many middle-income families whose housing needs have been inadequately provided for.
- Committee Chairman Wright Patman's proposal to establish a National Development Bank that would finance housing for low- and moderate-income citizens who suffer from the tight money squeeze and high interest rates.
- Another proposal by Patman for the Mortgage Investment Act, designed to help meet national housing goals through the purchase of mortgages with private pension funds and Federal Reserve assets.

**Keenan said there is much overlap between the Sullivan-Barrett bill and Patman's proposal for a development bank. He suggested the committee consider consolidating both bills into a National Housing & Development Bank bill.**

He also noted that there is a growing consensus to make the Federal Reserve Board more responsive to the will of both the President and the Congress. Yet, he said, there are strong arguments for keeping an independent Federal Reserve and much more study and information is needed before any changes should be considered.

The impact of present monetary policy and inflation is severely hurting the housing industry, Keenan declared.

"Our nation's money managers in their insensitive wisdom were not satisfied with the impact of high interest rates so they implement policies which dried up the availability of credit," he said.

"Mortgage credit accounted for about one-third of the cutback in total outstanding credit in 1966. It is a gross injustice to impose one-third of the cutback necessary to reduce inflation on an industry which comprises 3.5 percent of the gross national product."

The money crunch has hurt low- and moderate-priced housing the most, Keenan noted. He compared the declines between 1965 and 1966: "The sale of housing priced under $12,500 dropped 51 percent; houses priced between $12,500 and $15,000 declined 42 percent, and those between $15,000 and $17,000 slid 20 percent."

**While low and moderate housing was being massacred, the sale of housing priced over $30,000 rose 10 percent, Keenan pointed out.**

There is a general agreement on the need to stop inflation, he noted, but "the disagreement is how to stop it and who should bear the burden of anti-inflation policies."

"Organized labor believes in a selective approach—the rifle as opposed to the blunderbuss—whereby efforts are made to control the areas of the economy which are causing the inflation."

Keenan said that inflation has been a convenient excuse for not recognizing the fundamental inadequacies of the mortgage instrument. Mortgages cannot compete with other forms of investment, and the result is that housing suffers even in periods when the economy prospers.

He cited the labor movement's efforts to ease the housing crisis through the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust. Unions and other labor organizations participate in the trust for investment in federally-insured or guaranteed construction loans and mortgages.

The IBEW pension fund and its affiliated funds own about 16,000 mortgages valued at more than $250 million, Keenan reported. He said the union plans to invest about $40 million in FHA and VA mortgages during 1970.

# *Nixon Outlines Broad Program To Combat Air, Water Pollution*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

cleaning up the nation's environment:

**WATER**—Adopt uniform federal standards for purity. Encourage municipalities to build sewage treatment plants by offering $4 billion in federal grants from fiscal year 1971 through 1974. Stiffen penalties against polluters by authorizing fines of up to $10,000 a day for industries and cities.

**AIR**—Reduce exhausts from motor vehicles and authorize $9 million for research to develop a "virtually pollution-free" automobile. Set federal minimum standards for air pollution for all communities. Stiffen enforcement with fines up to $10,000 a day.

**LITTER**—Provide cash incentives for hauling abandoned cars to junk yards.

**PARKS**—Take a fresh inventory of all federally-owned land, especially that belonging to the Dept. of Defense, to open suitable areas for public recreation.

**Particularly significant in the message was Nixon's emphasis on the need for greater federal authority in the enforcement of anti-pollution programs, a departure from his long-time advocacy of local and state controls.**

"The present fragmenting of jurisdiction . . . has hindered comprehensive efforts," he said in referring to problems of water pollution control.

Nixon's message suggested that industry faces heavier cleanup outlays in the coming years.

This, he said, is based on the principle that "the nation's waterways belong to us all, and that neither a municipality nor an industry should be allowed to discharge waste into those waterways beyond their capacity to absorb waste without becoming polluted."

He also cited the need for stiffer clean air regulations with federal minimum standards.

The absence of national standards in the Clean Air Act of 1967 has meant that industries in states and communities requiring strict controls are often at a competitive disadvantage against "more permissive rivals," the President noted.

The act requires only that the federal government establish "air quality control regions," so individual states may develop air quality standards. But adjoining states within the same region have developed inconsistent standards, Nixon noted, and some areas of the country have remained outside the program completely.

**The time has come, he stressed, for Congress to establish nationwide standards, giving the states one year to provide abatement plans to meet those standards and to provide for strict enforcement as well.**

The President gave special attention to the automobile which, he said, accounts for nearly half of all air pollution in the country—dumping an estimated 66 million tons of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere annually.

He said the auto industry is voluntarily making plans to produce a 1972 model car that runs more efficiently on unleaded gasoline.

Under existing authority, Sec. Robert Finch of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has issued new proposals to tighten federal emission standards for 1973 and 1975 model cars.

**Nixon also ordered the start of an effort to "marshal both government and private research with the goal of producing an unconventionally powered, virtually pollution-free automobile within five years."**

The President's new three-man Environmental Quality Council will direct a federal research program on such vehicles.

On the proposal for more parks, the President said that the federal government owns thousands of acres of land in and near metropolitan areas that is no longer needed. He said the property would be converted to recreational use or sold to finance new recreational areas.

## Leo D. Ritter Dies, Merkle Official

Leo D. Ritter, senior vice president of Merkle Press, Inc., died at 69 after a two-month illness following a paralytic stroke. He was buried in Washington, D.C., after services at Christ the King Church, Silver Spring, Md.

Ritter had close personal and business ties to many unions as printer of numerous labor publications.

Born in Johnstown, Pa., he joined Ransdell, Inc., Merkle predecessor, in 1926. At his death he was an officer of Merkle and Publishers Co., Inc.

**Federal Standards Needed:**

# Antiquated Job-Injury Plans Pay Poverty-Level Benefits

Workmen's compensation laws have become so antiquated that the worker injured on the job is left below the bare subsistence of the poverty level in 31 states.

And such inadequacies in the state compensation systems cannot be corrected without increased federal participation, says James O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, in the current issue of the American Federationist.

The increase in the number of workers injured in the past few years makes the problems even more critical, O'Brien says. More than 200 million man-days are being lost each year to work-related injuries, he points out, and this has been as much as 14 times the number of man-days lost to work stoppages in a year.

**O'Brien says the original goal of workmen's compensation was to provide the injured worker with at least two-thirds of the wages lost because of injury. But in 31 of the 55 separate laws covering on-the-job injuries, the worker is left below the government-defined poverty level of $64.41 a week for a family of four.**

The state law in Virginia is cited as an example of how this can develop. On its face, the Virginia law says that a worker will receive 60 percent of the wages lost, but it also attaches limits of $51 a week and a maximum of two weeks.

The average weekly wage in Virginia is $107.55, so a worker would lose $322 if he lost three weeks' work to injury. But under the limits, he can receive only $102 —two weeks at $51 a week—or about 32 percent of the lost wages instead of the 60 percent claimed in the law.

Even then, Virginia ranks ahead of 19 other states in the list of state compensation levels. And the example of the worker in Virginia is for one who is covered by compensation laws—many are not.

"Coverage has been limited by elective laws that have been recognized for years as obsolete because of provisions allowing employers to reject coverage," O'Brien says. "Numerical exemptions, along with occupational and industry exclusions, have been recognized by responsible groups as a serious barrier to an effective system.

**"It is estimated that the application of these provisions denies 20 percent of the work force the protection of the program—approximately 18 million workers are outside the system at this time."**

Consequently, the AFL-CIO program of minimum standards has as its first two items, "compulsory coverage, with no exception for small firms" and "full coverage of agricultural workers."

As an example of the superiority of federal standards, O'Brien points out that a worker in the District of Columbia who loses an arm would receive one-fifth the amount of compensation received by a government employe who is covered by the Federal Employes' Compensation Act (FECA).

**In relation to the poverty level, FECA standards equal 6.3 times the poverty index, while the top state, Arizona, provides 2.5 times the poverty level of subsistence. And Arizona has one of only 21 laws above the poverty level.**

In other glaring inadequacies of the existing laws, O'Brien points out:

- 26 states limit the amount of medical coverage a worker can receive for an on-the-job injury, leaving him to pay part of it.
- Only 31 states provide full coverage for the worker who is totally disabled for life. In a number of states, benefits are limited to 500 weeks, or less than 10 years, so that the 30-year-old worker and his family would be dependent on welfare by the time he is 40.
- The system of "schedule benefits" applied to the worker who suffers a permanent partial disability leads to such absurdities as an eye being worth $18,000 in Hawaii but only $4,250 in Oklahoma.
- In the case of fatal injuries, only 16 states provide full coverage for widows until death or remarriage and for children until age 18.
- Only 24 states make provision for the time a worker may need to undergo rehabilitation after any injury.
- 21 states handle occupational diseases by issuing lists of what is covered, a virtually impossible task in an industrial society in which 500 or 600 new chemical processes are introduced each year, making any list obsolete as fast as it can be updated.
- In many states, administrators of compensation programs virtually turn their responsibilities over to the insurance carriers, allowing them to accept or reject claims, control payments or terminate benefits with little supervision by the state agency. In some states, state agencies don't have a system of informing the injured worker of his compensation rights, but leave all contact to company supervisors or insurance representatives.

**In view of these and other weaknesses in existing state laws, O'Brien calls for minimum federal standards which state laws or employers would be required to meet.**

Such a bill was introduced in Congress last year by Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), O'Brien points out, with standards based on the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Act. While far superior to most state laws, O'Brien notes that even that act has not been updated since 1961.

## Detroit Unions Get New Outreach Pact

Detroit's Trade Union Leadership Council received its third "Outreach" contract from the Labor Dept. to prepare 100 youths from minority groups for apprenticeship entrance tests in the building and construction trades.

The one-year contract for $92,266 calls for up to 10 weeks of preparation in the "tutor and cram" program to help the youth pass trade union examinations.

In two previous Outreach programs, the TULC prepared and placed 197 in the trades apprenticeships. In the contract completed last December, the placement of 106 youths exceeded the contract goal by 26.

# Railroad Shopcraft Talks Resume, Carriers Reject Fact-Finding Bid

North Miami Beach, Fla.—Talks aimed at heading off a strike of 48,000 shopcraft workers on all U.S. railroads resumed here Feb. 12 after Washington sessions proved inconclusive.

Negotiators for the railroads and the four AFL-CIO unions—the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—have agreed to continue meeting without a lockout or work stoppage until Feb. 21.

Negotiations in the 15-month dispute over wages and work rules, stymied earlier, were resumed after Judge John J. Sirica of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued restraining orders. The latest order, the court's third, is due to expire a day before the Feb. 21 deadline.

**Sirica restrained the railroads from closing down major lines and locking out employes and restrained the union members from striking. The four unions picked one railroad, the Union Pacific, for a strike which would not have crippled the railroad industry. But managements then threatened a lockout on all lines.**

A tentative settlement reached earlier with the help of the Labor Dept. was voided when one of the four unions, the Sheet Metal Workers, rejected the terms. The rejection was reportedly based on a rules change that would have allowed limited crossing of the jurisdictional lines of other unions to permit "incidental" repair work.

Before the talks moved to Florida, Vice Pres. J. W. O'Brien of the Sheet Metal Workers offered a way to settle the dispute but the carriers turned it down. O'Brien proposed that a joint committee from labor and management make a fact-finding study of the incidental-work rule, the key to resolving the dispute.

O'Brien said his union wants to find a way to end the difficulty. Even if the facts favor the railroads, "I'm willing to face them," he said.

**Chairman John P. Hiltz of the National Railway Labor Conference, representing management, rejected O'Brien's plan as "not binding" and therefore no help toward settlement.**

Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists heads the shopcraft negotiators.

The unions have been free to strike since Dec. 3 under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. Before the court issued the restraining order, the unions declared that "we have reached the limit of the workers' patience. We have the right to expect a terminal point somewhere."

# *Labor Calls for Extension Of Arts Program, Funds*

**The AFL-CIO urged support in both houses of Congress for twin bills to continue the programs of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.**

**Labor's recommendation was made in a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee on the arts and humanities and Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), chairman of the House Select Education subcommittee.**

**Biemiller noted that organized labor's campaign for wider dissemination of cultural activities began long before the foundation was created. "The sound manner in which this agency has been administered and the fine contribution it has been able to make . . . has amply justified our belief in the program," he wrote. He urged both committees also to consider a third bill that would make the foundation a permanent agency.**

**"We are pleased to note that Pres. Nixon has requested additional funds for the foundation in the fiscal 1971 budget," Biemiller added. "We hope the Congress will not only continue the life of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, but that it will also provide the agency with a much-needed increase in appropriations."**

# Washington State Law Hikes Jobless Payments

Olympia, Wash.—Maximum unemployment benefits will be raised substantially but low-income workers will have a harder time qualifying for any jobless benefits under a newly-enacted state law.

Washington State AFL-CIO Pres. Joe Davis said the compromise legislation fell short of labor's proposals and the state labor movement will seek "substantive changes" in the next session of the legislature.

On the plus side, he said, the new law's "most significant" improvement is the pegging of maximum benefits to the average wage in the state instead of the previous flat dollar limit.

The new maximum is set at 50 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment.

**When the law takes effect in April, the top benefit will be about $70 a week and the average benefit about $50. Under present law, the maximum benefit is only $42 and the average is $34 a week.**

In addition, a worker's benefit will be computed on his highest earnings for any quarter during the base year—the 12-month period before he became unemployed. The formula will be 1/25 of his high-quarter wages, up to the $70 ceiling or a higher amount if the state average wage goes up.

During periods of high unemployment, the duration of benefits can be extended to a maximum of 39 weeks, as compared with the normal 30-week maximum.

To finance the program, employers will be taxed on the first $4,200 of each worker's wage, starting in 1971. That's a $1,200 increase over the $3,000 taxable wage base in effect since 1939.

If additional funds are needed, the taxable wage base can be further increased up to 75 percent of the average annual wage in the state.

To qualify for benefits, however, a worker must have earned at least 15 percent of the state average annual wage during his base year and must have been employed at least 16 weeks or 600 hours during that period.

**Davis charged that "this amounts to unemployment compensation legislation designed to disqualify unemployed workers, not to assist them."**

In addition the bill doubles the waiting period for a worker who quits or is fired for misconduct to 10 weeks, although he may requalify with five weeks of intervening employment.

Increased benefits under the new law will add an estimated $23 million a year to the state's economy. It will increase employer costs by about 1.4 cents per hour worked.

As it passed the House, the bill would have been effective next July. But the Democratic-controlled Senate moved the date up to April and the House went along.

Davis said the State AFL-CIO will sponsor a series of workshops to explain the changes in the law.

## AFGE Wins Vote At California Base

Sacramento, Calif. — The Government Employes won exclusive bargaining rights for more than 7,400 workers at the big McClellan Air Force Base here.

The vote was 4,094 for the AFGE to 1,216 against union representation.

# Shultz Urges No Exemptions On Overtime

*(Continued from Page 1)*

time. And the two actual layoffs involved a total of only eight employes.

**Only a handful of price increases, almost entirely in the South, could be attributed to the higher minimum wage, the report stressed. By far the biggest part of the general increase in prices during the period took place in industries not affected by the step-up in the minimum wage, Shultz observed.**

The wage floor for the recently-covered group discussed in the report moved up to $1.45 an hour this month and Shultz estimated that it will have a measurable impact only in the South. For two large categories of affected workers, he predicted that the wage bill of hospitals would be pushed up only three-tenths of 1 percent, while educational institutions will pay an average of 1 percent more in wages.

Shultz did not recommend any overall increase in the federal minimum wage—now $1.60 for most American workers.

Last year, in his final report as Secretary of Labor under Pres. Johnson, Willard Wirtz recommended a $2 floor on wages and elimination of all overtime exemptions.

That's the minimum needed, he said, for a worker "to maintain himself and his family decently."

Labor-Backed Bill Introduced:

# Campaign Opens to Enact National Health Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

would be $50 a year for an individual or $100 for a family.

The program would be financed by a 7 percent payroll tax.

Employers would pay 3 percent of their payroll into the program and the federal government would match that amount.

Workers would pay a 1 percent payroll tax as their share. This would replace the present Medicare deduction under social security. And unions could, through collective bargaining, negotiate employer payment of the workers' share.

**$15,000 Base**

The wage base subject to taxation would rise in two steps to $15,000 a year.

**Mrs. Griffiths estimated that the federal government's contribution to the program would be about what federal, state and local governments now are paying for existing health programs and services.**

Thus, she noted, the federal government would be relieving state and local governments of a considerable tax burden.

Costs would be held down, she suggested, for the same reasons that health care costs are consistently lower under prepaid group practice plans such as the Kaiser plan in California and smaller group plans elsewhere. These include an emphasis on preventive care to reduce hospitalization, better utilization of the time of physicians and cost-conscious administration.

Under the Griffiths bill, the program would contract with both organized group practice plans and with local medical societies on a price to cover the full range of health services called for in the legislation.

If emphasis on preventive care reduced the time and cost of treating illness, the entire medical group would benefit—thus providing an incentive for keeping patients well.

Mrs. Griffiths said the negotiation of a single health care rate with an organized group of doctors or with a local or county medical society would prevent the price-gouging abuses revealed in a Senate Finance Committee report on the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

**The report cited examples of doctors charging high fees for minimal services and hospitals and nursing homes using Medicare payments as a crutch for inefficiency.**

The Griffiths bill would leave the entire issue of compensating individual doctors to the medical group that negotiates the overall contract with the program. Thus they could be paid either on a flat salary basis or on the traditional fee-for-service basis, but the medical group—not the government—would be responsible for the payments.

**Quality Incentive**

When a contract is made with a local medical society, the bill requires the society to establish a review system to make sure that beneficiaries receive top quality medical care. There would also be a system of appeals to regional administrators as an added safeguard for patients.

Physicians who did not choose to participate in the program could, of course, continue in private practice, treating patients who were willing to pay their fees without any reimbursement from the program.

The comprehensive health services under the program would, however, be available to every person who has resided in the United States for at least a year, regardless of employment, age or physical conditions.

In terms of family finances, Mrs. Griffiths said, the biggest benefit would come to middle-income Americans who presently are ineligible for health care programs for the needy but can't afford the high cost of lengthy illness.

**Poor Would Benefit**

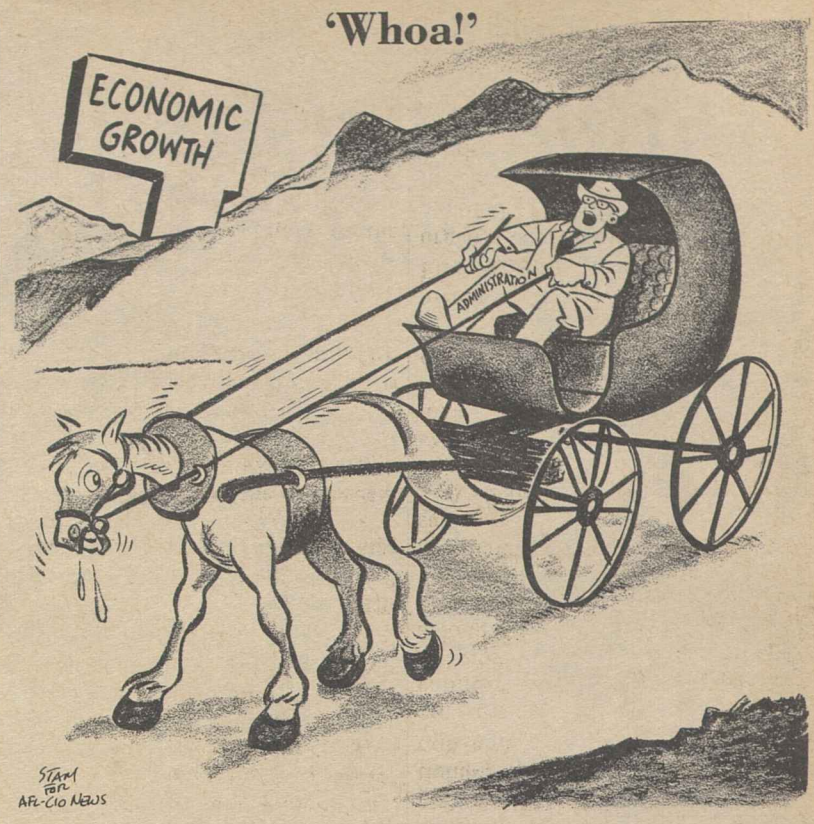
The legislation, she suggested, would also increase the availability of medical care by making it financially possible for doctors to practice in poorer areas without worrying about the problem of collecting bills.

**At present, she noted, some 115 rural counties in 23 states have no doctors. And the heaviest concentration of doctors in larger cities is in the affluent neighborhoods, with an "appalling" shortage in poorer sections.**

The legislation would establish a 9-member board to administer the program. The three government representatives would be the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, his Under Secretary for Health, and the Commissioner of Social Security. Non-government members would include representatives for labor, management and medical professionals and three members chosen on the basis of professional competence in medical care organization. They would be assisted by two advisory committees, one representing consumers and the other providers of medical care.

Regional administrators, also aided by advisory committees, would negotiate medical service contracts in each section of the nation.

'Whoa!'




# January Jobless Rate Climbs to 3.9 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

In other highlights of the January employment data:

The jobless rate for adult men rose from 2.2 to 2.5 percent, the highest level since mid-1967. The Labor Dept. said the biggest increase was among men in the 25 to 54 age group, "many of whom lost their jobs due to production cutbacks."

**The traditionally fluctuating unemployment rate for teenagers, many of whom sought part-time jobs, moved up from 11.8 to 13.8 percent between December and January.**

Blue collar unemployment continued its steady rise—to 4.6 percent in January as compared with 4.3 percent in December and 3.8 percent in mid-1969.

White collar unemployment, on the other hand, has shown little change in recent months. One by-product has been a relative stability in the unemployment rate for women.

While most of the January rise in unemployment took place outside the manufacturing sector of the economy, the jobless rate for manufacturing workers — at 3.8 percent — was significantly higher than the 3.2 percent of a year ago.

Construction unemployment, 7.1 percent, was below the seasonally adjusted peak reached in early fall. But the rate was substantially above the 6 percent figure in December and the 5.6 percent of January 1969.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment was up 300,000 in January, with over half the rise accounted for by women 20 to 24. But the number of people looking for work was up even more, thus increasing the unemployment rate.

**Of the estimated 3.4 million unemployed workers in January, 447,000 had been unemployed 15 weeks or longer, compared with 357,000 in December.**

Hourly wages for nonsupervisory workers on private payrolls averaged $3.14 in January, up 2 cents. But average weekly earnings dropped 81 cents to $116.81 because of a decline in the workweek.

Factory overtime hours, seasonally adjusted, dropped from 3.5 to 3.2 hours with the decline concentrated in the durable goods sector.

As it does at the start of each year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics slightly revised its unemployment data for the past year by incorporating new seasonal factors. Thus the 4 percent unemployment rate it originally reported for last September has now been modified to 3.8 percent, slightly less than the 3.9 percent January 1970 level. The last time the rate had reached 3.9 percent was in November 1967.

2-14-70

# Senate Showdown Near On 3 Civil Rights Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

**regation that had been imposed by law in southern states and rectifying "de facto" segregation based on neighborhood school boundaries.**

An amendment by Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) to erase the distinction got unexpected support from Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), who said the North is guilty of "monumental hypocrisy" on the issue. But most northern senators who spoke on the issue termed the distinction valid and opposed the Dixie amendment. And Ribicoff said he will oppose a second Stennis amendment to validate "freedom of choice" in school assignments.

The civil rights record of Judge Carswell continued to draw opposition to his confirmation—but mostly from liberal Democrats.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which recommended confirmation of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., last year, hasn't formally acted on the nomination but is expected to support it. That would shift the battle to the Senate floor.

**The 76-member Democratic Policy Council, headed by former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, urged the Senate to reject the nomination.**

Humphrey said a Supreme Court nominee "must be devoid of any record of racial bias, discrimination or intolerance." And Carswell, he charged, does not meet this "minimum requirement."

A bipartisan proposal to extend the 1964 Voting Rights Act will be put before the Senate as a substitute for the Administration's bill which has been passed by the House.

Its co-sponsors are expected to be Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Michigan Democrat Philip A. Hart.

Their bill, supported by civil rights groups, would extend the Voting Rights Act undiluted for another five years and also adopt two provisions of the Administration proposal—a flat ban on literacy tests as a voting requirement in any state and a waiver of residence requirements for voting in a presidential election.

The first test of the Hart-Scott proposal will come in the Senate Judiciary Committee which has been directed by the Senate to report out a bill by Mar. 1.

# ILO Chief David Morse To Quit After 22 Years

United Nations, N.Y.—David A. Morse will step out May 31 as director general of the International Labor Organization after some 22 years of service, he announced at a press conference here. Morse emphasized that he is resigning, not retiring.

The ILO's Governing Body will meet in March to act on the resignation and name a successor, he said.

Morse will be 63 on the day his resignation becomes effective. He and his wife, also a New York native, want to "return to our country" after a quarter-century of living overseas, he said.

**Urban problems, slums and ghettos and rural poverty are the problems he understands best, he observed, and they are the problems he hopes to tackle in the future, he told reporters.**

Morse previously resigned in 1961 but withdrew the resignation at the urging of delegates from the United States, Europe and Africa.

Born in the Bronx, Morse graduated from Rutgers College and Harvard Law School. He gave up his law practice in New Jersey after Pearl Harbor and joined the Army. After service as a captain in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, he became chief of the labor division of the Allied Military Government.

Pres. Truman in 1946 named him assistant secretary of labor, then under secretary and later acting secretary. In 1948 he was elected ILO director general and has been re-elected to successive five-year terms.

Under his directorship, the ILO recently was awarded the Nobel Prize for its services to the cause of peace. The United Nations agency observed its 50th anniversary in 1969.

## John C. Appiarius Dies, Cincinnati Craft Leader

Cincinnati—John C. Appiarius, veteran building trades unionist, died here at 58 of a heart attack. He was executive secretary of the Cincinnati Building & Construction Trades Council. His wife and five children survive.

# 32 Fire Deaths Cited in Appeal For Study Unit

Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters said a fire that killed 32 of the 46 patients in an Ohio nursing home last month points up the urgent need for a national commission on fire prevention and control.

"An active commission, investigating and publicizing fire hazards and how to combat them, would go a long way toward preventing loss of life and property" where newly developed materials have been inadequately tested for fire safety, he said.

A Senate subcommittee ended hearings Feb. 10 on the Marietta, O., fire with a statement by Chairman Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) that federal fire safety rules are inadequate.

McClennan's union wants implementation and funding of the 1968 Fire Research & Safety Act. It urged Pres. Nixon to appoint the national commission authorized by the act and Congress to provide funds for it.

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# Council Cites Urgent Need For 'Substantial' Pay Gains



**REPORTERS COVERING** Executive Council sessions question AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a news conference following a council meeting. They represented most of the nation's leading newspapers, news services and news magazines.

## *Says Workers Have 'No Other Recourse'*

**By Saul Miller**

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Substantial gains at the bargaining table for American workers in 1970 are essential to offset increased living costs and to achieve an advance in living standards, the AFL-CIO declared.

Given the economic circumstances of the past few years, the federation's Executive Council said, workers "have no other recourse than to seek substantial wage gains in collective bargaining."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the "shoe is on the other foot" as far as the economic situation is concerned. The average worker who earns his living from wages, he said, should not be asked to make a further sacrifice by holding back on what he is honestly entitled to in wage increases. The moderation should be coming from those earning large profits who should be cutting back on prices.

Meany emphasized that American workers currently are in a "catch up" situation trying to recover wage gains that have been washed out by inflation.

The economic facts, the council said, are that:

- **Little if any gain in buying power in the after-tax earnings of large groups of workers has been made in the past four years.**
- Living costs rose 5.4 percent in 1969 on the heels of a 4.2 percent increase in 1968.
- It now costs over $10,000 to maintain a modest standard of living for an urban family of four.
- Deferred increases under existing contracts—covering about 5 million workers—come to an average of 5.6 percent in 1970.
- There have been sharp increases in profits, executive pay and other forms of executive income in recent years.

**In addition to the bargaining position, the council adopted statements on tax policies, national health insurance, occupational health and safety, the Carswell nomination and a number of other matters in the opening days of the mid-winter meeting here. They are covered in separate stories appearing in this issue of the News.**

At press conferences held in conjunction with the sessions, Meany made the following points:

- The federation has not seen the latest reported Administration proposals for handling "national emergency" strikes scheduled to be presented to Congress, but organized labor is opposed to compulsory arbitration in any form regardless of how it is "sugar-coated."
- There is every indication that the rise in unemployment is

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**Opposition Mounts:**

## *Carswell Nomination Called Degrading to Supreme Court*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Judge G. Harrold Carswell is the "least qualified" person nominated for the Supreme Court in this century, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged as it called on the Senate to reject "this appalling appointment" as an "insult" to the federal judiciary and to Negro Americans.

Carswell's nomination "degrades the stature of the court and treats it as part of the political spoils of office," the Executive Council declared. And it "clearly contradicts" Pres. Nixon's campaign pledge to look for Supreme Court justices of the caliber of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis.

"It is all too plain that Judge Carswell was chosen not in quest of a Holmes or Brandeis, but to appease the white segregationists in the South," the council observed. **(Excerpts from statement on Page 4.)**

Carswell received a 13-4 endorsement from the conservative-led Senate Judiciary Committee—a bigger margin than the committee had given to Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., last fall. This time, all seven Republicans on the committee voted to support the nomination reflecting a reluctance on the part of GOP moderates to oppose the President twice in a row on a Supreme Court nomination.

**Opposition continued to build up, however, both in and out of Congress. Leading newspapers, prominent lawyers, organizations such as the National Education Association and religious leaders joined with the trade union and civil rights movements in urging defeat of the nomination.**

Floor action on the nomination has been put off until March, giving a double-edged strategic advantage to Senate liberals.

First, there is more time for public unhappiness with the Carswell nomination to be transformed into Senate votes.

And secondly, if the nomination is put off until after the Senate acts on voting rights legislation, there is less of a threat of delaying tactics by Southern senators to prevent extension of the Voting Rights Act.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Nine Unions Weighing Westinghouse Proposal

Pittsburgh—The Westinghouse Electric Corp. capped four months of negotiations by offering employe unions a new contract proposal generally equivalent in its economic terms to the strike-settling agreement with the General Electric Co.

Negotiators for nine unions met to analyze the Westinghouse proposal, which they said fell short of meeting union expectations as to retroactivity of wage increases, length of contract and several other issues.

**The unions want wage hikes retroactive to Nov. 9, terminal date of the old contract. Management's most recent offer is tied to the date of Feb. 9. The negotiators said they will seek to keep the contract talks going until this and the other unsettled issues have been explored.**

Westinghouse has 104,000 employes covered by contract. They stayed on the job during the 100-day GE strike with the approval of the AFL-CIO committe which coordinated this year's bargaining with both firms. Most of them made regular contributions to the AFL-CIO GE Strike Relief Fund, which raised well over $2 million for the strikers.

Committees representing labor

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Labor Presses Drive For Health Insurance

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Declaring that "every American is entitled to comprehensive quality health care," the AFL-CIO called on Congress to consider and act on national health insurance legislation.

The federation's Executive Council proposed a set of guidelines for national health insurance and strongly endorsed the bill introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), which "incorporates these fundamental principles."

Despite the achievements of medical scence, the council said, the nation faces a crisis in health care with "a sophisticated 20th century medical technology shackled to an 18th century delivery system."

**Symptoms of the crisis, it said, include "the unconscionable escalation in costs, unavailability of physicians when they are needed, and a distorted distribution of health manpower and facilities."**

Declaring that "patchwork solutions are no longer viable," the council said "only a complete restructuring of the delivery system will do the job. This can come only with enactment of a national health insurance program."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that he is "very optimistic" that a national health insurance law will be enacted in a

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Job Safety Bill Called 'Must' For Congress

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Passage of a strong occupational safety and health bill is a must item on the agenda of this session of Congress, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

It reiterated "in strongest terms" the endorsement by the 1969 AFL-CIO convention of legislation introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) to provide on-the-job safety and health standards.

The measure would direct the Secretary of Labor to set the standards and enforce them with the power to shut down an unsafe operation in an emergency. Health standards would be based on recommendations from the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

**Adoption of the legislation, adequately funded and staffed, "will be the first decisive step toward the ultimate achievement of a safe and healthy place of employment for all American workers," the council said.**

The council's statement urged all AFL-CIO affiliates "to immediately use every means within their power" to build support in Congress.

"As every working man and woman knows," the council said, "the danger of death or crippling illness or accident on the job is a constant and growing hazard."

**Yet, it continued, there is no state with a completely adequate safety and health law and in many states such laws "are absolutely inadequate."**

Noting that both the previous and present Administrations have urged enactment of federal legislation, the council added, "The issue is no longer whether or not any legislation should be adopted, but what kind of legislation."

With that made clear, the AFL-CIO leaders urged Congress to stop the mounting death and injury toll by enacting the O'Hara Williams bill "at the earliest possible date."



**IMPORTANCE OF** labor's campaign for national health insurance is stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at Executive Council session. Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel is at right.

# *Full Support Pledged To Newark Teachers*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The teachers of Newark, N.J., have the backing of the entire American labor movement in their fight for a satisfactory contract, the AFL-CIO Executive Council assured striking members of the Newark Teachers Union.

Calling on the Essex-West Hudson Labor Council and the New Jersey State AFL-CIO to "mobilize all necessary help" for the teachers, the council reiterated its long-held position that "injunctions will not educate children."

As the council acted to line up national labor support for striking AFT Local 481, negotiations over a new contract broke down despite the intervention of Newark Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio. Sheriff's deputies then resumed their raids on school picket lines, arresting Pres. David Selden of the American Federation of Teachers among others for picketing in violation of a blanket injunction.

**Selden said he will stay in jail until the strike ends. The others were released in personal bond to await trial for ignoring the injunction secured by the Newark Board of Education.**

More than 100 pickets have been arrested since Local 481, representing nearly 3,000 teachers, left the classrooms Feb. 2 to demonstrate for higher wages, smaller class sizes and a larger voice in community relations. About 84,000 pupils in the state's largest public school system are affected.

Meanwhile another strike by Jersey City teachers continued while 360 members of AFT Local 202 ended a strike that began Feb. 2 in Superior, Wis.

The Jersey City walkout, called by the local affiliate of the National Education Association, closed 34 schools with 38,000 pupils and 1,650 teachers.

The Superior strike ended when the school board rescinded restrictive rules and agreed to mediate a dispute over school conditions.

**The council statement noted that Newark teachers are in the third week of their strike "for the most basic rights of workers —acceptable working conditions and a grievance procedure with final and binding arbitration."**

Instead of negotiating in good faith, the council observed, the school board "resorted to a sweeping injunction under which scores of union members—teachers and supporters—have been arrested."

The statement continued: "This Executive Council has repeatedly made clear its intention of supporting the AFT and its local unions in their fight to achieve decent wage levels and working conditions for America's teachers.

"It is our firm opinion that one of the fundamental requirements for properly educating children is a teaching force of the highest caliber. Obviously teachers cannot be paid substandard wages or be expected to work under unacceptable conditions." The council said "we intend that the teachers of Newark have the backing of the entire trade union movement."

*Administration Warned:*

# New Proposals Seen Gutting Tax Reform

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO pledged to vigorously oppose any Administration bid to cut corporation taxes, impose a value-added sales tax or any other steps that would undo the limited progress achieved by the tax reform act of 1969.

The federation's Executive Council specifically singled out tax forgiveness devices—so-called tax incentives—and no-strings federal tax revenue shared with the states as "haphazard, costly and wasteful approaches" to meeting the nation's goals.

**The tax reform of last year was an "important first step toward tax justice," the council said, "but it is not the end of the road." The statement listed a series of additional reforms and changes in the tax laws that are badly needed to achieve real tax justice.**

It listed five achievements, however, of the 1969 law which it said moved towards AFL-CIO goals:

- Removal from the federal income tax rolls of those with incomes below the poverty level.
- Provision of a measure of tax relief for moderate and middle-income Americans who have shouldered far more than their just share of the tax burden.
- Trimming, though not eliminating, many loopholes and gimmicks that provide special, unfair tax bonanzas for the very wealthy.
- Elimination of the 7 percent tax credit for business investment which has been a major inflationary pressure.
- Ending the unfair temporary surtax which did not reach "tax-sheltered income."

But despite these gains, the council said, as long as unearned income from stocks and other capital assets sold at a profit are half-taxed and certain forms of income are never taxed, "tax justice has not been achieved."

**It urged high priority to reforms in the area of capital gains, estate and gift taxes, an end of the tax exemption for interest on state and local bonds, elimination of maximum tax provisions in the new law and further cutbacks in depletion allowances.**

"We will fight vigorously," the council asserted, "every attempt by the Administration to cut corporate taxes. We disagree completely with Treasury Sec. Kennedy's belief that there is 'a high priority need' for reducing business taxes. Already business holds a favored position in the tax structure. It would be patently unfair to give business an even better tax break and we shall do everything we can to stop it."

The statement continued:

"Moreover, tax-forgiveness devices—so-called tax incentives—as well as no-strings federal tax revenue shared with the states are in our view haphazard, costly and wasteful approaches to meeting the nation's goals. Tax forgiveness has the same impact on the federal budget as a direct expenditure. Yet, through such gimmicks, the federal government relinquishes budgetary control, without federal performance standards, to wealthy investors and businesses who reap most of the benefits.

"Similarly, the nation's best interests will not be served through no-strings aids to states and localities that are not geared to specific programs, developed in line with congressionally defined national priorities and subject to federal standards of performance."

Finally, the council said, the nation has the resources to meet its domestic problems and help the financial crises facing many states and large cities, but that "so long as there are injustices in the tax structure, America's ability to marshal these resources will be unnecessarily hampered."

# Labor Presses Drive For Health Insurance

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"fairly reasonable time" although he did not expect action in the current session of Congress.

He declared that there is a growing concern throughout the country about the rising cost of medical care and that this concern would be translated into legislation reasonably soon. He said there is a greater pressure now for national health insurance than there was for Medicare when it was first introduced many years ago. He stressed that national health insurance is a "high priority item" on the AFL-CIO list of needed legislation.

The council insisted that national health insurance must do more than simply pay whatever fees doctors and hospitals choose to charge.

**It should "provide financial incentives to improve the availability of health services and the efficiency by which they are delivered," the council said. The resources of the program must be used as a "lever" to improve the organization and delivery of medical care.**

Along with the program, the statement urged, there should be more funds for federal health manpower programs, including "many more scholarships for students who desire to enter the medical and health professions."

An effective national health insurance program, the council said, should include these basic principles:

- Universal coverage, regardless of age, income or employment.
- Comprehensive benefits, from preventive care through treatment in and out of hospitals to rehabilitative care when necessary.
- Financing by means of an employer payroll tax, matched by the federal government, with workers contributing at about the same rate they now pay for Medicare.
- The program would contract for all medical services on a prepayment basis, similar to the method by which group practice plans now operate.
- Patients would have free choice of doctors and health care systems. Doctors could still practice outside the system if they could find patients willing to pay their fees without reimbursement.
- Financial assistance would be provided to help set up comprehensive systems of health services.

Urging the need for such a program, the council noted that the United States spends more for health care than any other industrial nation, but has dropped to 16th in infant mortality, 22nd in male life expectancy and 10th in female life expectancy.

## John A. Shuff Dies, Ex-IATSE Officer

Miami—Former Sec.-Treas. John A. Shuff of the Theatrical Stage Employes died here at Abby Clinic Feb. 16. He was 68.

Shuff had been a vice president of IATSE from 1954 until he was appointed secretary-treasurer in November 1965. He was re-elected in 1966 and served in the post until last October.

Shuff began his career as a motion picture projectionist in 1918 and joined IATSE Local 364 in Akron, Ohio, in 1922. He served as secretary and business agent of the local from 1930 to 1965. Funeral services were to be held in Akron.

# Retired Vice Presidents Lauded for Services

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Three former members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council have been designated by the council as vice presidents emeritus of the federation.

The three, honored in separate resolutions, are David Dubinsky, Paul L. Phillips and P. L. Siemiller.

Dubinsky, who headed the Ladies' Garment Workers for 34 years before stepping down from that post in 1966, was praised as "a giant and pillar of the free trade union movement."

**The council recalled that in more than 50 years as an officer in his union, Dubinsky had served as an "outstanding representative" of workers on numerous public, governmental and international bodies and commissions.**

It noted that he served on the council from the time of the AFL-CIO merger in 1955 to his retirement last year after earlier service on the AFL executive council.

Phillips, a member of the AFL-CIO council from 1957 to 1967, was given "heartfelt thanks" for his services, particularly his contributions to the Committee on Economic Policy.

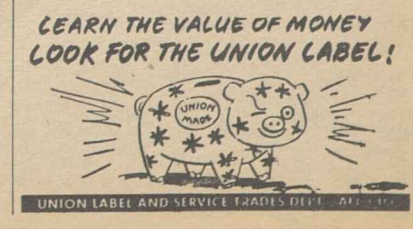
**The council saluted his "dedicated" leadership as president of the Papermakers & Paperworkers from 1957 to his retirement in 1968, and his leadership of the Paper Makers from 1948 to 1957.**

It was Phillips's "quiet confidence and leadership that helped lead the way toward the merger of the Papermakers & Paperworkers" in 1957, the council said.

**Siemiller, who served on the council from 1965 until his retirement last year, was praised as "a source of common sense and sage wisdom" to the federation's governing body.**

A resolution singled out his service as an adviser to former Pres. Harry S Truman, a representative at the International Labor Organization and a specialist in industrial safety affairs.

Siemiller, who retired as Machinists' president last July 1 after heading the IAM for four years, "devoted his working life to the trade union movement and to achieving a better land for his fellow man," the council said.



# 'Substantial' Wage Gains Called Urgent

## *Council Documents Real-Earnings Lag*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

going to be more than moderate and could become very sharp, rising possibly to a rate of 6 percent.

- The President is "in error" in believing that he can beat back inflation with tight money and curbs on government programs without a rise in unemployment.
- As much as labor abhors controls they might be an answer on inflation: controls over all forms of income affecting all segments of society, not only workers. Meany underscored, however, that labor is not advocating controls, that it is simply one possible approach based on experience in World War II and Korea.
- He is quite hopeful that negotiations at Westinghouse will be concluded without a strike and that the contract will meet the standards established at General Electric.
- There are no present plans to charter a national union of police officers; neither a national demand nor desire for such a union has been demonstrated.
- Meetings with representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions will continue later this year—probably in June in Geneva—on the reaffiliation of the AFL-CIO to the world labor group.

**The council, acting on a report of its Economic Policy Committee, documented the case for substantial wage increases this year. It noted that for the year 1969, for example, the median increase in wages and fringe benefits in terms of real purchasing power was only 2.8 percent. This takes into account a 5.4 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index.**

It compared the average weekly gross earnings of 47 million non-supervisory workers of $117.25 and the take-home pay of a worker with three dependents of $102.01 for December 1969 with similar figures four years ago and found the real purchasing power slightly less.

In the 1960s, the statement declared, "the record shows that the accelerated rise in living costs came first, long before the push for larger wage settlements." It was not until 1966-67, as living costs began to rise sharply that collective bargaining settlements also began to move up. Business, the resolution stressed, raised prices at an accelerated pace in an attempt "to maintain or even widen profit margins."

The present inflation, the council stressed "is largely a profit inflation" and a key part has been corporate profits. It noted that in the first half of 1969 corporate profits after taxes were up 93 percent from 1960 whereas the after-tax weekly earnings of the average non-supervisory worker were up only 34 percent, three-fifths less than profits, and that "in terms of buying power, the gain was only 10 percent."

The Administration, in the face of these facts, has imposed a severe squeeze on the economy with very tight money, the highest interest rates in 100 years and cuts in public construction.

**The AFL-CIO, the council pointed out, "has urged the government to combat inflation through selective measures, specifically aimed at profit-inflation, the business investment boom and other trouble spots, rather than a severe squeeze on the economy as a whole. . . ."**

Workers and trade unions are seriously concerned with the inflation that has plagued the economy in the past few years, the council stressed, and in absence of Administration policies to cope positively with the problem the major economic issues of rising living costs, washout of real buying power and an improved standard of living will be major issues in 1970 bargaining.

### Herbert S. Thatcher, Union Counsel, Dies

Atty. Herbert S. Thatcher, who represented the Postal Clerks and other unions over the years, died unexpectedly at 60. He was buried in Milwaukee after services Feb. 18 in Arlington, Va.

Thatcher was an associate of Joseph A. Padway, general counsel of the former AFL, in the 1930s. Later he became a partner in the law firm of Woll, Glenn and Thatcher, which also represented the federation.



**REPORT ON SETTLEMENT** of the long General Electric strike is given to the Executive Council by Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Jennings, a council member, cited the support and solidarity of the trade union movement during the strike.

# Nomination of Carswell Termed Insult to Court

*(Continued from Page 1)*

told newsmen after the Executive Council session that "the more we learn about Carswell, the less attractive he looks as a member of the Supreme Court."

He expressed the hope that as Carswell's record becomes known, the chances of defeating the nomination will increase.

**Noting that Carswell has a record of being repeatedly overruled by higher courts in civil rights cases, but had not sat on enough labor cases to make a record, Meany commented that in his experience "a judge who is anti-Negro is also anti-labor."**

An American Bar Association committee gave a tepid concurrence to Carswell's nomination, stopping barely short of saying he shouldn't be confirmed.

Its Committee on Judicial Appointments rated him "qualified" rather than "exceptionally qualified."

**The president of the ABA was quoted as indicating that such a designation means that the committee is not opposing the nomination but wouldn't have appointed Carswell to the Supreme Court if it were in a position to do so.**

The council resolution said Carswell's recent disclaimer of bigoted statements he made as a candidate for the legislature would have been more convincing if his actions as a judge gave evidence of a change of heart.

But "quite the contrary," the council noted, both his court decisions and his attitude to attorneys appearing before him suggested a continued hostility to civil rights.

There are federal judges of distinction in the South, the council said, who have shown "moral courage" and have won distinction as jurists.

"Now these judges are passed over," the council said, "in favor of a nonentity whose only appeal is to forces determined to resist progress in civil rights and human rights."

### *Peace Corps Gets Backing on Recruits*

**Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor has reaffirmed its "wholehearted" support of the Peace Corps and pledged its fullest assistance to the program's latest recruitment campaign.**

**"For nearly nine years," an AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution pointed out, "the United States has sent thousands of Peace Corps volunteers all over the globe as a tangible expression of America's willingness to help others."**

**The council promised the AFL-CIO's support "to a cooperative recruitment campaign" to fulfill the Peace Corps' need for volunteers who are craftsmen or who possess other skills or special knowledge.**

# Council Action Pays Tribute To DeAndrade

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The labor movement paid tribute here to the late Anthony J. DeAndrade in a memorial resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

DeAndrade at his death Jan. 20 was president of the Printing Pressmen and an AFL-CIO vice president.

In a resolution mourning the death of their colleague and extending "heartfelt sympathies and most sincere condolences" to his wife and family, members noted that DeAndrade had served as "a dedicated member" of the Executive Council since 1965.

**DeAndrade "devoted his entire life to democratic trade unionism," the council said, in more than 50 years of service to his union, including 10 years as president.**

The resolution praised DeAndrade for combining his "great contributions to the labor movement with equally outstanding service to his nation and the entire world." Also he "gave wise counsel on pioneering progressive printing trades practices, and served the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. as vice president."

He was a man, the resolution observed, whose "friendship, wisdom, interest and accomplishments inspired all who knew him."

# Labor Renews Support For Iowa Beef Strikers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on all union members to continue supporting the strike and boycott of the Meat Cutters against Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., and urged the federal government to "vigorously police" the Mexican border against the recruiting of strikebreakers.

The council reiterated the pledge of support voted by the 1969 AFL-CIO convention for 1,200 union members who have tried since last Aug. 24 to get a strike settlement with the nation's largest beef producer in Dakota City, Neb.

**The company, the council said, "engaged in ruthless strikebreaking, recruiting strikebreakers from as far away as Mexico; published propaganda that is false and malicious; sought to create violence; forced workers in its other plants off the job and filed multi-million-dollar suits against the union."**

It noted that "the strikers have stood firm and the picket lines have been solid during one of the most bitter winters in history." It said "their demands have been reasonable, and they have demonstrated their belief in the justice of their cause by agreeing to submit the dispute to final and binding arbitration by a three-man panel" chosen by the Secretary of Labor.

The strike goes into its seventh month Feb. 25 with renewed effort by the strikers to work "unceasingly" for a fair settlement. Managment not only rejected efforts by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to get the parties back to the negotiating table but also turned down the union's proposal for a fact-finding panel.

The union pointed out that it has been trying to negotiate an "honorable settlement of the dispute." IBP's last offer, the union said, would "keep employes working at substandard wages and conditions."

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters, in a letter to all of the union's locals, said that the arbitration proposal had been designed to "dispel the many statements of the company that our international union was demanding a contract the company could not possibly agree to."

IBP, it was learned, is broadcasting "help wanted" ads in Spanish on a radio station just across the Rio Grande from Texas. Leaflets in both English and Spanish describe the jobs in glowing terms, but never mention that the work is strikebreaking. The English section of the leaflet suggests the workers may find they are being picketed, but the Spanish section of the leaflet notes only that the workers will find they are well-guarded.

The strike started in August after Iowa Beef Packers, a rapidly-growing and highly profitable corporation, insisted on a wage structure far below the standards of its competitors in meat packing.

# United Funds Set Guidelines On Bargaining

The United Community Funds & Councils of America were praised by the AFL-CIO for urging their more than 2,700 associated voluntary agencies to accept new guidelines for collective bargaining.

The UCFCA board of directors declared that two requisites to "harmonious employe-management relations" must be "payments of at least minimum wages" and "the right of . . . employes to join organizations of their own choosing for collective bargaining and grievance purposes."

**AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis noted that the UCFCA action follows an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement of two years ago directed toward this goal.**

Perlis added that UCFCA will appoint a staff member to keep AFL-CIO Community Services informed on the implementation of the UCFCA policy.

# CWA Rebuffs Raid On New York Unit

The Communications Workers handily beat back a raid by an unaffiliated union to retain bargaining rights for a 34,000-worker unit.

Plant department employes of the Bell System in upstate New York voted by better than a 2-1 margin for CWA.

The statewide mail ballot tally was 16,398 for CWA to 7,963 for the unaffiliated Technical Electronic Communications Union and 322 votes for no union.

# An Appalling Appointment

**THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL** deplores the nomination of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court. We strongly urge the Senate to reject this appalling appointment.

This nomination degrades the stature of the court and treats it as a part of the political spoils of office. It clearly contradicts the President's own assertion, when he was a candidate, that he would look for a Holmes or a Brandeis.

Judge Carswell is not a Holmes or Brandeis. Prominent legal authorities attest that Judge Carswell is, from the standpoint of distinction as a lawyer or public servant, the least qualified nominee during this century. As a district judge he was noteworthy only for his hostility to Negro litigants, Negro attorneys, and Negro rights.

**It is all too plain that Judge Carswell was chosen not in quest of a Holmes or Brandeis, but to appease the white segregationists in the South.**

Such a nomination is an insult, both to the judiciary and to the nation's Negro citizens. There are judges on the federal courts in the South, including Republican judges, who have over many years both won distinction as jurists and have shown moral courage in vindicating the legal rights of minorities despite adverse community pressures. Now these judges are passed over, in favor of a nonentity whose only appeal is to forces determined to resist progress in civil rights and human rights. . . .

**WHEN HE ASPIRED** only to the Georgia legislature, Judge Carswell avowed his belief in white supremacy. Perhaps this irresponsible demagogery could be forgiven if it had been repudiated by subsequent acts, but it has not been. The verbal repudiation came only after he had been nominated to the Supreme Court and faced the necessity of confirmation. . . .

As a federal district judge, Judge Carswell was repeatedly overruled by the higher court because of his refusals to protect the legal and constitutional rights of Negro litigants. Lawyers who handled civil rights cases before him, including one who is now in the Dept. of Justice, have testified that he not only refused their clients justice, but was hostile and overbearing to counsel. There is nothing in any of this that suggests that Judge Carswell has ever repudiated, in deed as well as word, his devotion to white supremacy. . . .

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights had opposed Judge Carswell's elevation to the Court of Appeals a few months before his nomination by the President to the Supreme Court because of his record, while a district judge, of hostility to civil rights and civil rights lawyers.

**This nomination is an affront to the responsible elements in the Negro community, and all believers in civil rights, and appeals only to the support of racist elements.**

But that is not the end of the matter. The Senate can refuse to give its consent to this appointment, and we hope that it will show the statesmanship commensurate with its constitutional responsibility.

We urge that the Senate reject this nomination.

*—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 16, 1970, Bal Harbour, Fla.*


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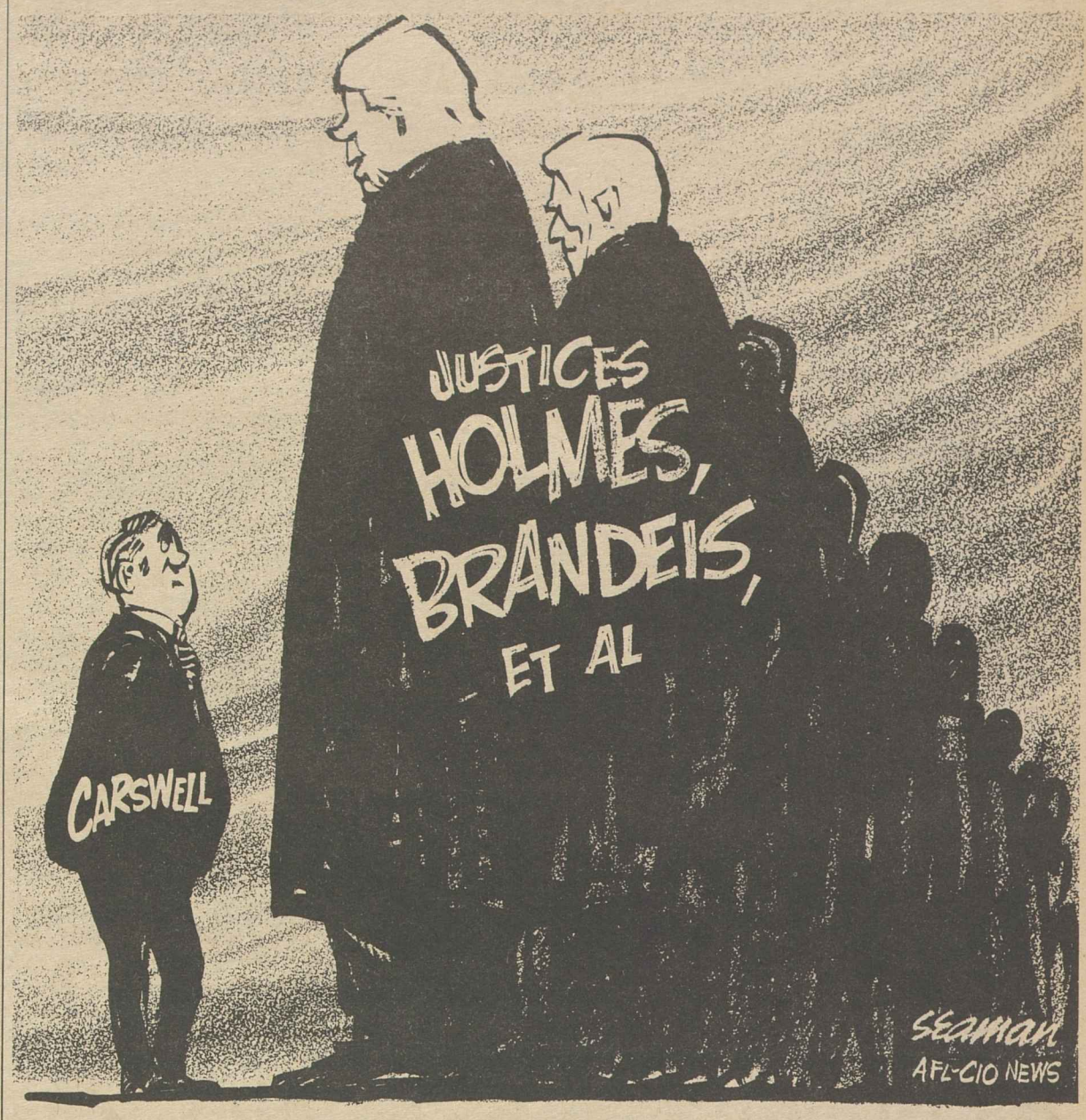
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## Qualification Gap




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Tactics of Right-Wingers Echo Policies of Communist Russia

By John P. Roche

**SINCE THE TIME** of Lenin, the American Communist movement has been considered something of a bad joke by the Kremlin. When, in 1945, Joseph Stalin decided to dump Earl Browder as head of the American CP, the news was broken to the American comrades by the old New York World-Telegram, which featured a denunciation of Browder that had appeared in the theoretical journal of the French Communist party. How had the World-Telegram scooped the Daily Worker? A Soviet diplomat tipped them off.

**As I read my nut mail, I think I can appreciate the Comintern's historic contempt for its U.S. branch office. What are the Communists doing today in this country? Agitating away on peace, racism, and related issues.**

Except for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, they have a very unreliable constituency. With no serious base in the trade union movement, with student rebels flitting off towards something they call "Trotskyism" (though Trotsky is doubtless spinning in his grave), they have been desperately trying to tie with black nationalism, notably with the Panthers. But the evidence suggests that the blacks are playing their own hand and regard the CP as just another one of "Whitey's bags."

Yet, as my correspondence indicates, the CP really has a tremendous potential constituency, one that is in a state of disorganization and could probably be simple to infiltrate. It would call for a little imagination to do the job right, but the materials are at hand.

**All the Communists have to do is "tell it like it is" about the Soviet Union. Properly understood, the USSR is a nut right-winger's dream of heaven.**

For example, where else in the world can one find an "anti-parasite" law to deal properly with hippies, crazies, yippies, and the like? The anti-parasite law is very simple: a parasite can be sent off to Siberia for five years by administrative action. For what? Obviously, for being a parasite. None of that petty-bourgeois nonsense about "due process of law." With effective Communist leadership, the law-and-order forces in California could have this up for referendum in two years.

Or take the related problems of teenage alienation, addiction to rock music, dirty language, drugs, and similar indices of capitalist degeneration. In the Soviet Union such anti-social behavior is dealt with summarily.

A recent news story would warm the hearts of the Minutemen: it told how a Soviet community, plagued by teenage disorders, organized vigilantes and beat hell out of "the hooligans." The town elders, far from feeling ashamed of their brutality, advertised it as something other communities should keep in mind. Would Minutemen really have trouble becoming Red Guards?

**BUT THE CLINCHER,** which would give the American Communists a wave to surf on, is anti-Semitism. The USSR is a Jew-baiter's paradise. Where else would a reference to "rootless cosmopolitans" be welcomed with such knowing winks? Where else could one find such an enthusiastic audience for exposes of the "international Zionist conspiracy?" Some of the stuff I get in the mail might even be published in Izvestia, while in the United States the "ruling circles" have effectively suppressed it.

**Without laboring the point, a number of other aspects of Soviet policy would be heartwarming. No modern art, for one thing. And if liberals make trouble, you pack them off to lunatic asylums. Finally, of course, they know how to deal with their minorities.**

All in all, it is hard to understand why—when they have such a good thing going for them—the American Communists refuse to cash in. One can appreciate, I guess, why every time someone mentioned the American CP, Lenin is alleged to have groaned and Stalin to have spat.




***Improved Delivery System:***

# AFL-CIO Proposes Guidelines For National Health Insurance

**THE AFL-CIO** Executive Council proposed these basic principles for a national health insurance program, to be financed by employer, government and worker contributions:

**1.** Every man, woman and child in the nation—rich or poor, working or unemployed, old or young—should be eligible for the complete range of services.

**2.** Benefits should be comprehensive, including preventive, outpatient, inpatient and rehabilitative care in every appropriate setting.

These inclusive benefits would permit the physician to select the exact type of treatment appropriate for the patient's need regardless of cost factors.

**3.** The program should be financed like social security with payments by employes at about the presently scheduled Medicare rate, with the federal government and employers splitting the remaining payroll cost. The self-employed would also contribute.

**The program would absorb Medicare and Medicaid. For the first time we would have equal rights to health care, regardless of income.**

**4.** The national health insurance program should contract for all medical services on a prepayment basis.

Eligible contractors would include medical and dental societies, hospitals, groups of primary physicians and multi-specialty groups. All would be paid on a per capita basis but how each contractor distributed the funds it received to individual doctors would be strictly an internal matter.

**5.** National health insurance should enhance, not contract, the freedoms of patients and doctors alike. Patients should have free choice of physician and free choice of health delivery systems.

**Physicians should not have to practice within the system if they could find patients outside it. But if they did choose to participate—and this council is convinced that the overwhelming majority would—there would be no interference whatsoever with the clinical practice of medicine.**

Solo practitioners could contract to provide services on the same per capita basis as medical societies or groups. However, doctors who accepted payment on a capitation basis or were members of groups, would be substantially free of all paper work. They could devote their attention to the prevention and treatment of illness.

**6.** The program should have as one of its principal aims improving the organization and delivery of health care. Therefore, financial assistance should be provided for planning, development and initial staffing of comprehensive health delivery systems.

***Fact Sheet Report:***

# Costs Mount, Quality Declines As Nation Faces Health Crisis

A **FACT SHEET** on "the health care crisis" documented the Executive Council endorsement of national health insurance. Following are excerpts:

For the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1969:

- The nation's spending for health reached $60.3 billion and accounted for 6.7 percent of the gross national product. Expenditures for health services and supplies came to $56.1 billion.
- Health expenditures per person—$294—were nearly 11 percent greater than in the previous year.
- Public outlays for health rose nearly 15 percent in one year and reached $22.6 billion.
- The largest single government program for health is Medicare, with outlays reaching $6.6 billion or 44 percent of all federal health outlays in 1969.
- Public assistance, primarily Medicaid, is the second largest government health program, with expenditures now totaling $4.4 billion.
- Hospital care expenditures increased 17 percent in one year and reached a total of $22.5 billion.
- Expenditures for physicians' services rose 9 percent to a total of nearly $12 billion.

**There has been more than a 15-fold increase in medical care outlays since 1929. In that year expenditures were under $4 billion and represented 3.6 percent of the gross national product. In 1950, health care expenditures took 4.6 of the GNP and in fiscal 1969 they accounted for 6.7 percent. We are first among industrial countries in the amount of money we spend for health care.**

Quality of care is very difficult to measure. However, objective standards, such as infant mortality rates and life expectancy at birth can be measured.

In 1950, the United States was sixth in infant mortality. By 1960 we had fallen to 11th place and now we are 16th.

**In 1959, we were 13th in male life expectancy. By 1965 we had dropped to 22nd place. American women do a little better. Their life expectancy only dropped from seventh to 10th place in the international ranking.**

An examination of the medical records of a sample of 430 patients admitted to 98 different hospitals in New York City indicated only 57 percent of all patients and only 31 percent of the general medical cases received "optimal" care.

***Income Tax Plan Pressed:***

# State and Local Reforms Urged To Cut Sales, Property Taxes

**TAX REFORM** at the state and local level is needed to make the systems more equitable and more effective in meeting the growing demand for more and better public services, an AFL-CIO tax expert declared.

"Most states and virtually every single large city are up against it financially," said Arnold Cantor, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. He pointed out that neither property nor sales taxes—the main revenue producers for city and state governments—is a "good measure of wealth or ability to pay."

**"Property taxes are close to 90 percent of municipal revenues," Cantor said, yet they are "very, very sluggish revenue producers" and "very poorly administered." He said that the "migration of middle- and upper-income citizens" has reduced the tax base and increased the proportion of "high-cost" citizens in the ghetto areas, who are least able to bear the increasing costs of education and other urban needs.**

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced network radio interview, Cantor said that "increasingly, the states are recognizing that they have to help their cities." He credited the reapportionment of state legislatures as a major factor in that recognition.

He said that, by and large, "states are making good efforts" to improve their tax systems, particularly through fuller use of income taxes. He said that states "have to increase their reliance on taxes that are fair and taxes that grow a little faster than economic growth generally, if they are going to keep up with their needs."

**"It is one of the happy accidents," he declared, that "the fairest taxes are also the most productive," which, he noted, "leads you right into an income tax."**

Reporters questioning Cantor were Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

***'Not the End of the Road':***

# Tax Reforms Called Short of Real Justice

*Following are excerpts from a statement on tax reform adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 18, 1970, at Bal Harbour, Fla.*

**THE TAX REFORM ACT** of 1969 has placed the federal income tax on the road to tax justice.

Almost a full year of congressional study, inquiry and deliberation—conducted in the face of Administration hostility and unprecedented counter efforts by the advocates of special interest loopholes—has produced a law which:

**1.** Removes from the federal income-tax rolls those whose incomes are below the poverty level.

**2.** Provides a measure of tax relief to the hard-working, taxpaying, moderate- and middle-income Americans who have shouldered far fore than their just share of the tax burden.

**3.** Trims, though does not eliminate, many loopholes and gimmicks in the tax structure which provide special, unfair tax bonanzas for the very wealthy.

**4.** Eliminates the 7 percent tax credit for business investment which has been a major inflationary pressure in the economy.

**5.** Puts an end to the unfair temporary surtax which did not reach tax-sheltered income.

These are all goals of the AFL-CIO.

Thus the Tax Reform Act of 1969 is an important first step toward tax justice, but it is not the end of the road. So long as wages, salaries and other forms of ordinary income are taxed in full; unearned income from stocks and other capital assets sold at a profit are half-taxed; and certain forms of income, such as interest on state and local bonds, never even appear on the tax form, tax justice has not been achieved.

**The House Ways & Means Committee has made a commitment to continue its work on tax reform and to specifically consider action on estate and gift taxes. We urge the committee to take up this important work as soon as possible. High priority should be given to the whole area of capital-gains taxation.**

In addition, we urge more far-reaching tax-reform measures. Among them are:

- Elimination of the maximum-tax provisions in the new law;
- Further cutbacks in depletion allowances;
- A strengthened minimum tax;
- Elimination of the tax exemption for interest on state and local bonds.

**MANY OF THE NEW** tax-raising devices being considered by the Administration would undo much, if not all, of the good accomplished through the Tax Reform Act. The value-added tax is a sales tax pure and simple. All of the burden falls on the consumer, and the greatest portion is shouldered by those of low and moderate incomes. Such a tax is unfair and should be rejected. We just as determinedly oppose across-the-board increases in excise taxes.

We will fight vigorously every attempt by the Administration to cut corporate taxes. We disagree completely with Treasury Sec. Kennedy's belief that there is "a high priority need" for reducing business taxes. Already business holds a favored position in the tax structure. It would be patently unfair to give business an even better tax break and we shall do everything we can to stop it.

**Moreover, tax-forgiveness devices—so-called tax incentives—as well as no-strings federal tax revenue shared with the states are in our view haphazard, costly and wasteful approaches to meeting the nation's goals. . . .**

We believe America has the resources to meet our domestic problems and help solve the financial crises facing many states and most large cities. We also believe that so long as there are injustices in the tax structure, America's ability to marshal these resources will be unnecessarily hampered.




**REFORM OF TAX SYSTEMS** at state and local levels is urged by AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, on Labor News Conference as he cites the weakness of property and sales taxes. Interviewing Cantor are Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.



**MARITIME UNIONS** reaffirmed their support for expanded world trade but warned that it "must be based on equity" so as not to destroy U.S. jobs. A resolution setting forth the stand was adopted by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trade Dept.'s executive board meeting in Florida.

# Two Key HEW Officials Hit White House Policies

Two top officials of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare voiced public dissatisfaction with Nixon Administration policies.

One resigned under what he termed "political pressure." The other told a Senate subcommittee he didn't agree with testimony that "someone else wrote for me."

Leon E. Panetta, who has been chief of HEW's civil rights office, said he turned in his resignation after reading in a newspaper story that he was going to be "dumped" because he had antagonized conservatives in Congress by his active support of school desegregation.

**Panetta, who was an aide to former Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) before coming to HEW, said he has been "particularly disturbed" by statements from White House aides and from Vice. Pres. Agnew indicating a retreat on civil rights.**

"There are those around the President," Panetta said in an obvious reference to the GOP "southern strategy" advocates, "whose principal goal is . . . to win the next election."

He wrote HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch that "such pressures have been brought to bear on my position . . . that my resignation is the inevitable result."

On the same day, Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, assistant secretary for health of HEW, testified before a Senate subcommittee on a bill by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) to double federal aid for medical research and treatment centers, and add kidney disease to existing programs for heart disease, cancer and stroke.

Before reading a key paragraph opposing any new construction of medical research facilities, Egeberg told Yarborough and other subcommittee members that he wasn't the author of the statement, leaving the clear implication that he disagreed with it and supported the added funds.

# John Baer Dies at 83, Noted Labor Cartoonist

John M. Baer, cartoonist for Labor newspaper since 1921 and former two-term congressman, died in a Washington, D.C., hospital after a short illness. He continued to sketch labor subjects for the railroad unions' newspaper until a few weeks before his death at 83.

Services were set for Feb. 21 at Joseph Gawler's Sons funeral home.

Baer was born Mar. 26, 1886, at Black Creek, Wis. He began drawing cartoons when he was 12, and after graduation from Lawrence College, moved to Fargo, N.D.; to work for the Fargo Courier-News.

Active in farm-labor politics, Baer made "chalk talks" a feature of the campaign that won him election to Congress. Sworn in for the first of two terms in 1917, he was 31, the youngest member at that time.

He continued to draw cartoons while serving in Congress. He sold his works to Scripps-Howard and Hearst newspaper syndicates. The drawings usually had a strong Populist or farmer-labor flavor, lampooning big business practices, bloated tycoons and congressmen who did their bidding.

The cartoons aroused the ire of those he lampooned. After Baer was defeated in the Harding landslide of 1920, a writer said of him "he cartooned himself into Congress and then he cartooned himself out."

He joined the staff of Labor newspaper, never ran again for office and never returned to North Dakota to stay.

**In 1931, he drew a cartoon which depicted the farmer, the worker and "honest business" saying to card-playing allies of "Big Biz" the phrase "We demand a New Deal." Baer sent a copy to Franklin D. Roosevelt, then governor of New York, who used the phrase in his campaign for President and his acceptance speech for the 1932 Democratic nomination.**

Baer and his wife were to observe their 60th wedding anniversary this year. They have three sons and several grandchildren.

## Lithographers Union Boosts Strike Benefits

New York—Increases in strike and lockout benefits for members of the Lithographers & Photoengravers have been voted by LPIU members in a secret ballot referendum. Benefits were raised from $50 a week to $60 for the first four weeks, and to $70 thereafter.

Voters also increased the ceiling on the union's emergency defense fund from $3 million to $4 million. Four other propositions were approved and two defeated.

# *Equity Termed Vital Factor in Global Trade*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. reaffirmed its commitment to expanded world trade but warned that trade expansion "must be based on equity."

The warning came in a resolution adopted at the MTD executive board's mid-winter meeting here highlighting a number of reports, studies and discussions of maritime and related problems. MTD Pres. Paul Hall told the board that continued attention to these matters is urgent and that the department will continue its efforts to keep the "pressure on."

### Resolution Presented

The trade resolution was presented by Charles Feinstein, president of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers Union and chairman of the MTD's legislative committee.

**Recounting the role of American labor in aiding the economies of other nations and passage of legislation to enlarge world trade, the resolution said there must be "a partnership in fair trade" and that America cannot be expected to shoulder the burden alone.**

The statement reviewed the statistics on imports of footwear and manufactured leather goods, toys and sporting goods, transportation equipment, textiles, electrical appliances, stone, glass and clay products and the increase in foreign-flag shipping. It added:

"Trade is a two-way street. It is unfair and dangerous for foreign nations to have 95 percent, as in the shipping industry, and the United States to have only 5 percent."

### Reciprocity Stressed

It is unfair and dangerous also, the resolution continued, "for products of low-wage, foreign-government assisted corporations to continue to be exported to the United States while, at the same time, all kinds of official and unofficial barriers are erected to keep the production of U.S. workmen out of their countries."

The board voted to work closely with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. to make possible "a sharing of information and a pooling of resources to counter the present unfair situation in foreign trade." Feinstein was instructed also to make a definitive study and recommend a course of action to the next board session.

**Maritime Trades Resolution:**

# *Federal Ban Asked On 'Lie Detectors'*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The use of lie detectors as one aspect of the "invasion of privacy in America" should be banned by federal legislation, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared.

The use of polygraphs or similar lie detecting devices "is clearly violative of constitutional rights," the department's executive board said in a resolution. It called the polygraph "an unreliable device for the measuring of truth or deception."

The resolution was based on a detailed 174-page study devoted to the use of lie detectors by industry, government and law-enforcement agencies.

**The report, "The 'Lie Detector'—Guilty Until 'Proven' Innocent," was presented to the board by Edward J. Carlough, director of organization of the Sheet Metal Workers and chairman of a special study committee created by the MTD to look into all aspects of invasion of privacy in America.**

The lie detector report is the first of a series scheduled to be produced by the MTD including studies of electronic surveillance, pre-employment tests, counseling questionnaires in schools and indiscriminate gathering and dissemination of personal information by credit bureaus, Carlough said.

In addition to its call for a flat prohibition against the use of lie detectors, the MTD board urged:

- Inclusion in all collective bargaining agreements of a clause prohibiting management from compelling, or even requesting, workers to submit to such tests either during pre-employment screening or after they are on the job.
- Use of grievance and arbitration machinery to protect workers against being compelled to submit to lie detector tests.
- Action at the state level to win passage of laws banning the use of "lie detectors" in employer-employe relations until federal legislation can be enacted in the field. Carlough said there are now a dozen states that have these laws on the books, and that's a good beginning.

**The report contains a lengthy analysis of the development of the polygraph from devices originally used only for medical purposes, and cites numerous court cases and the testimony of educators challenging the validity of the assumptions on which the "lie-detecting" process is based.**

It contains also case histories of workers who have lost their jobs either for refusing to submit to such tests or on the basis of the "conclusions" of the polygraph operators that they were not telling the truth.

All of these factors, the study concluded, are "cause for alarm." It urged a total ban of the devices, even in "so-called national security cases."

# Convention Resolutions Considered by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council acted on 32 resolutions referred to it by the last convention of the federation, concurring with the general objectives of a half dozen and reaffirming previous AFL-CIO policy in other areas.

Following closely the recommendations of a council committee of Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge and David Sullivan, the council rejected 13 resolutions, held for further study seven others, referred to other departments three additional matters and deemed no action was necessary on another.

It reaffirmed the position of the 1967 convention in dealing with a proposal on safeguarding private health, welfare and pension plans via federal legislation. This resolution dealt with fiduciary responsibility, funding, vesting and reinsurance of pension plans and was adopted, the committee noted, after a "painstaking and detailed study" by a special committee of the council.

No new facts have been developed since the adoption of the 1967 resolution "that would indicate any significant change in the consensus of views of affiliated unions, the committee said, recommending that the issue be kept under continuing review.

**The council concurred in general terms with a resolution on picket lines after approving substitute language declaring that affiliates which secure contractual clauses protecting members who honor lawful picket lines are to be commended. It approved with amendments another resolution urging affiliates and their members to patronize unionized banks in both personal and organizational terms.**

The council concurred in the creation of the John J. Grogan Memorial Fund and recommended that "an appropriate contribution be made by the AFL-CIO" to honor the late council member and president of the Shipbuilders.

Proposals to encourage greater teenage participation in COPE, to study labor participation in the upcoming U.S. bicentennial and to urge use of organized dental laboratories were among the resolutions receiving general concurrence.

The use of civil defense personnel during labor disputes was one of the matters held over for further study and investigation.

## *$1 Strike Fund Rate Voted by Machinists*

**The Machinists announced that members voted by a 3-1 margin in a national secret-ballot referendum to raise their own payments into the strike fund from 50 cents a month to $1 a month.**

**Sec.-Treas. Eugene D. Glover said the vote in 1,571 local unions was 69,246 yes, 24,790 no. Increased per capita payments go into effect for the month of April to help overcome a strike fund deficit and pave the way for higher benefits.**

**Strike benefit payments will rise next October from $25 a week to $40. New members can qualify after three months, instead of the present six.**

**IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith said the vote is a demonstration of the "determination, unity and understanding of our membership."**

*Labor Tells Congress:*

# Federal Standards Vital to Jobless Aid

Steady deterioration of the nation's federal-state unemployment system can only be halted by the adoption of strong federal standards, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The "federal partner," the federation added, must also assume a greater role in the system by extending it to cover workers who now have no income protection for lost jobs.

The testimony was given to the Senate Finance Committee by Clinton M. Fair, an AFL-CIO legislative representative, on behalf of Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. Fair was accompanied by James O'Brien, an assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

The Senate committee is holding hearings on a bill passed by the House in November that would extend unemployment insurance coverage to 4.5 million additional workers.

**The measure also provides for an extended period of jobless benefits during periods of high unemployment by raising the payroll tax slightly and increasing the taxable wage base.**

Fair described the House bill as a "meritorious effort to improve the system, but still lacking the most essential ingredient—minimum federal standards."

He noted that when the issue of federal benefit standards received congressional attention in 1965, lawmakers were assured by opponents of such standards that states would improve their benefit structures under unemployment insurance laws.

But between that time and the end of 1969, he pointed out, the number of states paying a maximum weekly benefit of 50 percent or more of the statewide average weekly wage—a goal of the Administration — was increased by only four states to total 20.

**He reiterated the AFL-CIO's call for the establishment of a minimum federal benefit standard that would assure jobless workers a weekly benefit equal to at least two-thirds of their lost pay during periods of unemployment.**

The federation further urged amendments to the House bill to include a benefit standard on duration of jobless benefits, a $6,000 taxable wage base and a "completely federal" program of benefits for long-term unemployed.

The AFL-CIO said the House bill's extension of unemployment insurance benefits to cover additional workers should be strengthened to include all farm workers, domestic workers and public employes.

The additional coverage under the House bill would apply mainly to some employes of non-profit institutions, workers in small establishments and those in agricultural processing plants.

Extending coverage to all public employes, Fair said, would be in conformity with the federal government's provision of compensation protection for its employes.

As for extending coverage to farm and domestic workers, he emphasized, "Their need for unemployment insurance protection is, in many cases, greater than the need of other working people."

# Crafts to Act On Problems In Construction

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. is working on a program to strengthen the competitive position of union contractors and skilled union craftsmen.

The program will be drafted by presidents of nine affiliated unions in the department, said BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty.

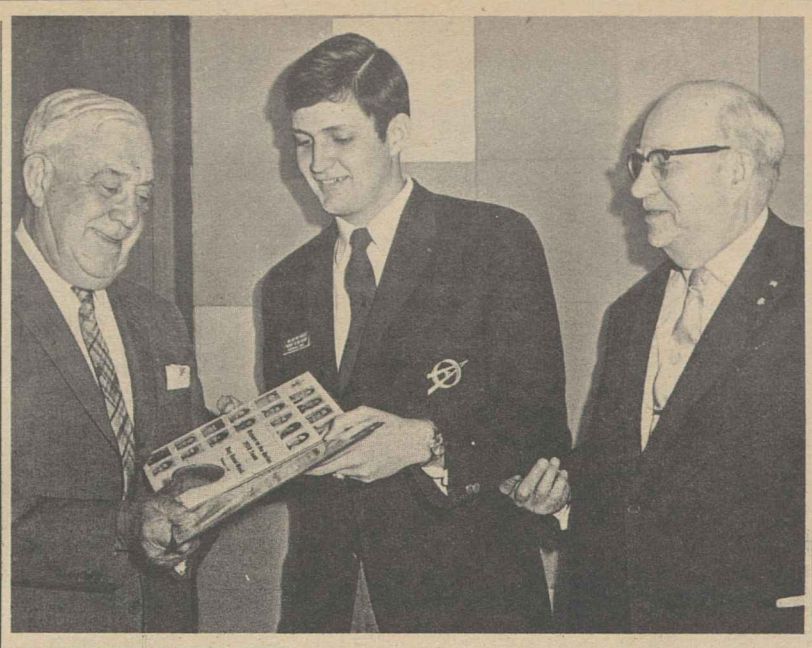
Members of the "summit committee" are Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers; Charles H. Pillard, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters; S. Frank Raftery, Painters; Edward F. Carlough, Sheet Metal Workers; Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Peter Fosco, Laborers; R. Wayne Williams, Elevator Constructors, and John H. Lyons, Iron Workers. Haggerty will serve as chairman.

The committee was established by the 17 union presidents of the building trades department.

**It was set up after the presidents met with representatives of the National Constructors Association, who asked for joint action by the unions and union contractors in tackling situations affecting the construction industry.**

Topics included in the program will be seasonality, scheduling of work by contractors, adequate supply of skilled manpower, work stoppages and productivity.

The BCTD and the NCA have agreed to meet again within 60 days.



**SCOUTING REPORT**—including an expression of thanks to the AFL-CIO and its affiliates for support and assistance to the Boy Scouts of America—is presented to the federation by Explorer Scout William Von Forrest. Accepting the report are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph Keenan, left, and Richard Walsh. Explorer Scout Von Forrest is the son of a United Transportation Union member from Pocatello, Idaho.

# *Nationwide Contract Signed With Schrafft's*

Cincinnati—The Hotel & Restaurant Employes capped a five-year organizing drive by winning a national agreement covering all directly-operated food, beverage, hotel and motel operations of Schrafft's, Inc. outside the Greater New York area.

The new pact extends union contract coverage for an additional 3,000 union employment positions. Not included are operations in New York, where Restaurant Local 11 of the same international union has a separate agreement for 5,000 Schrafft's employes.

Affected by the settlement are Schrafft locations in Bal Harbour and Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Newark, Del.; Philadelphia, Jenkintown and Monroeville, Pa.; Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y.; Providence, R.I.; Troy, Mich., and Atlanta, Ga.

**Employes at other locations will be affected by the new compact after all state and federal legal requirements have been met, the union said.**

The agreement was signed at Fort Lauderdale by union Pres. Ed S. Miller and Vice Pres. Raymond J. Markey of the Frank G. Shattuck Co., parent company of Schrafft's.

Miller also announced the successful completion of negotiations on a contract covering 800 employes of the new Regency Hyatt House in Atlanta. The contract with Local 151 provides gains in wages, hours and working conditions, and a new health and welfare program, all effective Feb. 1.

The union won a National Labor Relations Board election at the Atlanta establishment nearly 18 months ago. Management challenged the result without success and finally agreed to contract terms after local union committees and the international union organizing staff consolidated the election victory.

Miller predicted that the agreement should spur the organization of additional hotel, restaurant, cafeteria and tavern workers in the Atlanta area.

# Morse Named Arbitrator for Cloak Industry

David A. Morse has been chosen impartial chairman of the New York cloakmaking industry, to arbitrate disputes under a contract covering 40,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Union and industry leaders offered the post to Morse shortly after he announced his resignation as director-general of the International Labor Organization, effective May 31. Morse served in the ILO post for nearly 22 years and is a former under secretary of labor and National Labor Relations Board counsel.

**He will succeed Arthur J. Goldberg, former Supreme Court justice and ambassador to the United Nations. Goldberg who held the post since mid-1968, has resigned because of the pressures of other obligations.**

The post of impartial chairman was established in 1910 under the "protocol of peace" which ended a historic 10-week strike by New York cloakmakers. It was first held by Louis Brandeis, later to become a Supreme Court justice, and subsequently by a series of prominent public figures.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg predicted that Morse will carry on "the noble tradition" of his predecessors. And Henoch Mendelsund, manager of the ILG's Cloak Joint Board, said Morse's background and proven ability "ensure that he will make a most meaningful contribution toward preserving and strengthening peaceful relations in our industry."

Top officials of trade associations representing coat and suit employers joined in the selection.

# Union Bargainers Weigh Westinghouse Proposal

*(Continued from Page 1)*

and Westinghouse management have been negotiating since September. No major progress toward settlement was made while the GE strike continued, but the pace stepped up after the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and other unions voted to accept the GE contract proposal.

The value of the GE package of benefits was put at $1.05 an hour over the 40-month term of new contracts. It contained 53 cents more an hour in direct wages, 7 cents for pension improvements, 4 cents for skilled trades classifications, 12.8 cents in insurance and vacation improvements, paid days off, hospitalization and other gains.

**Added Money**

Union economists added 7 cents for the "snowball" effect on costs of such benefits as vacation pay.

The Coordinated Bargaining Committee at GE reported this week that "GE is just about wrapped up" as to contract ratifications.

The Machinists said all except three small IAM locals have settled their contract differences with GE and have reported for work at reopened plants. The three are at Bloomington, Ill., York, Pa., and Houston, Tex.

At the Evendale, O., jet engine plant, the CBC said all units but the Plant Guards have ratified the GE offer. The guards continued to work without a contract.

Machinists Lodge 1669 in Utica, N.Y., turned down the proposed contract originally but later voted 790-93 to return to work.

**Most of the local IAM settlements were reached when GE management agreed to a uniform callback date and agreed to drop all disciplinary charges against strikers.**

Only two unions, the IUE and the United Electrical Workers, negotiate national pacts with GE. After they settled, several smaller unions continued picketing while they pursued a settlement of local issues.

# Council Cites Two Who Died In Colombia

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Two union men who lost their lives in Colombia on a union-to-union mission were on a final assignment in careers devoted to the betterment of mankind, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement.

The council expressed sympathy to the families of the late B. R. Ramey, secretary-treasurer of Pasadena, Tex., Local 4-367 and Al Chandler, secretary-treasurer of Long Beach, Calif., Local 1-128, both of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. They were on assignment for the Dept. of State on recommendation of their union, visiting union members when they were killed in a traffic accident Jan. 26 near Baranquilla.

A resolution said the two "outstanding leaders of the OCAW gave their lives in service to their union, their country and the cause of world-wide democratic trade unionism."



**ADOPTION OF PLANS** for a national conference on occupational health and safety this coming fall and discussions of legislative programs highlighted sessions of the executive council of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Bal Harbour, Fla.

School Segregation Issue:

# Dixie Senators Win On Civil Rights Test

With both sides claiming the blessings of the White House, the Senate adopted a Mississippi senator's proposal aimed at reducing federal pressure to desegregate southern schools which had originally been segregated by state and local laws.

Its sponsor, Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), termed the 56-36 vote "a turning point." It was the first victory in many years for Southern senators on a civil rights issue. Earlier, a substitute intended to defang the Stennis amendment narrowly lost, 48-46.

**At issue was whether the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare should continue to make the distinction the federal courts have made between school segregation stemming from unconstitutional laws and de facto segregation resulting from residential patterns of predominantly black or white neighborhoods.**

HEW guidelines, backed up by the power to withhold federal funds, have been aimed at segregation by law—primarily in the South but also including some gerrymandered school districts in the North, where boundaries have been drawn along racial lines.

**Stennis Amendment**

The Stennis amendment would require all sections of the nation to be treated alike in HEW desegregation guidelines—in itself a noncontroversial statement. But it includes the key phrase, "without regard to the origin or cause of such segregation."

The narrowly-defeated substitute, proposed by Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott (Pa.), stated that federal guidelines would be applied uniformly "in dealing with unconstitutional conditions of segregation."

Ironically, it was the votes of a few liberals sensitive to charges of "hypocrisy" by northerners which tipped the scales against the Scott substitute and for the Stennis amendment. Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) was the first to ally himself with Stennis, and Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield voted with him on the two issues.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights strongly opposed the Stennis amendment, warning that it could "cripple enforcement" of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which bars federal funds from discriminatory programs.

The White House position appeared to shift from day-to-day, starting with an implication that Pres. Nixon approved the goals of the Stennis proposal and ending with a letter from Bryce Harlow, counselor to the President, saying that the Administration "preferred" the Scott amendment but "other approaches" would be acceptable as well and noting that the President had indicated "support of the concept" of the Stennis amendment.

**As a result, Scott was unable to carry a majority of Republicans with him—either in support of his substitute or in opposition to the Stennis amendment.**

The Scott susbstitute was supported by 28 Democrats and 18 Republicans; it was opposed by 26 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

Voting for the Stennis amendment were 29 Democrats and 27 Republicans; opposed were 24 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

While the Senate continued its debate on the basic aid to education bill, the House tackled once more the appropriations bill carrying funds for current education programs, health research and other activities of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept. and several independent agencies.

**Nixon Vetoed**

The bill was vetoed by the President as too costly. He followed through with a "compromise" proposal for a $449 million increase for various programs as compared with the $1.3 billion increase in the vetoed bill.

The House Appropriations Committee boosted the amount an additional $365 million—but made the added increase virtually meaningless by proposing a change in the law to permit the President not to spend the money.

It also added two anti-civil rights provisions aimed at legalizing "freedom of choice" plans aimed at evading desegregation.

**In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said labor was "dismayed" with the attempt to undercut desegregation of schools set up on racial grounds.**

At the prodding of House Democratic leaders, the House Rules Committee refused to grant a special rule that would allow the optional spending authority—a change in legislation—to be considered as part of the appropriations bill.

**Another Veto Threatened**

From the White House view, this changed the whole ball game. Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch said the provision enabling funds to be held back was "critical" to the bill and he strongly hinted that it would be vetoed without such a provision, unless the amount of money was sharply cut back.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House was engaged in debating:

- A labor-supported proposal to add another $80 million to the bill.
- Labor-opposed proposals to cut the amount of education and health funds.
- Labor-supported proposals to uphold the right of the government to act against unconstitutional segregation.

# 1970 Census Opens Jobs for Older Persons

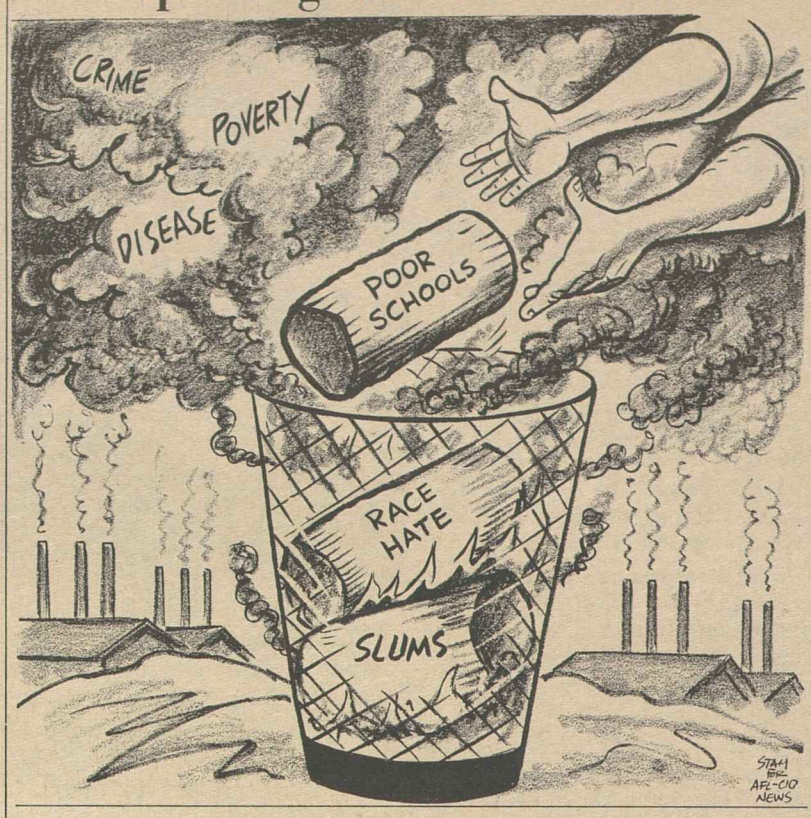
The 1970 Census, beginning Apr. 1, offers a "unique employment opportunity for older persons," according to the Administration on Aging in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Its commissioner, John B. Martin, wants older persons to know that the Census Bureau has established no age limit for hiring the 160,000 enumerators it will need.

Qualifications for enumerators are that they be a U.S. citizen, be physically fit to carry out their duties, pass an examination, be able to work the necessary hours and attend training sessions, and not be receiving pensions as retired federal employes or military officers.

Martin urges older citizens to check their newspapers, radio and television for publicity that will accompany the opening of local census offices and the hiring of enumerators.

## Speaking of Pollution . . .




# *Court Deadline Near In Shopcraft Talks*

A new court deadline approached in the railroad bargaining dispute involving 48,000 shopcraft workers as negotiations in Florida produced no signs of progress toward a settlement.

The talks between the nation's railroads and four unions—Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—sought to resolve a work rule problem that has held up a settlement.

**The Labor Dept., which had intervened in the negotiations, shifted them from Washington to Florida since the presidents of the unions were there for meetings of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and federation departments.**

Judge John J. Sirica of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia set Friday, Feb. 20, for hearings on restraining orders he has issued in the dispute. The orders are to expire Feb. 21.

**Orders Issued**

He restrained the carriers from closing down all major railroads and locking out employes in retaliation for the unions' strike on a single railroad, the Union Pacific, and he restrained the strike itself.

The controversial work rule would permit limited crossings of craft lines to perform "incidental" work at certain repair-work locations.

This was believed to be the reason that members of the Sheet Metal Workers voted to reject a settlement, worked out in earlier negotiations, which also called for a wage increase of 68 cents an hour over two years.

**Although members of the other three unions voted approval, it had been agreed earlier that all four must accept the pact to make it effective.**

The unions have been free to strike since Dec. 3 under terms of the Railway Labor Act. However, they have consistently maintained that they would strike only one or a few railroads to avoid a national emergency.

Negotiations in a second dispute, involving 18 unions and railroad managements, also were held here without any reports of progress.

**This dispute focuses on proposals by the unions for improvements in health, accident and life insurance programs, and the carriers counter-demands that the workers pay a share of the costs of programs, now financed by management.**

Under the procedures of the Railway Labor Act the unions will be free to strike on Mar. 2 unless the White House intervenes to appoint an emergency board to study the dispute and make recommendations.

# Employer-Paid Pension Plans Show Increase

An increasing percentage of private pension programs are noncontributory, multi-employer and vested, according to a government study.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics took a look at the provisions of 17,400 private pension plans filed with the Labor Dept., covering some 19.5 million workers.

It compared their provisions with those of the 16,000 plans filed in 1962, which covered 15.8 million workers.

In 1962, 75 percent of the workers were covered by noncontributory plans—where the full cost was borne by the employer.

Last year, the percentage was up to 80 percent.

**Plans with vesting provisions —which give workers permanent pension rights after a specified number of years of employment —increased from 59 percent in 1962 to 76 percent in 1969, the BLS said.**

The 1969 data showed that 87 percent of workers covered by single-employer plans had vesting rights, compared to 51 percent of workers in multi-employer plans.

The percentage of workers covered by multi-employer pension plans increased from 25 percent in 1962 to 30 percent last year.

Only plans covering 25 or more workers were considered in the BLS survey. The bureau commented that the growth in the number of workers covered by private pension plans during the seven-year period is primarily the result of higher employment in firms with pension plans, rather than to the adoption of new plans.

2-21-70

# Council Scores NLRB Appointment, Urges Close Scrutiny by Senate

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called upon the Senate to "closely scrutinize" the qualifications of the new nominee to the National Labor Relations Board to determine if he can administer labor law "fairly and impartially."

The council issued its statement after Pres. Nixon announced the nomination of Edward B. Miller, 47, of Chicago, a management attorney, to be an NLRB member. He would replace Sam Zagoria, a former assistant to Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.). Nixon chose not to appoint Zagoria to a new term.

**The White House also said that if Miller is confirmed, he would then be named NLRB chairman, to succeed Frank W. McCulloch, whose term expires in August.**

Miller is a partner in the law firm of Pope & Ballard in Chicago, which specializes in representing employers in labor-management negotiation. He told newsmen that he has never represented a union but enjoys the respect of labor leaders.

Miller has served as an employer member of the Governor's Commission on Collective Bargaining for Public Employes in Illinois. He has represented the Symphony Association in bargaining with the Musicians, and the Movers' Association in negotiations with the unaffiliated Teamsters.

The Executive Council pointed out that the NLRB is a semi-judicial agency and said its members should ideally be labor relations specialists with a neutral background — "not protagonists of either the employer or union viewpoint."

The statement noted that Democratic Presidents have usually appointed labor relations specialists but "none has ever appointed either a union or an employer lawyer."

But Pres. Eisenhower departed "from this sound practice," the council recalled, by appointing to the NLRB or as its general counsel a number of employer lawyers who were "all-out advocates" of the employer view and after brief NLRB service returned to representing employers.

**Warning that the present Administration "evidently proposes to repeat this pattern," the council declared that Congress "should not permit it."**

"As a needed safeguard for the future," the council said, "Congress should amend the National Labor Relations Act to forbid any member or general counsel to practice before the board for five years after leaving it."

Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summed up labor's opposition to Miller's nomination in this way, "The job is not a place for a corporation attorney, any more than it is for a labor attorney."

# Pressing Economic Needs Dominate Council Sessions


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## Real Wages Down For 12th Month

The buying power of workers' paychecks remained below year-ago levels for the 12th consecutive month in January as prices continued to soar higher, the Labor Dept. reported.

A rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in living costs sent the Consumer Price Index to 131.8. That means goods and services valued at $100 in 1957-59 cost $131.80 in January.

The index as a whole was 6.2 percent above its level for January 1969. It was the sharpest 12-month advance in prices since the 12-month period ending in November 1951, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

**On the earnings side, the government said gross average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers dropped 81 cents between December and January to $116.81.**

The decline was attributed to a half-hour reduction in the average workweek, which more than offset a 2-cent gain in average hourly pay. Adjusted for price increases, gross weekly earnings were down 1.1 percent over the month and two-tenths of 1 percent over the year.

Weekly take-home pay levels were higher in January, BLS said, but this was due to a reduction of the income tax surcharge from 10 to 5 percent at the beginning of the year.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay increased 22 cents to $102.52. For the worker with no dependents, the increase was 78 cents to $93.95.

But the tax relief was not enough to prevent the fourth consecutive month of "erosion" in

*(Continued on Page 12)*



**FRANK EXCHANGE** of views marked meeting of Labor Sec. George P. Shultz with AFL-CIO Executive Council. Here he listens to Federation Pres. George Meany express concern over rising unemployment.

*New Approach Sought:*

## Nixon Welfare Plan Called 'Inadequate'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for a "bold new approach" to public welfare so that needy families "can live in decency."

The federation's Executive Council took a critical look at the Nixon Administration's welfare reform proposal, crediting it for good intentions but faulting it for proposing "grossly inadequate" benefits and "unacceptable" features that would subject the poor to exploitation and leave them mired in poverty.

Under the Administration's proposals, now being considered by the House Ways & Means Committee, a family of four with no wage earner would receive a federal payment of $1,600 a year and be eligible for food stamps. States would have the option of supplementing the federal payment.

**Families with very low earnings would be able to keep the first $720 a year of earned income without reduction of benefits. Thereafter, the federal payment would be reduced 50 cents for each dollar earned. Able-bodied adults, including mothers of school-age children, would be required to take jobs or job training as determined by the Labor Dept.**

This would replace the present AFDC program—Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Persons without minor children would be eligible for assistance only if they were old, blind or disabled. In those cases, the federal benefit would be $90 a month.

The Executive Council statement stressed the need for a fully federal welfare program, "with adequate payments" based solely on need. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

It said the proposed payment level of the Administration plan would provide higher payments to less than 20 percent of families now receiving AFDC benefits. "Moreover," the council noted, "since it fails to provide for periodic updating, payments might be held at present sub-poverty levels indefinitely while living costs continued to climb."

**As for mandatory work and training programs for welfare recipients, the council said: "People cannot be forced into jobs that do not exist. They can't**

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## Westinghouse Deadlock Spurs Stepped-Up Talks

Pittsburgh—Union negotiators intensified their efforts to reach contract agreement with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and to resolve a deadlock over terms of nine pacts covering some 104,000 workers.

Unions in the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee prepared to continue negotiations over the weekend in an effort to bring the Westinghouse offer up to parity with the strike-settling agreement with the General Electric Co.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing 40,000 Westinghouse workers, earlier turned down a company offer and set 12:01 a.m., Mar. 2, as the deadline for reaching agreement. Other unions in the CBC took similar action but continued meeting with management to head off a walkout.

The major unsettled issue is retroactivity to Nov. 9, the date that union contracts were due to expire. The date was extended on a week-to-week basis, but the nation's second largest electrical goods maker has offered retroactivity of wages and other economic terms only to

*(Continued on Page 10)*

## *Decisive Changes In Policy Urged*

**By Saul Miller**

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Decisive and substantial changes in national economic policy with particular attention to world trade, along with a bold new approach to public welfare, are needed in the next few years to keep America on the progressive road.

This theme, coupled with a carefully documented case for substantial gains at the bargaining table for American workers in 1970, highlighted the mid-winter sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here at the Americana Hotel.

**The council spelled out its views in dozens of statements and in reports prepared by standing committees. A session of the COPE Administrative Committee was dedicated to the critical need for major efforts in registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns and to other political activities in the 1970 elections.**

The stakes are the survival of liberal and progressive voices in Congress, the committee emphasized. **(Story, Page 4.)**

The inflation question was placed directly before the council by Pres. Nixon in a letter read to the body by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and expanded on later at a press conference held by the labor secretary.

Shultz said that, before he came to the council meeting, Pres. Nixon had told him to tell the leaders of organized labor that he would be an "activist" president and take strong measures if unemployment rises sharply.

The secretary commented, in reply to questions, that the economy is cooling off but there is no prospect of a steep rise in unemployment.

His reception by the council was courteous and friendly although there were matters of disagreement, Shultz noted, including the so-called Philadelphia Plan for hiring minority group workers on construction projects.

Shultz indicated he preferred area-wide voluntary agreements similar to those reached in Chicago and Pittsburgh but believes that the government presence is desirable and useful in the equal employment opportunity area.

The council's analysis of the state of the national economy stressed the need for change and the use of selective measures aimed at restraining specific causes of inflationary pressures.

The key element, it said, is a reduction of price pressures "without a growing army of unemployed." **(Story, Page 2.)**

**At press conferences held to announce council actions, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed fear of an increase in unemployment in the coming year and noted that workers can no longer make the sacrifice of holding back on what they are honestly entitled to in terms of wage increases as living costs soar.**

The council took special note also of Nixon's policies on welfare reform. "Despite some small improvements, we cannot support the Administration's welfare proposal," the council said. The statement warned that it would leave most recipients still in poverty "and could force many of them into dead-end jobs paying substandard wages." **(Story, this page.)**

The council also:

- Urged the Senate to approve a bipartisan proposal to extend the 1965 Voting Rights Act as "vital" to prevent disfranchisement of southern Negroes. It said the House-passed Administration bill weakening the law would be "a disaster to the cause of civil

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## New Directions Asked In U.S. Trade Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A substantial change in U.S. policy is needed for the orderly expansion of world trade on a reciprocal basis, the AFL-CIO Executive Council was told.

A 40-page report from its Economic Policy Committee declared that U.S. government policy has failed to face up to new developments in world trade and that present policy is "more applicable to the world of the late 1940s, and 1950s, than the 1970s."

The U.S. position in world trade has deteriorated with harsh effects on workers and their communities because of new developments in the postwar years that "accelerated in the 1960s." These include the spread of managed national economies, with direct and indirect government barriers to imports and aid to exports; the internationalization of technology; the skyrocketing rise of investments by U.S. companies in foreign subsidiaries; the spread of U.S.-based multi-national corporations.

**Therefore a "thorough revision of U.S. government posture and policy is required to meet present realities in world markets," the study said.**

In every year since 1894 the United States has had an excess of exports over imports. But by 1968 and 1969 the surplus of merchandise exports over imports almost disappeared.

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Council Elects Frank Raftery Vice President

Bal Harbour, Fla.—S. Frank Raftery, 51, president of the 200,000-member Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades, was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council here and a vice president of the federation.

Raftery fills the vacancy on the council caused by the death of Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen.

The new council member studied labor relations at St. Louis University in the city where he was born, and served as a business agent, organizer and general representative. He was elected president of the Painters in 1965.

He is a vice president of the Building & Construction Trades and Metal Trades departments and serves on the executive board of the Industrial Union and Maritime Trades departments. He serves as a trustee of the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust and is on the labor committee on national policy of the National Planning Association. He serves also on a number of apprenticeship and trade advisory committees and research groups.

## Federation Hails Barbers Week

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Union members can honor "a fine AFL-CIO affiliate" by helping observe National Barbers Week, beginning July 12, the Executive Council said.

Its statement emphasized that the Barbers "have long been a leading supporter of the union label and the union shopcard program of the AFL-CIO."



**NEW MEMBER** is welcomed to the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, right, is congratulated by two of his fellow AFL-CIO vice presidents, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, left, and Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America.

# *NATO Cutback Bid Seen Threat to Peace*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO warned that a "drastic cut in American troop strength in Europe at the present time" would be a "grave threat to the security of the United States, the freedom of Europe and the peace of the world."

The federation's Executive Council unanimously adopted a statement expressing strong opposition to a resolution proposed by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) calling for a speedy and major withdrawal of American forces from Europe.

**Tracing the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 20 years ago to block Soviet control of all Europe, the council, acting on the recommendation of the Committee on International Affairs, described the "assumptions underlying the Mansfield resolution as unrealistic and fallacious."**

Its initial fallacy is that the Soviet Union "no longer harbors expansionist designs in Europe." Unfortunately, said the council, all available evidence "points to the contrary." Secondly, the belief that the Mansfield approach would lessen tension in Europe is in error and a unilateral move such as removing troops would have the opposite effect.

A third fallacy, the statement said, is that U.S. forces could be easily replaced by European forces. In effect, what would happen would be the interpretation of such a cutback as a return to isolationism which would encourage and facilitate the step-up of Soviet pressure and blackmail tactics.

The final fallacy is that improved transport facilities would enable American combat units to return speedily to Europe. This argument completely underrates the danger of planes being intercepted and landing areas destroyed.

**American commitments to Europe go beyond NATO, the council pointed out, noting the moral responsibility the United States assumed under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.**

It noted also that compared with 1962 there are today "almost 100,000 fewer U.S. soldiers in Europe" and that "any further major reduction would weaken our military presence to such an extent that the credibility of our commitment might be seriously questioned."

The council called on the Administration to maintain an adequate level of U.S. troop strength in Europe "as long as the Soviet threat persists and an agreement on a reciprocal and balanced troops withdrawal has not been concluded with the USSR."

# Military Aid Held Vital To Israel's Self-Defense

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The United States should provide Israel "planes and other military supplies she urgently needs for self-defense and survival," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The vital national interests of the United States and the best hopes for world peace depend on such action by the United States "in view of the escalation of Soviet and French arms shipments to Egypt and other belligerent Arab regimes," the council said in a unanimously adopted resolution.

Despite the courage and capacities of the Israeli fighting forces, the council asserted, they are at a "tremendous disadvantage" because of the heavy military imbalance in the Middle East, estimated to be a ratio of four to one in favor of the Arab nations.

**"Only the correction of this imbalance can prevent another war in the Middle East which might lead to a nuclear world conflagration," the council warned.**

Reviewing the so-called big four preliminary talks and proposals, the council said that neither the Soviet Union nor France are qualified to play the "role of peacemakers." The bitter fruit of the proposed talks has been to mask Soviet rearmament of Egypt, an increase in terrorism and "further Arab-Israeli armed confrontation instead of negotiation."

For the United States to persist "in its futile quest for joint efforts with the USSR to achieve an equitable and durable settlement in the Middle East," actually hurts the cause of peace, the council said. Our government would be "well advised to seek alternative measures for promoting peace in the Middle East, the statement said, urging that world opinion be rallied to have both sides "honor fully the cease-fire arrangements they accepted in June 1967."

**The United States has a "vital political as well as moral interest in helping Israel preserve her nationhood," the council warned.**

"We must never forget that the very forces which preach and seek the destruction of Israel are the ones who are actively engaged in seeking to drive U.S. influence and all American interests out of the Middle East and subjecting this entire pivotal area to Soviet domination."

## Edith Green Loses Bid for Committee

Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) has been rebuffed in her bid to bypass the House Education & Labor Committee and have herself named chairman of a new Select Committee on Education to "oversee" the administration of federal education programs.

Mrs. Green has frequently been allied with House Republicans on education issues, backing "no strings" grants to states in contrast to having funds earmarked for specific programs. Her bid for a new committee had Republican support but was strongly opposed by Democratic members of the Education & Labor Committee and by the AFL-CIO.

By an 8-7 vote, the House Rules Committee put off action on her resolution to set up a select committee—in effect pigeonholing it.

## TWUA Wins Fight For Jobs, Back Pay

Elkin, N. C.—A four-year battle was won here by the Textile Workers Union of America when Chatham Manufacturing Co. paid $223,912 to 34 former employes illegally fired for union activities.

At the direction of the National Labor Relations Board, the firm rehired 17 of the involved workers in 1969 and it has offered reinstatement to the remaining 17. The illegal discharges occurred in 1966 and 1967.

The highest single award went to Hazel Gaither who was among the first fired. She received $16,650.

*Unemployment Mounts:*

# Labor Urges Action To Bolster Economy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"A decisive change in national economic policy" is needed to slow the rise in prices "without a growing army of unemployed," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The council charged that the Administration's policy of "severe economic restraint" isn't working.

Tight money and high interest rates have had a "devastating impact on homebuilding" but haven't halted the inflationary expansion of business investment in new plants and machines, the council noted.

**"Skyrocketing interest rates . . . in the guise of fighting inflation" have themselves been a major cause of higher prices.**

And after more than a year of the Administration's economic medicine, "America is now confronted by both an economic slump and rapidly rising prices." **(Excerpts from statement, Page 6.)**

The council cited the mounting evidence of an economic downturn—higher unemployment, cuts in working hours and weekly earnings, a lack of sufficient job opportunities for a growing labor force.

### Warning Sounded

It warned that the impact of rising unemployment falls hardest on the least skilled, the most recently hired and young people.

"The government's programs to encourage employment of the hard-core jobless, especially minority-group workers, are being undermined and threatened with destruction," the council stressed.

**A change in policy is needed "without delay," it declared. "Selective measures, aimed at restraining the specific causes of inflationary pressures, should be adopted. Homebuilding—particularly low- and middle-income housing — should be provided with immediate federal assistance."**

Among specific measures, the Executive Council urged:

- Direct restraints by the Federal Reserve System on inflationary business loans for new plant and equipment.
- Federal curbs on business mergers which are concentrating economic power in "a narrowing group of giant companies and banks."
- A congressional review of monetary machinery and policies "to achieve much-needed reform."
- Practical, selective steps to hold down sharply rising costs of physician fees, hospital charges, auto and property insurance and housing costs.

**The council stressed the need for "immediate assistance" to homebuilding, warning that high interest and mortgage rates have put decent housing "out of the reach of even middle-income working people" as well as intensifying the serious shortage of low-income housing.**

To meet this crisis, the council said:

"The federal government should provide direct loans for the creation of low- and moderate-income housing.

"Congress should direct the Federal Reserve to buy up to $5 billion of government-guaranteed housing obligations.

"A portion of the GI Life Insurance Fund should be earmarked for veterans' mortgage loans at reasonable interest rates.

"Congress should require that a portion of bank trust accounts, including pension funds, should be invested in government-guaranteed mortgages to qualify for tax exemption."

The council reiterated the AFL-CIO's position that, if the President determines that controls are necessary, labor will cooperate "so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries."

# New Directions Sought For U.S. Trade Policy

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Foreign trade, the study noted, accounts for only a small portion of the total U.S. economy with exports accounting for about 3.5 to 4.5 percent of the gross national product and imports accounting "for a roughly similar percent of total national production." Exports and imports are important to specific industries and product lines.

After a thorough and documented review of changing trade patterns and trends, the study concludes that "old textbook theories about international trade have become increasingly obsolete." It noted that attempts to explain deterioration of the U.S. trade balance in terms of differences in hourly wage rates or overall labor costs between the United States and other countries are not always complete, that buyers do not purchase wage rates, they buy products at a price and that can be importantly affected by profit margins, costs of raw materials and energy as well as the cost of labor per unit.

Product design, the study pointed out, is "of great importance in the export and import of many items. Other non-price, competitive factors in world trade include patent and licensing arrangements and the servicing of foreign-purchased equipment."

**The choice in revising trade policy, the study stressed, is not free trade vs. protectionism but an effort to face up to the need to move ahead with an orderly expansion of world trade as a two-way street and the development of realistic policies to deal with foreign investment of U.S. firms and multi-national corporations.**

A battery of policies and mechanisms is needed "to make it possible to get at the varied causes of the specific problems that affect different groups of workers in different industries. Different groups of workers are adversely affected by differing sets of trade problems and require different combinations of remedies."

The study added that "each affiliated union, expert in the conditions of workers in its jurisdiction, should press for the specific policies and mechanisms it wishes to apply—while the AFL-CIO seeks adoption of the needed battery of policies and mechanisms to handle varying and differing sets of problems."

# Council Stresses Nation's Basic Needs

## *Spells Out Program To Renew Progress*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

rights." **(Story, this page.)**

● Called for "immediate, effective controls" of fees charged by doctors and nursing homes under Medicare and Medicaid. A Senate staff report cited price-gouging by doctors to the point where the programs are in "serious financial trouble." **(Story, Page 5.)**

● Declared that federal employes are entitled to a promised comparability pay raise and said the AFL-CIO will "fight vigorously" to see that they get it. The Administration has proposed delaying an already overdue comparability increase until 1971 so that its proposed budget will show a surplus. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Asked "major improvements" in social security benefits, with a contribution from the federal government in addition to worker and employer payments. **(Story, Page 5.)**

**On foreign trade, an extensive report from the federation's Economic Policy Committee declared the United States has failed to face up to new developments in world trade. It said new, modern policies are needed to make trade a two-way street without causing injury and harm to American communities and their workers. (Story, Page 1.)**

In the area of international affairs, the council also:

● Warned that a drastic cut in American troop strength in Europe would present a "grave threat to the security of the United States, the freedom of Europe and the peace of the world." It said the assumptions underlying a resolution by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) calling for a pullout from Europe are "unrealistic and fallacious." **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Expressed "deep concern" over continuing cuts in U.S. foreign aid funds, warning that "our nation's prosperity cannot have a lasting foundation in a world plagued by massive poverty." **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Backed a call for emergency aid to the people of Nigeria with a $5,000 contribution and pledged to cooperate with Nigeria's free trade union movement in rehabilitation programs. **(Story, Page 4.)**

**● Called on the United States government to provide Israel with the planes and military supplies urgently needed "for self-defense and survival." Israel must be able to defend itself "in view of the escalation of Soviet and French arms shipments to Egypt and other belligerent Arab regimes." (Story, Page 2.)**

● Pledged full support to the efforts of the American Red Cross "to gain humane treatment for U.S. prisoners of war in North Viet Nam." It said the free world has been shocked by North Viet Nam's "inhumane treatment" of prisoners of war. **(Story, this page.)**

● Expressed "warm appreciation" to David A. Morse, who resigned after 22 years as director general of the International Labor Organization. **(Story, Page 12.)**

On matters affecting the trade union movement, the council elected S. Frank Raftery, president of the Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades, an AFL-CIO vice president and council member to succeed the late Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Pressmen. **(Story, Page 2.)**

It adopted statements dealing with continued support of the farm workers' long strike, warned of raids by the so-called independent National Association of Government Employes and noted the continuing success of the federation's Internal Disputes Plan.

It set the next meeting of the council for May in Washington with the date to be selected by the executive officers. The Economic Policy committee, headed by Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, announced that background sessions with Administration leaders on major economic issues would be held Apr. 13-15 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Meany announced that an existing council committee created to meet with Labor Dept. officials on the operations of the Landrum-Griffin Act would be actively looking into a number of matters. It is now headed by Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton and includes Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, Floyd E. Smith, I. W. Abel, Lee W. Minton and David Sullivan.

**A special committee was named by Meany to look into the formation of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas. The committee is made up of Vice Presidents Abel, Joseph D. Keenan and Louis Stulberg.**

The council voted contributions of varying amounts to the National Council of Senior Citizens; the John Grogan Memorial Fund, which will work for expansion of a Hoboken, N.J., Hospital; the United Church of Christ to promote fairness in broadcasting; Conference for Economic Progress; National Housing Conference; Citizens Committee for Peace and Freedom in Viet Nam; Group Health Association of America; National Institute for Rehabilitation and Health Services; a Workers Defense League-A. Philip Randolph Institute program of training and upgrading.

It had earlier voted funds for Nigerian relief as well as continuing appropriations for the operations of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, African-American Labor Center—including help in furnishing a new labor center in Addis Ababa and impact programs—and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.



**PROJECTS** of the National Alliance of Businessmen to employ workers from minority groups were reported on to the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Paul W. Kayser, NAB executive vice chairman. Kayser, center, is shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and P. L. Siemiller, standing, former Machinists' president and now labor liaison representative with NAB.

## Disputes Plan Success Laid To Mediation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The operation of the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan is continuing successfully, the Executive Council was told, with 60 percent of complaints settled at the mediation level.

In 1969 there were 119 complaints filed under the plan with two more for the first month of 1970 bringing the total since 1962 to 967. Of these, 581 were settled in mediation or mediation is still in progress. The impartial umpires have found violations of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution setting up the disputes plan in 242 cases.

Sixty-seven complaints of noncompliance with the determinations were received by a special council subcommittee. Compliance was achieved in 36 cases, non-compliance found in 16, eight cases were withdrawn and seven cases are pending.

Under Section 14 of Article XX sanctions are in effect on the Air Line Pilots Association, International Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers, National Maritime Union, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the International Typographical Union.

### *Farm Workers Get Renewed Support*

**Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor will continue to support the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee "every inch of the way" in its valiant fight for the right to have a union, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.**

**That means the "complete and wholehearted support of the entire labor movement" for the continuing boycott of non-union California grapes, a council statement pointed out.**

**The council also made a promise to growers who negotiate agreements with UFWOC—"that we will promote the sale of grapes produced by union workers—union label grapes—while we continue to support the boycott of scab grapes."**

## Hanoi Policy On Prisoners Held Inhumane

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor has pledged its fullest support to the American Red Cross in its "important and vital campaign to gain humane treatment for U.S. prisoners of war in North Viet Nam."

An AFL-CIO Executive Council statement pointed out that North Viet Nam has refused to abide by the 1949 Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, despite the fact that Hanoi signed the convention.

**Further, it charged, North Viet Nam has refused to provide the names of prisoners, guarantee them adequate diet and medical care, give them their mail or allow neutral Red Cross teams to visit prison camps.**

This "inhumane treatment by the North Vietnamese has shocked the entire free world" and has led the International Red Cross to "unanimously call upon Hanoi to end its deplorable practices," the council said.

"We support the efforts of the American Red Cross," the council concluded, "and will do all we can to help American prisoners of war and their families, who have our deepest sympathies."

## Senate Urged to Extend '65 Voting Rights Act

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act is "vital" to protection of the civil rights of southern Negroes, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The council urged the Senate to adopt a bipartisan proposal to extend the law an additional five years and called for defeat of a House-passed Administration bill that would dilute the law and cripple its enforcement.

Voting rights legislation is scheduled to reach the Senate floor Mar. 1 and the Executive Council announced its support of an amendment drawn up by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.). The Hart-Scott proposal would:

● Extend the Voting Rights Act unchanged an additional five years. The law, which paved the way for more than 800,000 black Americans in the South to become registered voters, otherwise will expire in August.

● Include two relatively noncontroversial provisions of the Administration bill—a nationwide ban on literacy tests as a requirement for voting and easing of residency requirements for voting in presidential elections.

**The 1965 law has been described as "the most successful civil rights law ever enacted," the council noted, and its continuation should be non-controversial.**

"Unfortunately," the council said, "the Administration deliberately sought to use this important law as another weapon in its 'southern strategy.'"

The council statement termed Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell the leader in the drive to "sabotage" the law, "with the full cooperation of the White House and House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford."

It said a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats won a narrow 208-203 victory in the House for the Administration bill. One of its key provisions eliminates the present requirement that states which have discriminated in the past must obtain federal approval before changing their election laws.

**"Passage of the Administration substitute by the Senate would be a disaster to the cause of civil rights," the AFL-CIO charged. "In the name of political expediency, millions of Americans—once again—would find their voting rights denied."**

Calling on the Administration to get behind the Hart-Scott proposal, the council said that to do otherwise "would be to prove without question that the Executive Branch of the government is more interested in pursuing the 'southern strategy' votes than in the right to vote for all its citizens."

## Results Cited In Efforts to Aid Minorities

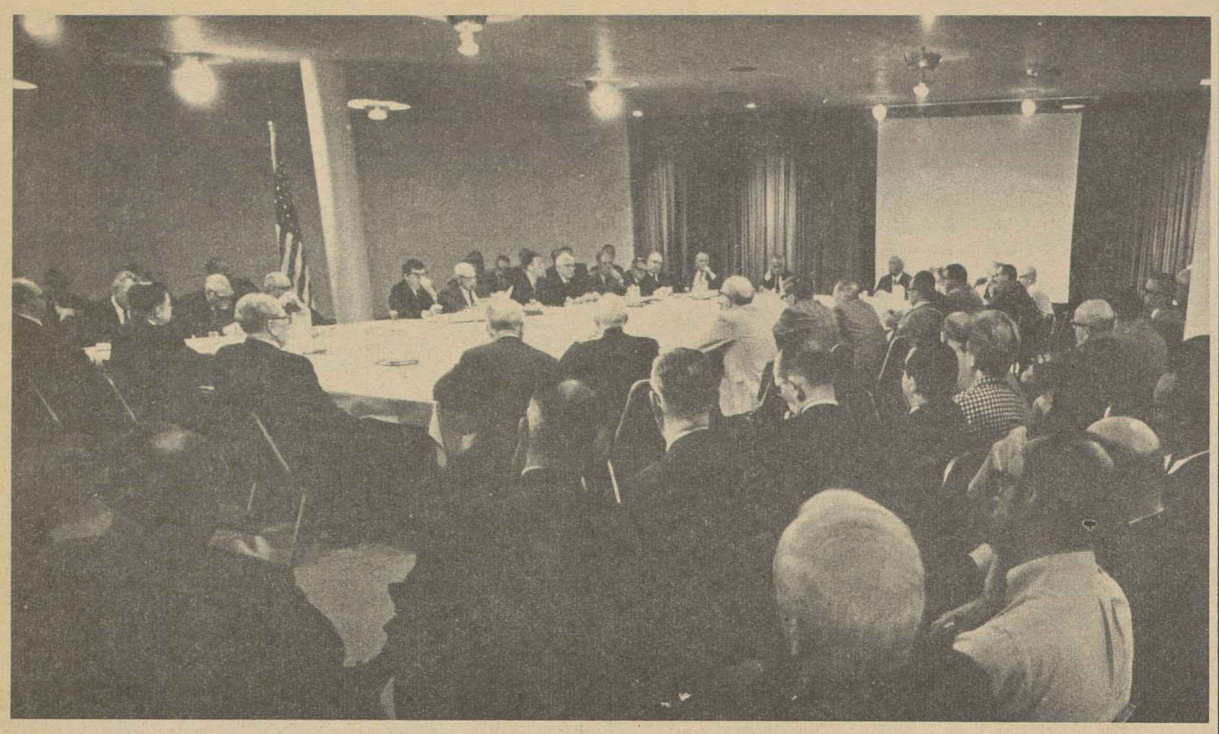
Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO civil rights programs "have shown significant results," the federation's Executive Council was told.

The review of policies by newly named Civil Rights Committee Chairman Frederick O'Neal shows the development of affirmative action programs to end discrimination, the council heard in a report on the Dept. of Civil Rights by its director Donald Slaiman.

The elimination of segregated locals, opening of apprenticeship opportunities to minority group youths, involving minority group trade unionists in the policy-making process, providing equal benefits of union membership to all workers regardless of race or national origin—all of these have received greater effort and attention from affiliates, the report said.

**There is no slowdown in organizing minority group workers or in expanding the opportunities for those already in unions, and "the American labor movement has had no second thoughts on the value of integration and the elimination of segregation."**

Implementation of present civil rights laws, the state of the national economy and confusion among some liberal and civil rights groups on the goal of integration are all present causes for concern, the report pointed out.



**SUBJECT IS POLITICS,** and specifically the 1970 elections, as the Administrative Committee of COPE meets during a break in the AFL-CIO Executive Council sessions at Bal Harbour, Fla. Labor's effectiveness in the election was seen as crucial to hopes for progressive legislation in Congress and the states.

*COPE 'Determined':*

# 'Tough' Fight Seen In Elections Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 1970 congressional elections are going to be "tough," but the AFL-CIO is going to put up a determined fight to elect its friends in both houses. And it is convinced that the fight can and will be won.

"We are entering the campaign in a determined mood," said Albert J. Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director at a press briefing following a meeting of the COPE administrative committee. "We are not at all impressed with the idea that the liberal cause in the United States has come to a dead end."

COPE—the federation's Committee on Political Education—enters the campaign, according to Pres. George Meany, in "its best shape yet" to carry out its registration and get-out-the-vote drive than it ever has been. COPE Dir. Al Barkan, in a report to the administrative committee of COPE, said that its registration preparations are ahead of any previous year.

**Barkan did not minimize the difficulties of the 1970 election. He noted that the "arithmetic" of the election makes it of particular importance to labor since 75 or 80 key seats are at stake in the House and about 20 in the Senate.**

Many of these seats are filled by young newcomers to Congress elected during the past four years, he noted, adding that they will be up against tough competition this year and will need all the help that organized labor can give them.

A second problem, as outlined by Zack, is a disappointing showing among union members' registered for the election. Studies have been completed in 14 states showing that much work still remains to be done to get union members on the voting rolls. In general they showed a union registration lower than that of the national average of 50 percent.

There are some 250,000 union members in Maryland, for example. Of these, 47.3 percent are registered, leaving a considerable margin to be registered before the national rate is attained. In California only 42.8 percent of union members are registered.

Zack said there were a number of possible explanations: the fact that a great number of union members are under the general voting age of 21, that registration is made difficult for workers in many states and that thousands of workers lose their votes because of moving from one section to another.

Zack said labor strongly deplores the tendency of voters to regard non-presidential years as "off years" and not too important.

**"We would like to see the term 'off-year' disappear from the American political vocabulary," he said.**

"There are no 'off-years.' The election of members of Congress and of state legislatures and municipal bodies are of the highest importance and it is our hope to persuade union members to take non-presidential elections just as seriously as they do presidential ones."

Zack said that every effort should be made to make registering and voting easy. He said the AFL-CIO believes that there ought to be a permanent, uniform, national registration list that would keep American voters constantly eligible to vote no matter how often they move.

# *Nixon Hit for Attempt To Delay Pay Raise*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal employes are entitled to a pay raise and the AFL-CIO will "fight vigorously" to see that they get it, the Executive Council declared.

The council charged Pres. Nixon with "breaking the nation's pledge and his personal promise to federal workers" by demanding that they wait an additional six months for an already overdue "comparability" pay raise.

By dropping the 5.7 percent pay raise, scheduled for July 1, from his proposed budget, the President was able to claim a thin surplus for the coming fiscal year. The "savings" accounted for $1.3 billion of the estimated $1.4 billion surplus.

"We do not believe the government should buy a budget surplus at the expense of its workers," the Executive Council said. The "pledge" of comparability "must be redeemed."

**Even if the increase were paid on schedule, the council noted, it would be 15 months late.**

The statement pointed out that the amount was based on a comparison of government and private industry wage scales as of March 1969, nearly a year ago. At that time, federal employes were 5.7 percent behind private industry. And even though the gap has widened substantially since then, the anticipated July 1 increase would still only be 5.7 percent.

"Now the President proposes delaying that raise another six months," the council noted, "until Jan. 1, 1971. It is an abdication of his own campaign promise to federal workers to cut down the comparability gap. Instead he now would put the wages of postal and classified workers 21 months behind comparability."

The labor movement, the statement pledged, will battle "in support of federal workers so they will get the raise they were promised and on which they have relied."

# Continued Cuts In Foreign Aid Seen Harmful

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The continuing cut in foreign aid funds is a "distressing manifestation of the growing neo-isolationist" trend in the country, is curtailing the already inadequate assistance to the developing nations and harming the prospects for peace, the AFL-CIO declared.

The Executive Council warned that this trend is harmful to the best interests of the American people. "We view with deep concern the desperate needs of the two-thirds of humanity who are poor. Our nation's prosperity cannot have a lasting foundation in a world plagued by massive poverty."

**The council reaffirmed its vigorous opposition to "all moves, under whatever guise, to weaken or eliminate the Agency for International Development by 'restructuring it' in any manner which would tend to deprive it of its vital functions."**

The need in all the underdeveloped nations whether in Latin America, Africa or Asia, is for "a literate, skilled and healthy work force" in addition to technicians, etc. Hence, said the council, "the great importance of responsible effective free trade unions in nation-building."

The council cited the contributions, despite rather limited resources, of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

The statement also underscored the gap within developing countries between the "privileged few and the impoverished great mass of the people," and said that the development of international fair labor standards is, therefore, the indispensable first requirement for overcoming the poverty gap."

# Labor Pledges Aid to Nigerian War Victims

Bal Harbour, Fla.—All-out economic and social assistance to the people of Nigeria to be distributed equitably and speedily was called for by the AFL-CIO.

It backed its statement with an immediate $5,000 contribution for Nigerian relief.

Now that the tragic war is over, the Executive Council said, "maximum speedy aid to the victims is most urgent. At the same time it is vital to reinforce Nigerian national unity through massive programs of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the war-torn country."

American labor pledged to assist these efforts in cooperation with the free trade union movement in Nigeria—the United Labor Congress of Nigeria.

The council called on the U.S. government and the American people to channel all assistance to the Nigerian people "through the legitimate recognized national institutions of the country," to assure effective aid and strengthening of the forces of Nigerian "national unity and democracy."

# Raids by 'Independent' Termed Attack on All

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO pledged its full strength and support to any federation affiliate raided by a so-called independent union, the National Association of Government Employes.

The federation's Executive Council adopted a statement taking note of raids by NAGE on "many AFL-CIO unions which have established representation rights for federal workers."

The council did not spell out the various raids but a number have been reported at shipyards and similar federal installations. They include two raids that failed for lack of employe interest—at the Philadelphia Navy Yard last year and the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard about two years ago.

**The AFL-CIO Coordinated Committee on Organizing Federal Employes has filed formal protests with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Labor against the conduct of an election petitioned for by NAGE at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Shipyard.**

The election result was protested on the ground that NAGE used "fraudulent and deceitful tactics" in getting permission for the election among 7,800 blue collar workers represented since 1923 by the 5th Naval District Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO.

Noting that these raids are divisive and weaken the organized effectiveness of workers, the Executive Council stressed it wanted to make its position clear to NAGE "or any other union outside the ranks of the AFL-CIO: We consider a raid against any union of the AFL-CIO as a raid against the AFL-CIO itself. We pledge the full strength of the AFL-CIO will be used to support any AFL-CIO affiliate raided by any outsider."

## Murphy to Retire As N.J. President

Newark — Vincent J. Murphy, who has served as president of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO since 1961, has announced his retirement from the post, effective Mar. 1.

Murphy, a former mayor of Newark, had been secretary-treasurer of the predecessor State Federation of Labor for 28 years. He is a member of the Plumbers.

Under the state organization's constitution, Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante will summon the executive board within 20 days to name a successor to serve until June, when new officers will be elected by the state convention.

## Wayne Morse Declines To Run for House Seat

Former Sen. Wayne Morse announced that he will not run for an Oregon congressional seat now held by Republican John Dellenback despite the urging of many supporters.

Morse said that polls indicated that divisions among Democrats in the district have not healed and that he would not be able to unite the party behind him.

# Text of Nixon's Letter To Executive Council

*Following is the text of a letter from Pres. Nixon to the Executive Council at its winter meeting:*

Greetings to the members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council as you meet to discuss and seek solutions to our economic and social problems.

Over one hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln said: "Labor is the great source from which nearly all, if not all, human comforts and necessities are drawn." The central social and economic questions of our time are: can we as a free people make that source available to those who have been denied its use and can we maintain a stable economy that will enable all workers to purchase those "comforts and necessities" without the cruel, hidden tax of inflation?

This Administration says we must—and we can. The unskilled and unemployed American must be provided training and job opportunities; the workingman must know the dollar he earns is not being secretly eaten away by inflation even as he earns it. These are not merely economic issues. They are, fundamentally, moral issues. It is as immoral to stop a man from getting a job for which he is qualified as it is to allow a worker to be robbed of his money by inflation.

I know you and all the members of the AFL-CIO share these goals, for they are goals of decency and respect for workingmen everywhere. Working together, I know we can attain these goals. It is my hope that out of your deliberations come solutions that help America confront the problems of the Seventies with the determination and common sense typical of the American workingman.

'Patchwork' Not Enough:

# *Improved Social Security Held Essential for Elderly*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress must enact "bold reform and not patchwork" legislation to provide the nation's elderly "with the dignified secure retirement they deserve," the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council urged quick action on "major improvements" in social security and Medicare proposed in bills introduced by Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.) and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

On social security, a council statement called for an immediate 20 percent across-the-board increase in benefits (including the 15 percent enacted in late 1969) to be followed by an additional 20 percent increase in two years.

**Thereafter, the council said, benefits should be adjusted in accordance with an appropriate measure of increases in wage levels "so beneficiaries can participate in the increased standard of living they made possible."**

"A cost of living mechanism would be a good first step only if it is clear public policy that benefits will be adjusted upward periodically in addition to cost of living adjustments," the council said.

Its program also called for:

- Increasing the minimum benefit to $90 for a single person and $135 for a couple with a further increase in 1972 to $120 and $180 respectively. The present minimums are $64 for a single person and $96 for a couple.
- Improvements in widows' benefits; higher benefits for those who retire before age 65; permitting a retiree's benefits to be based upon his highest 10 years' earnings out of any 15 consecutive years after 1950.
- Raising the amount of income a person can earn and still get full social security benefits; increasing the lump-sum death payment from $225 to $500; and improvements in disability benefits.
- Elimination of the requirement that men who retire at 62 must compute their average earnings by including years up to 65—a requirement that lowers retirement benefits excessively.
- Ending deductions from assistance payments for recipients whose incomes are so low that their social security benefits must be supplemented by public assistance, as well as ending deductions for injured workers receiving workmen's compensation.
- Financing the medical insurance part of Medicare, now paid for partly by the retiree, through contributions paid during the beneficiary's working years, in the same way hospital insurance is now financed.
- Expansion of the present insurance coverage under Medicare to include the cost of prescription drugs, and expansion of the entire program to include persons under 65 who are receiving disability benefits through social security.
- Increasing the earnings base on which social security taxes are paid from its present $7,800 level to $9,000 immediately and $15,000 in 1972.

Increasing the general revenue contribution to social security gradually until the federal government is paying one-third of the costs of the present employer-employe paid program.

**The council expressed gratification that Congress enacted a 15 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits last year, but emphasized that lawmakers recognized that much greater improvements were needed.**

"Enactment of the 15 percent increase," the statement concluded, "must not be an end but only the beginning of action by Congress in the whole area of social security reform and improvements."



**MEMBERSHIP CARD** in the Newspaper Guild is presented to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) by ANG Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker, left, who also hails from Maine. Muskie now writes a syndicated column. When he applied for Guild membership, Muskie congratulated Crocker on his recent election to the ANG office, noting: "It is good to know that a man from Maine can win national elections."

# New Approach Sought For Welfare Program

(Continued from Page 1)

**take training programs that aren't functioning or put their children in day care centers that haven't been built."**

And the working poor will still be poor, the council stressed, unless the minimum wage is increased and employers are required to pay decent wages. "For those who cannot obtain private employment, we need a large-scale public service employment program providing well-planned, useful jobs paying at least the statutory minimum wage."

The Executive Council urged a new approach to public welfare based on these key features:

- A federal welfare system with uniform standards of eligibility and payments no lower than the poverty level, increasing as living costs rise.
- Provision for employable welfare recipients, without children in their care, to be referred to work or work-training by the same standards used in the unemployment compensation system. Thus, there would be no referral to jobs paying substandard wages or in which a labor dispute exists.
- A requirement that employers of welfare recipients should be required to pay at least the minimum wage, as a protection against exploitation.
- Large-scale federal funding to establish day care centers for mothers who wish to work—with federal standards so that the centers will provide "an enriching experience for the children involved," not just custodial care. "In addition, other critical gaps in social services must be closed."

**The council said that a substitute Senate bill comes closer to meeting the need for "a compassionate and equitable welfare program" than does the Administration proposal.**

But it emphasized that "no conceivable reform of welfare can solve all of America's domestic and social ills."

More than welfare reform is necessary to provide "education, health, jobs, housing and legal services, or eradicating racial discrimination, or supplying many other unfilled social needs."

In part, the council noted, public welfare is the result of "the failures in other areas to meet human needs."



**LABOR'S ROLE** in the arts is discussed at the Executive Council meeting by Actors' Equity Pres. Frederick O'Neal, left, and Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians. Both are AFL-CIO vice presidents.

# TWUA Asks Curb on Dust In Cotton Mills

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has called for an "immediate" Labor Dept. inspection of cotton mills with government contracts to determine if they are spreading "brown lung" disease among employes.

The check of mills doing work under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act was called for by TWUA Pres. William Pollock in a letter to Labor Sec. George P. Shultz.

The determination by the department is needed at once, Pollock declared, in view of evidence of a high incidence of byssinosis, a lung disease, among workers exposed to cotton dust.

**Pollock referred to a recent statement by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch that byssinosis "is a serious occupational disease that has been too long ignored in the United States."**

Finch cited 1968 surveys taken in two cotton mills where it was found that up to 25 percent of the workers were suffering from byssinosis, and a third where it was found that 28 percent had symptoms of the disease.

The present "threshold limit" for cotton dust of one milligram per cubic meter of air in cotton mills, Pollock added, gives the department the authority to ascertain facts that "have not been available to government inspectors in the past."

He explained that Public Health Service investigators have been hampered by cotton mill managers who have refused to allow them on their premises.

# Medical Fee Controls Pushed to Curb Abuses

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has called for "immediate, effective controls" on fees charged by doctors and nursing homes under Medicare and Medicaid programs in light of a recent government report.

The report, prepared by the Senate Finance Committee's staff, showed that Blue Cross, Blue Shield and other medical insurance carriers have let doctors charge the programs more for specific services than the companies pay doctors on behalf of their own clients.

The report listed thousands of doctors and doctors' groups who received more than $25,000 in payments from Medicare and Medicaid in 1968, including scores who received more than $100,000.

**The committee's staff, which also exposed other abuses of and defects in Medicare and Medicaid, said that reforms are urgently needed to reduce costs because the "programs are in serious financial trouble."**

An AFL-CIO Executive Council statement said the report shows "how many doctors and other health providers and insurance companies have exploited weaknesses in the Medicare and Medicaid law for exorbitant financial gain."

The council noted that Medicare and Medicaid were enacted with the strong support of labor "to provide urgently needed medical care for the elderly and the poor who could not afford to pay for it out of their meager incomes."

The programs have enabled millions of Americans to obtain needed medical care and they have been "conscientiously administered" by responsible government agencies, the statement added.

But, it continued, even the conscientious administration has not been able to correct "the glaring defects in the law" that established the programs, nor has it been able to halt "gouging" by unscrupulous doctors.

Warning that high fees of physicians are adding to the programs' costs and threatening their needed expansion, the council declared, "The tide of ever-mounting medical costs must be stemmed."

**"What is needed," it said, "are immediate, effective controls of doctors' fees and hospital and nursing home charges and establishment of incentives for high quality and efficiency. All are lacking in the present law."**

At the same time, the council stressed that while such improvements will help the poor and elderly "they will do nothing for the rest of the population suffering from inadequate care at costs which have all but priced them out of the market."

"The Senate Finance Committee staff report," the statement said, "has emphasized what most Americans already know—health care in America is inadequate, inefficient and much too costly."

"There is just one way of curing the ills of our health care system—early enactment of national health insurance," it concluded.

In another development, an Administration spokesman told Congress that the time has come to set ceilings on doctors' bills and hospital payments under Medicare and Medicaid.

"We need changes in the law that will help control the increases in the amount that the programs will recognize in the charges of individual practitioners," said Under Sec. John G. Veneman of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Veneman called specifically for an amendment that would limit the rate at which increases in doctors' bills would be recognized by the programs. He said fee structures could be negotiated, but if that fails, ceilings should be imposed.

# Labor Dept. Seeks Safety Engineers

The Dept. of Labor announces job openings for safety engineers to help administer the new Construction Safety Act. The work will involve developing health and safety standards for the construction industry.

Applicants must be graduate engineers or have four years of progressive technical engineering experience, and they must understand industry operations and have knowledge of plant machinery design, work standards and engineering techniques.

Grades range from GS-9 through 14, with beginning salaries of $11,186 to $18,571. Applications should be submitted to the Bureau of Labor Standards, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

# The National Economy

**AMERICA IS NOW** confronted by both an economic slump and rapidly rising prices, after more than a year of the Administration's policy of severe economic restraint, imposed in the name of combatting inflation.

Residential construction is in a deepening recession. Industrial production is declining. Sales of autos and other consumer hardgoods are moving down. Layoffs and cutbacks in working hours are spreading in numerous industries. Unemployment is increasing. Industry is operating at less than 82 percent of productive capacity. But the rise in consumer prices accelerated from 4.2 percent in 1968 to 5.4 percent in 1969, as a whole, and a yearly rate of approximately 7 percent in the final two months.

**The squeeze on the economy tightened during the course of 1969. The nation's money supply hardly increased at all between May and December; interest rates skyrocketed to peaks never before reached in the memory of any living American; federal construction projects were cut.**

A decisive change in national economic policy is needed, without delay. The squeeze on the economy must be eased. Selective measures aimed at restraining the specific causes of inflationary pressures should be adopted.

Since the present inflation is largely a profit inflation, with demand pressures from a one-sector capital goods boom, specific measures should be taken to curb this major problem. The repeal of the 7 percent tax credit for business investment in equipment is one step in this direction. Additional measures are needed.

Business loans for plant and equipment, which soared last year, should be directly restrained by the Federal Reserve System.

A comprehensive congressional review is needed of the nation's monetary machinery and policies—to achieve much-needed reform.

The specific causes of such price pressures as physicians' fees, hospital charges, auto and property insurance rates and housing costs should be examined for the development of practical, selective government measures to dampen these pressures.

Homebuilding is in need of immediate assistance. The federal government should provide direct loans for the creation of low- and moderate-income housing. Congress should direct the Federal Reserve to buy up to $5 billion of government-guaranteed housing obligations. A portion of the GI Life Insurance Fund should be earmarked for veterans' mortgage loans at reasonable interest rates. Congress should require that a portion of bank trust accounts, including pension funds, should be invested in government-guaranteed mortgages to qualify for tax-exemption.

**Moreover, we state again, as on numerous occasions in the past four years: If the President determines that the situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO will cooperate, so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries. We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice.**

A reduction of price pressures can—and must—be achieved without a growing army of unemployed. The forward advance of the American economy must be permitted to continue.

*—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 22, 1970, Bal Harbour, Fla.*


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## 'Oops!'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Once-Upon-a-Time Revolution Dissolves Into Media Fantasy

**By John P. Roche**

**WHAT HAPPENED** to the "Revolution?" Two years ago, every newspaper, magazine, and columnist was devoting extensive coverage to the revolutionary situation. The Establishment allegedly was coming apart as the youth, the blacks, the poor struck out at the "corruption of our society."

The crescendo was deafening, the universities seemed about to fall, the very symbols of legitimacy seemed to be tottering. The United States, according to most accounts, seemed up for grabs.

Now, a bare two years later, it seems as though we were in a different country. The President again wanders, hand-shaking, into crowds, nobody throws excrement at the Secretary of State, the National Guard has returned to its former inertia, the professional revolutionaries are squabbling in garrets, the ghettos are quiet.

**The media, which waste no time on ancient history, are following Vice Pres. Agnew around, the columnists have turned to new pastures. Even the faithful Mary McGrory sounds as though she were writing from St. Helena.**

Well, what did happen to the "Revolution?" The subject would make a fascinating TV commentary, though the networks would take the Fifth Amendment before they prepared one.

The answer, of course, is that there never was a "Revolution" brewing in the first place. Admittedly American politics were out of joint, but any serious commentator on our society realized that what was impending in 1968 was a shift to the right, not the left. (Richard M. Scammon, the distinguished election analyst, read the omens in this fashion from 1966 on.)

**In this respect the view from the university—from what I call the ivory foxhole—is fascinating. A tiny statistical segment of the college and university population (at most 5 percent) was the hardcore of demonstrations and disruptions.**

However, because there are about 7 million young Americans in colleges, 5 percent is a sizable mob, particularly when its membership is affluent and highly mobile. (Some characters flew in from San Francisco last winter to help the local storm troopers at Harvard, Boston University, Brandeis, and other schools in the neighborhood.)

Aside from the Negroes, who were attempting to move up in the system rather than destroy it, these hard-core activists were a strange group of young people. The line between revolutionaries and eccentrics is often hard to draw but, to use a broad brush, a revolutionary tries to destroy a system in the name of utopia, of a new vision of community. An eccentric, on the other hand, destroys to fulfill his ego needs; he is fundamentally a nihilist.

**Revolutionaries, drawn by a common dedication to something beyond themselves, can organize. Nihilists, who are by their very nature incapable of trusting anyone, wander off into random acts of senseless violence. They can burn a building, but any organization they create begins to split the moment it meets.**

Campus extremists fell into the eccentric category. (During Harvard's time of troubles, business at the university's psychiatric clinic fell off 25 percent.) And they were, by and large, wealthy eccentrics. Only two of the 138 students who came before the Harvard disciplinary committee in connection with the seizure of the dean's office were on scholarship—in a student body where one-quarter receives financial assistance. They struck at society in a wild rage, leaving in their wake not a revolution—just debris.

**UNFORTUNATELY** they did achieve one thing: they triggered an ice age which those of us who are dedicated to the ideals of the academy must now cope with. They turned against the Yahoos and, characteristically, took out their credit cards and left for Kabul or Katmandu or wherever the eccentrics are rallying this year. And, as usual, the poor have to pay the bill these rich eccentrics ran up.

**The cutback in funding of universities, the tuition charges at public institutions, and other assaults launched by vengeful middle-Americans, hit the lower economic sectors, not alienated suburbia.**

On campus, then, there never was a revolution. We merely had eccentrics engaging in extremely destructive therapy, in political temper tantrums. It was pretty nasty at times, but it never shook the Republic.

***Bold New Approach Urged:***

# Labor's Welfare Plan Stresses 'Security and Dignity' for Poor

*The following is excerpted from a statement on Welfare Reform by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 23, 1970, Bal Harbour, Fla.*

**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** proposal for welfare reform, though manifestly inadequate, has had the merit of focusing public attention on the glaring deficiencies of the present welfare system.

The Administration should be credited for recognizing the need for a federal minimum floor under what are often pitifully meager welfare payments and federal eligibility standards, improvements the AFL-CIO has long advocated. It has also proposed an income floor of $90 a month for public assistance recipients who are aged, disabled and blind, the so-called "adult categories."

**But the level of payments proposed by the Administration for families with children, $1,600 for a family of four, is grossly inadequate and other features of its plan are equally unacceptable.**

It is essential that the whole area of public welfare be put in its proper perspective. No conceivable reform of welfare can solve all of America's domestic and social ills.

Indeed, to pretend it can, makes correction of these ills impossible. Public welfare cannot assume the responsibility of providing education, health, jobs, housing and legal services, or eradicating racial discrimination, or supplying many other unfilled social needs. In fact, public welfare exists in part because of the failures in other areas to meet human needs.

Public welfare should have one basic purpose—to get cash into the hands of those unable to provide for themselves. Therefore, there is just one valid criterion for both eligibility and the payment amount: need. But that need must be assessed realistically and humanely so that people forced to depend on public welfare can live in decency, as measured by acceptable standards in today's America.

The AFL-CIO long opposed the former practice of reducing dollar-for-dollar payments to welfare recipients who were able to obtain jobs. We therefore welcomed the 1967 amendment which, though inadequately, instituted for the first time federal participation in financing of work incentive payments. But incentives for those who can obtain jobs must not be used as an excuse to hold at sub-poverty levels incomes of welfare recipients who cannot work.

**The proposals in a substitute Senate bill would implement both concepts by improved work incentives for those who can work and benefit payments at no less than the poverty level to recipients who cannot work.**

The Administration's proposal of a federal minimum payment of $1,600 for a family of four would leave welfare recipients receiving it mired far below the poverty line. The $1,600 represents less than half of the poverty level and will be even less adequate in 1972 when the plan is supposed to go into effect.

Even with the addition of $750 in food stamps that the Administration has recommended, such families would still have to eke out a living at approximately 40 percent below the poverty level.

**A fundamental fallacy in the Administration's proposal is its fatalistic attitude toward the existence of the working poor. It was the AFL-CIO which first directed attention to the shameful fact that millions of Americans who work fulltime receive such low wages that they and their families are forced to live in poverty conditions.**

To correct such conditions, the labor movement has fought through the years to extend minimum wage coverage to all workers and to raise the minimum wage to a decent level. Today, that is, at the very least, $2 an hour.

Despite some small improvements, we cannot support the Administration's welfare proposal. It would leave most recipients in poverty and could force many of them into dead-end jobs paying substandard wages.

Instead, the AFL-CIO calls for a bold new approach to public welfare geared to the needs and the potentialities of millions of poor Americans. The main features of such a program should:

**1.** Provide uniform national standards of eligibility and payment amounts no lower than the poverty level. Payments should at least keep pace with living costs. This will require a federal welfare system.

**2.** Provide that employable welfare recipients, without children in their care, be able to participate in work or training, with suitability standards set by the existing time-tested criteria in the unemployment compensation system. There should be no referral to jobs paying substandard wages or in which a labor dispute exists.

**3.** Provide no hidden subsidies to substandard employers. The substitute Senate bill would maintain full welfare payments for recipients who refuse to take jobs paying less than the minimum wage. But this is not enough to assure that unconscionable employers will not exploit welfare recipients. There should be a flat prohibition of payments supplementing substandard wages so that if employers wish to employ welfare recipients, they will have to pay them at least the minimum wage.

**4.** Provide adequate day care services for mothers who wish to engage in training or employment. This will require sizeable federal funds for training of personnel and construction of facilities. Appropriate federal standards should be established for day care so that it will be an enriching experience for the children involved. In addition, other critical gaps in social services must be closed in foster care, adoptions, protective services for children, counseling and guidance and legal services for the poor.

**5.** Administer public welfare on a decent, humane basis recognizing that its participants are dependent disadvantaged Americans who deserve not further punishment but ungrudging help. Separation of social services from the payments machinery is one important way of meeting this objective.

In short, we call for a federal welfare program that brings both security and dignity to its recipients.

***As Medical Costs Soar:***

# Public Concern Spurs Demand For National Health Insurance

**PUBLIC DEMAND** for a national health insurance program providing "all basic family medical services" is mounting faster than most expected it would even a few years ago, an AFL-CIO legislative representative declared.

Clinton Fair, of the Federation's Dept. of Legislation, said acceptance of Medicare, coupled with the sharp and continuing rise of medical and hospital costs, "has increased the concern" of Americans over the need for an "integrated program of prepaid services." He cited the growing number of articles published on the subject as a sign of the public's interest and concern.

**Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Fair said legislation recently introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) closely parallels the program outlined by the 1969 AFL-CIO convention.**

Noting that the federation has formally endorsed the Griffiths bill, he spelled out the main points of the proposal:

- Coverage for all U.S. citizens and aliens with one year's residence.
- Inclusion of dental care, prescription drugs and eyeglasses.
- Unlimited hospital and nursing home stays and out-patient treatment.
- Diagnostic doctor and dentist visits and physical examinations.
- Financing under the social security system with a payroll tax of 3 percent on employers and 1 percent on workers, plus a federal contribution equal to the employer tax.

Fair said that removal of the barrier to original doctor and dentist visits would make earlier diagnosis and treatment of illnesses and disorders possible, and result in overall savings.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**ON APRIL 11, 1965,** outside a former one-room schoolhouse at Stonewall, Tex., which he once attended, Pres. Johnson signed into law the first general aid to education law in our history.

The Elementary & Secondary Education Act was landmark legislation. Within one year after its enactment, ESEA was assisting education at all levels from pre-school through college and adult education.

Before ESEA, lower levels of education had always been considered a responsibility of states and municipalities. The financial burden was oppressive and millions of children were being deprived of first class education.

**ESEA has not resolved the educational lag and the fight for full funding of the programs is still continuing in the Congress. However, even with partial funding there has been a marked difference.**

A comparison in educational statistics, as reported by the U.S. Office of Education, shows this with clarity. Here are some comparisons between the fall of 1958 and the fall of 1968:

- Total enrollment of students in public elementary and secondary schools rose from 34 million to 45 million.
- Number of full- and part-time teachers rose from 1.3 million to 1.9 million.
- Teacher median salary rose from $4,797 to $7,900 annually.
- The pupil-teacher ratio dropped from 26.1 to 23.1.

In its report for the fall of 1958, primary emphasis was placed on classroom and teacher shortages. The Office of Education reported that there were 1,843,000 children in our public schools than there was room for. The classroom shortage was put at 132,400.

Neither teacher shortage nor classroom shortage is presented in the report on the fall of 1968. This does not mean that there are no such problems in these areas but it does mean that they are not nearly so serious.

A large part of the difference can be attributed to the role of federal funds in education.

**In 1960 the outlay was $2 billion. By fiscal 1970 it had reached $10.1 billion. And the biggest and most significant spurt was between 1965 and 1966 when outlays jumped to $5.8 billion from $2.6 billion. And the biggest increase was in elementary and secondary education which increased from $800,000 to $2.2 billion in the two years.**

Since ESEA is the cornerstone of our federal aid to education it is important to understand what the legislation seeks to accomplish.

**THE PRIME THRUST** of Title I of the act was aid to children in areas of low income. Although 95 percent of the counties in the country were eligible for such aid the great bulk of the money was concentrated in the deprived inner city and impoverished rural areas.

There are eight titles in ESEA but the first is the most important. It has become the center of hot dispute between the present Congress and Pres. Nixon.

**The Labor-HEW bill which Nixon vetoed carried a $35 billion authorization to extend ESEA for four more years. If a large portion of this could be funded it could make a considerable difference. The original 1965 ESEA bill called for $13 billion in appropriations but only $5 billion actually came through.**

The fight for adequate federal funding for our schools has the support of organized labor and almost every educational group in the country. They have set up the Emergency Committee for Full Funding.

What is apparent is that the limited gains cited above are not sufficient. Our educational systems are in various forms of crisis and the demands are becoming more serious as the complexities and the problems of society, generally, multiply.




**ACCEPTANCE OF MEDICARE** and the continuing sharp rise of medical costs have combined to stimulate a growing public demand for national health insurance, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair, center, told Judith Randal of the Washington Evening Star and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.

***How to Buy:***

# Nixon's Veto Chokes Off Loans For Collegians Short of Funds

By Sidney Margolius

**WORKING FAMILIES** trying to help their children through college are being especially hit by Pres. Nixon's recent veto of an appropriation of $1.2 billion for national education and health needs.

The increased funds voted by Congress, among other needs, would have made more money available for National Defense Student Loans.



The colleges, especially the state and metropolitan universities who provide educational facilities for most low-income youngsters, had been counting on these funds to provide low-cost student loans.

But the veto has forced colleges to cut back on their "defense" loans. As a result, thousands of students already are reported to have been forced to leave school this term because of lack of funds.

**The bill passed by Congress would have increased the appropriation for "defense" loans to $229 million a year instead of the present $161 million, reports Edward Sanders, vice president of the College Entrance Examination Board. The present level of funds already represents a cutback from the $191 million the government provided last year. Because of the cutback, college financial authorities expect only about $135 million may be available for next year.**

Colleges have had to resort to a number of emergency measures to try to keep financially-needy students in school, reports Allan Purdy, director of student financial aid at the University of Missouri.

For example, the University of Missouri had $137,000 less available in federal student aid funds this year than last. But at the same time the student body had increased 5 percent and tuition and board had gone up 7 percent. Thus, there has been less money available to try to cover more students needing more help—a three-way bind.

It has become obvious that Pres. Nixon is committed to passing educational costs on to the students and families themselves by making it necessary for them to get the so-called "guaranteed" loans from banks rather than the lower-cost "defense" loans.

The "defense" loans carry an interest of only 3 percent a year. The interest does not start accruing until a year after graduation.

While the funds are provided by the government, students apply for such loans directly to the colleges. They may take up to 10 years after graduation to repay. If they go into teaching, 10 percent of the loan will be cancelled for each year of teaching, up to 50 percent of the loan.

**The other government-sponsored program is the "guaranteed" loans. The student must apply for these at local banks, savings associations and credit unions. Insurance companies also are eligible to make these loans. But a state agency has to approve the loan, since the state guarantees repayment.**

If "adjusted family income" (taking into account size of family) is under $15,000 a year, the federal government pays the 7 percent interest on these "guaranteed" loans while the student is still in school. Families with adjusted income over $15,000 also can get these loans but must pay the full interest from the time the loan was taken out.

**IN ADDITION** to the 7 percent interest paid by the student, the federal government currently is paying the banks and other lenders an additional 2 percent to encourage them to make these loans. But despite the 9 percent interest they get, the willingness of banks and other lenders to make these loans is spotty. Some banks, for example, will give these loans only to present depositors and some even just long-time customers.

Still, the "guaranteed" loans may be the only solution for many students who have tuition bills to pay for the spring or coming fall semester, says Rodney Harrison, director of Student Financial Aids at Ohio State University. Harrison, who also is chairman of the College Scholarship Service, reports that his own university this year got only 53 percent of the Defense Act loan funds it needed. It asked for $1.6 million, but got only $818,000 to cover 43,000 students.

The irony is that the Defense Act program costs the government about the same amount it pays to subsidize the "guaranteed" loans made through the banks. But the Defense Act loans not only cost the students less in interest but direct more of the available funds to youngsters most in need. Many of the "guaranteed" loans go to middle-income families.

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**A NEW TRAINING CENTER** for union electricians is dedicated by Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Washington, D.C. Snipping the ribbon are Charles Burrell, left, president of the National Electrical Contractors Association, and IBEW Pres. Charles Pillard. In addition to training facilities, the 40,000-square-foot building houses IBEW Local 26 offices and credit union and the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council.

***50 Years of Suffrage:***

# Women Voters Mark Double Anniversary

**THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS** and the 19th Amendment to the Constitution are both celebrating their 50th birthday this year.

It's a birthday that recalls the active coalition for social justice between organized labor and the suffragettes.

From its first 1920 convention, the year that the voting rights amendment was ratified, the league showed it was a natural ally of labor.

**Many of the 69 resolutions passed at that first convention were for legislative goals advocated by unionists too: support of collective bargaining; wage-hour legislation and a joint federal-state employment service; equal opportunity and pay for women in government and industry; child labor laws, compulsory education, pure food laws and the establishment of a bureau of "housing and living conditions."**

A delegation from the National Women's Trade Union League at that convention included Mary McDowell, "the Angel of the Stockyards," who had helped organize packing house workers in Chicago during the 1902 strike.

**BEFORE 1920,** the suffragettes and American workers were banding together to win passage of protective laws in state legislatures. In 1919 the Georgia Suffragettes held their convention in the halls of the Georgia Federation of Labor—"our true friend."

During the early Twenties, the governor of North Carolina decided to placate the new women voters in his state by appointing a "pretty" activist as welfare commissioner.

He was aghast when the "pretty lady" invited the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Labor Dept. to survey conditions of women workers in the state's textile mills.

**A self-appointed jury of mill owners called the welfare commissioner on the carpet and warned that her husband's mill machinery business was threatened by her radicalism.**

Later when the Gastonia textile strike erupted, the league published the strikers' side of the story and reminded state officials that if they had heeded the women's earlier warnings about injustice in the mills, the strike might have been avoided.

One of the most active members of the League was Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor under Pres. Roosevelt from 1933 to 1945.

***Soup to Nonsense:***

# Having Fun Depends on You, No Matter How Much It Hurts

By Jane Goodsell

**IT'S A FUNNY THING** about fun. It's sometimes hard to know whether you're having it while you're having it. Often you have to wait until it's over to figure it out. At the time, you're too busy keeping your elbows in, or your smile in place, or your attention focused, or your knees bent, to consider whether or not you're having a good time.



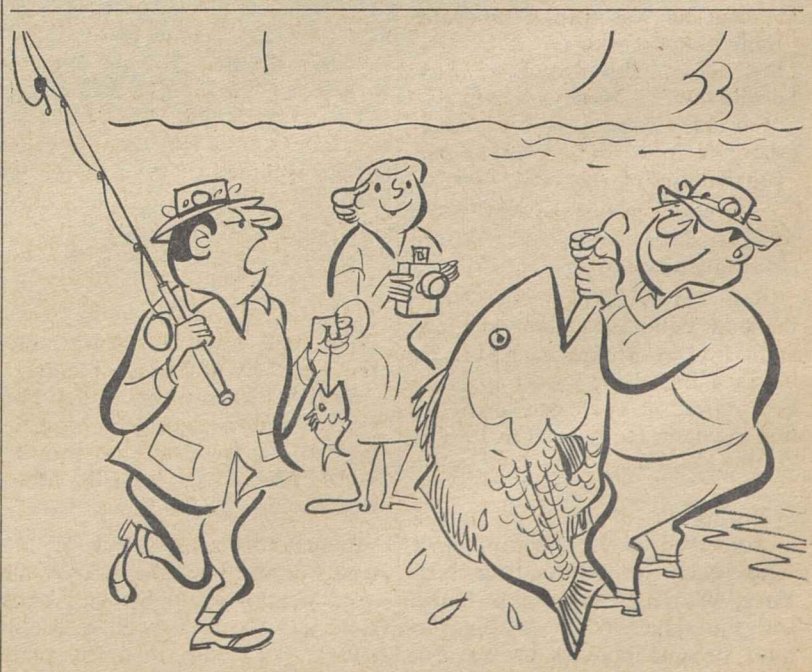
Some things that sound like fun aren't necessarily so. Like parties. Some are gay and lively, and then again . . . Some people don't really enjoy gay, lively parties. They feel more at ease at dull, sedate ones.

There are people who have the most fun when they're miserable. When they're plodding up vertical glaciers with packs on their backs. Or screaming with fright on roller coasters. Or shivering in wet duck blinds. Other people would sooner spend the morning in the dentist's chair, where they'd at least get novocain to dull the pain. Both kinds of people think the other type don't know the first thing about how to enjoy themselves.

**What makes fun fun (or, conversely, a drag or an ordeal) is mostly a matter of attitude. It all depends on how you look at it. Robert Kennedy said, "I don't like to climb mountains, but I like people who like to climb mountains." I think that makes a lot of sense.**

But not everyone needs challenges. Some people feel more comfortable when they're comfortable. Some people get their biggest kicks from anticipation. I know a lady who loves to get ready for trips. She has a deliriously good time planning her itinerary, shopping for drip-dries, reading guidebooks and making lists of things to do and see. For her, the trip itself is secondary. In fact, she finds travel quite chancy and very wearing, and she's always relieved to find herself safely back home.

Fun can also depend on what you might have been doing instead. Even boring experiences can qualify as pleasure if they're an alternative to something worse. Compared to cleaning the basement, listening to a dull lecture can be very pleasant. So can staying home with a cold instead of keeping an appointment to have a barium x-ray. Or attending a PTA meeting rather than working on your income tax. But here again, it's your inner psyche that's the deciding factor. If playing hookey makes you feel more guilty than giddy, it's no fun at all.



**"Liar!"**

*First Session Evaluated:*

# Congress Tabbed With 'Limited' Gains

Divided government, lack of presidential initiative and the failure of House and Senate leaders "to move into this vacuum" resulted in "extremely limited progress" in the first session of the 91st Congress.

That's the evaluation of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation in the foreword to the latest edition of its annual congressional report.

The 80-page booklet, "Labor Looks at Congress 1969," outlines the action or lack of action taken on a broad range of issues of importance to the nation and to the trade union movement.

**Many of the bills discussed are still awaiting action in the current second session. The booklet describes the unfinished agenda of the 91st Congress as "long and shocking."**

It lists 20 subject areas of "unfinished business," and warns that this year "the voice of the people must be stronger than ever and must be heard if the unfinished, unstarted and under-funded programs . . . are to become reality."

Copies of the 1969 Labor Looks at Congress booklet, publication No. 77K, are 15 cents each or $13.50 for 100. They may be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Despite its shortcomings, the first session of Congress did make progress in some important areas, the booklet notes.

"It moved toward a reordering of national priorities, away from space and defense cost overrun spending, toward the health, welfare, educational, social and environmental needs that concern the people of the nation most."

On pollution, for example, Congress voted four times the amount that Pres. Nixon had requested to clean up waterways.

**And it passed a tax reform law "which made some, but not enough, progress toward achievement of tax justice."**

In another area, the AFL-CIO booklet describes the major victory in the Supreme Court confirmation battle:

"The Administration's 'southern strategy' produced the session's most dramatic conflict—the nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court. His judicial record was clearly anti-labor and anti-civil rights, and he showed a glaring insensitivity to judicial ethics. The quality of this nomination was such that the Republican leadership in the Senate, along with liberal Democrats, voted against confirmation. The AFL-CIO was the earliest and leading opponent of Judge Haynsworth, together with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and succeeded in blocking confirmation."

In addition to giving labor's position on the key legislative issues of the 91st Congress, the booklet is intended as a handy reference work.

It describes the major bills and important amendments, both those accepted and those rejected.

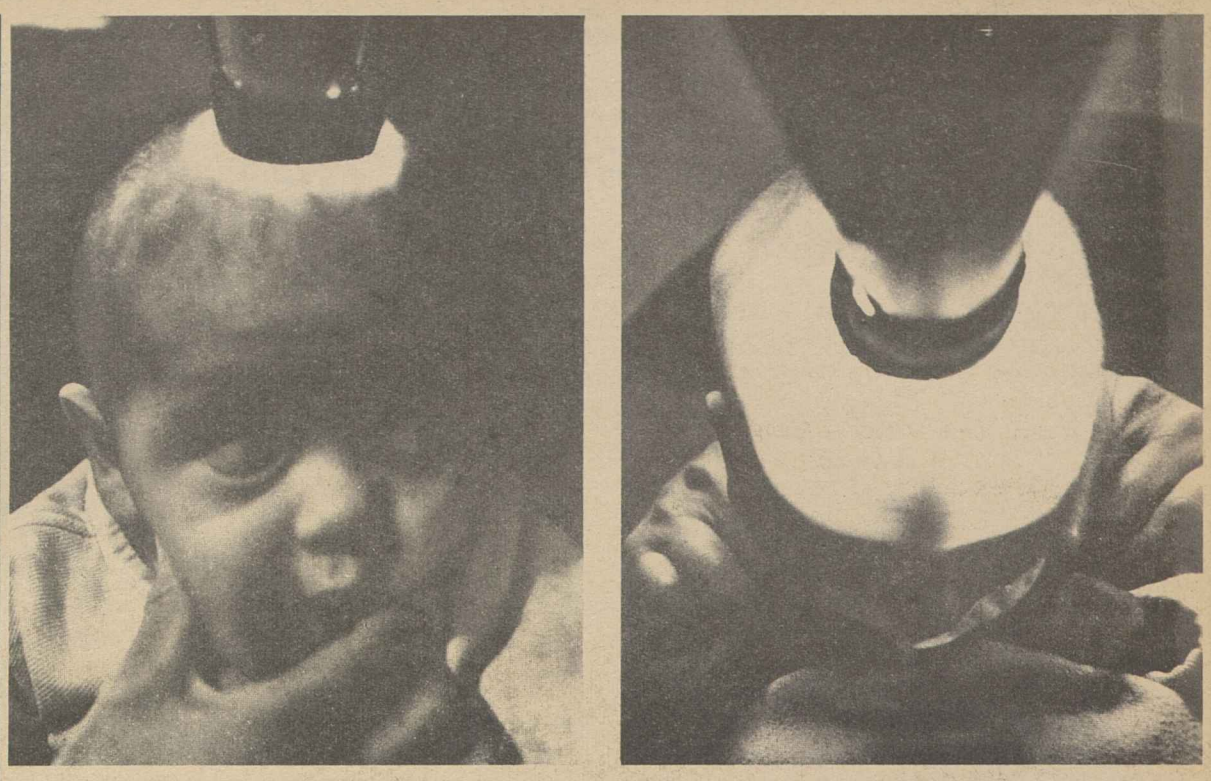
It gives the dates the bills were acted on and the results of major votes at each step of the way—not merely the sometimes meaningless final passage vote.

Labor's position, as expressed in testimony and statements, is given in the major subject areas.

**In expressing its dissatisfaction with the record of the first session, the legislative report assigns blame both to the White House and Congress.**

"Pres. Nixon offered virtually no program," the booklet notes. "He sent Congress no broad policy guidelines. . . . His legislative recommendations came to Capitol Hill in piecemeal fashion and were often delayed beyond any reasonable period."

As for Congress, "the leadership of both houses failed to move into this vacuum and develop its own programs. Instead it waited for White House proposals, sometimes in vain, and then debated them endlessly before deciding on a course of action."



**BRAIN DAMAGE** caused to a child by malnutrition is detected on an electronic device set up by Dr. Fernando Monckeberg. A fully-developed brain, left, resists a flash of light. But the entire skull, right, is illuminated to indicate the decrease in brain volume and the area filled only by spinal fluid.

# *World Hunger Crisis Continues To Claim 10,000 Lives Each Day*

World population is continuing to grow faster than the food supply, a U.S. government official writes in the current issue of the American Federationist, and the problem has particularly dire consequences for children.

"Every day 10,000 people, mostly children, die of malnutrition or undernutrition," says J. B. Cordaro, a program officer in the Agency for International Development. And he adds that another 300 million children are affected to a lesser degree, many with brain damage from a lack of protein in the critical first years of life.

**World food production did increase in 1968 and 1969, Cordaro notes, and a "brighter side of the picture is that man's mastery of his environment— his tremendous accomplishments in technology, science and tools—offers hope that he can develop the means to overcome hunger."**

But the technicians will not be able to alleviate the problem without an international commitment and cooperation among nations, Cordaro says, and such cooperation is often lacking at present.

The scope of the problem is told in the story of world population: In 1900, there were 1.5 billion people in the world. In another 30 years, by the year 2000, there will be over 1 billion in India alone. And the world will have 7 billion people, or double the present population.

To feed those 7 billion people adequately, Cordaro says, the world food supply will have to be tripled. "Recent breakthroughs in fertilizer and irrigation techniques, seed improvement and new crop varieties bring increased yields and offer some reason for optimism," he notes.

**"Currently, 'new foods'—high-protein supplements—are being touted as helpers to reduce hunger and malnutrition. They do not solve the problem, but they do buy more time to work on the problem," Cordaro says.**

High-protein supplements carry a special significance in the tragic instances of irreversible brain damage among infants, Cordaro says. Only recently has attention been focused on this aspect of world hunger, it is noted, and the problem is poignantly displayed in a study by Dr. Fernando Monckeberg, a professor of pediatrics at the University of Chile.

Dr. Monckeberg has invented a system of using a photo-flash of light on a child's skull to study brain damage. A normally developed brain resists the light, leaving only a halo of light. But if the brain is not developed, the entire skull is illuminated because there is only spinal fluid in the skull cavity.

Among the "new foods" that are being developed to combat protein deficiency are:

Non-fat dry milk, the most common protein supplement, which can be used in biscuits, candy bars, beverages and the like;

Incaparina, which combines corn, sorghum, cottonseed flour, yeast and vitamins and is used primarily in Central America;

Balahar, a mix of cereal, peanut flour, non-fat dry milk and vitamins which is used in India;

Corn-Soy milk, which contains corn, soy flour and dry milk and is the most widely used, with over 1 billion pounds distributed by AID's Food for Peace office since the program began in 1966;

Fish Protein Concentrate (FPC) which is potentially the cheapest source, but which needs further process refinements before large-scale production can take place.

"Unfortunately, other unconventional protein sources have also been hailed as panaceas," Cordaro says, but "few are beyond the idea stage. While some are more advanced than others, none can be said to have really made it in terms of world-wide acceptance and production."

# Conrad Nagel Mourned As Actor, Union Leader

New York—Conrad Nagel, top-flight actor and union man for more than 50 years, was found dead here in his home at the Park Vendome apartments. He was 72.

Nagel was "probably best known as a fine actor who brought satisfaction and enjoyment to thousands," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to his son and daughter and the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, the union of which he was president.

**"But he was also a first-rate trade unionist who served his fellow actors with dedication and distinction," Meany observed. "For many years he was an active delegate from the AAAA to the conventions of the AFL-CIO."**

"He was a personal friend and I join all his friends and fans in mourning his death."

Born in Keokuk, Ia., Nagel made his debut as a stock company actor in Des Moines in 1914. He began a Broadway career in "Forever After" in 1918, and made his first movie in Hollywood in 1919—"Little Women," on the silent screen.

During his film-making career, he appeared in 150 feature films. After each he returned to New York, which he called his home, and the stage. When talking pictures became popular he was one of the small group of veteran actors who made the transition successfully.

Nagel was in "The Jazz Singer" with Al Jolson in 1927 when the first sound picture revolutionized movie-making. He starred in such films as "Midsummer Madness" (1920), "What Every Woman Knows" (1921), "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (1921), and "Stage Struck," (1958). His stage appearances included roles in "The Petrified Forest," "The Male Animal," and the Pulitzer-prize winning plays "The Skin of Our Teeth" and "State of the Union."

**He was a founder, with Fred Niblo and Louis B. Mayer, of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts & Sciences, which makes the Oscar awards annually. Nagel himself received such an award in 1940 for his work on the Motion Picture Relief Fund.**

Besides being president of the Academy and later the AAAA, he was a director of the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists. For more than 20 years Nagel was widely known for his programs on radio and television.

# One Man, One Vote Rule Applied to Local Boards

The Supreme Court has extended its one-man, one-vote doctrine to apply to the election of virtually all local officials, including members of municipal boards.

In a 5-3 decision written by Justice Hugo L. Black, the court laid down this general rule:

"Whenever a state or local government decides to select persons by popular election to perform government functions, . . . the 14th Amendment requires that each qualified voter must be given an equal opportunity to participate in that election."

"When members of an elected body are chosen from separate districts," the decision added, "each district must be established on a basis which will insure, as far as is practicable, that equal numbers of voters can vote for proportionally equal numbers of officials."

**The Supreme Court in 1968 decided that its one-man, one-vote doctrine applied to the election of some municipal officials but the implication then was that it pertained to officials with wide legislative powers, such as city councils and county governments.**

The current decision puts the emphasis not on the duties of local officials but whether or not they are elected from separate districts.

Its broad language indicates that the doctrine applies to members of boards representing geographical districts, such as those who decide on school, water and sewerage issues; other administrative and regulatory officials, and possibly even judges.

The court's ruling came in a case involving the election of six trustees to a junior college district operating three junior colleges in the Kansas City, Mo., area.

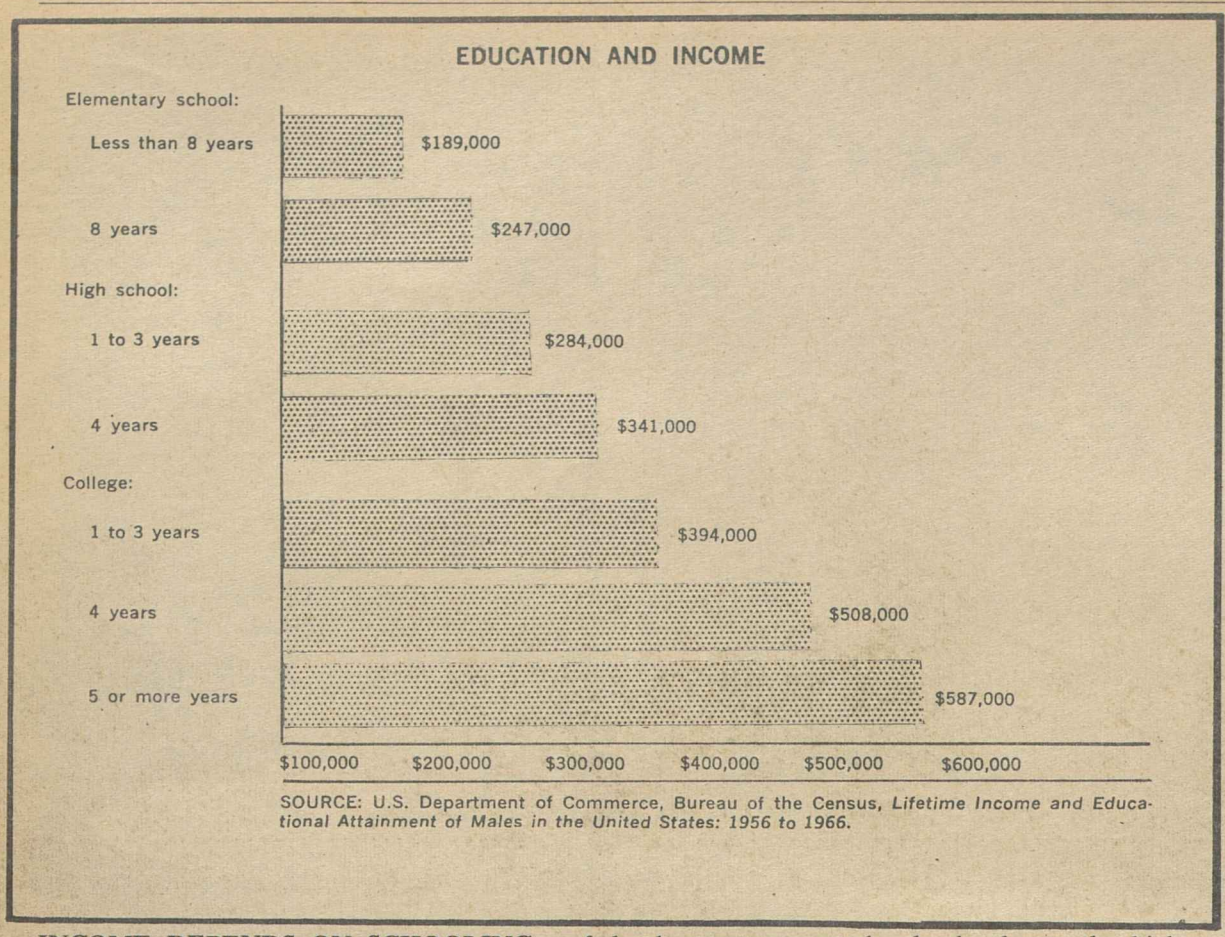
Although the district was made up of the city and seven outlying areas, only three of the six trustees —50 percent—were elected from the city even though it had about 60 percent of the school population.

**The challenge to the election formula, prescribed by a Missouri law, was brought by four Kansas City taxpayers.**

Without deciding whether school population was the proper basis for representation, Black said the election procedure failed the one-man, one-vote test even though precise "mathematical exactitude is not required."

The decision noted that "education has traditionally been a vital governmental function, and these trustees, whose election the state has opened to all qualified voters, are governmental officials in every relevant sense of that term."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices John M. Harlan and Potter Stewart dissented. They contended that local governments could avoid one-man, one-vote requirements simply by appointing members of boards.




SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Lifetime Income and Educational Attainment of Males in the United States: 1956 to 1966.*

**INCOME DEPENDS ON SCHOOLING,** a federal government study clearly shows: the higher the educational level, the higher the lifetime income. The chart illustrates the average lifetime earnings of men, starting at the age of 18, according to their level of schooling.

# Independent Role Asked For Consumer Agency

The consumers' voice in government will best be heard through the establishment of a strong, independent consumers' agency, the AFL-CIO told a Senate subcommittee on government operations.

Testimony submitted by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said such an agency would be free "to agree and disagree" with other government agencies in their handling of consumer matters.

The federation, as it had in earlier testimony before a House subcommittee, emphasized that the independent agency structure is "greatly preferable" to the Administration proposal.

**That "split-level" plan calling for an Office of Consumer Affairs in tandem with a Consumer Protection Division in the Dept. of Justice "deserves an 'E' for effort but falls far short of a satisfactory solution," Biemiller stated.**

A "serious drawback" to the Administration plan, he pointed out, is that it would give the Justice Dept. "the sole right to intervene as a party on behalf of the consumer in regulatory agency proceedings and in the federal courts."

"We believe that such an arrangement would be a great disappointment to consumers, who naturally expect the consumer spokesman also to be the consumer advocate," he added.

The AFL-CIO conceded that placing a consumer agency outside the White House might give it "less visibility and a less advantageous vantage point for coordinating the various government consumer programs."

"But," Biemiller said, "there are distinct and overbalancing gains in setting up the agency on a completely independent basis."

**It would be subject to fewer White House pressures and would be less immediately dependent on any President, he explained. It would be freer to criticize other government agencies and it would be under less pressure.**

Biemiller noted that the Senate subcommittee has before it in addition to the Administration measure proposals to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the White House and a bill to set up an independent Bureau of Consumer Protection.

All of these proposals, he said, "embody the principle of a unified agency operating in behalf of the consumer" but are "in a number of ways" inferior to the House proposal of Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) to set up an independent consumer agency.

Urging the subcommittee to draft legislation containing its features, Biemiller added, "it represents in our opinion the most advanced and well-rounded set of provisions thus far evolved in the continuing effort . . . to produce a strong, workable consumer representation agency."

# Annual Parley On Community Services Slated

The 15th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services will be held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 10-14, the federation announced.

More than 600 delegates and observers—union officers, leaders in the area of health and welfare and 170 full-time AFL-CIO Community Services representatives—will spend the four days learning "how to implement federal legislation in the local community."

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, said of the conference objectives:

"The AFL-CIO is known as the people's lobby. Many measures for the welfare of all the people have been enacted by Congress through labor's efforts.

**"But laws on the books in Washington do not bring benefits to the people in the local community—automatically. It takes knowledge and effort to translate good intentions and appropriations into human care and cash on the barrel-head."**

Conference speakers, workshops and discussion groups will address themselves to arming labor's community leaders with the know-how to make federal health, welfare and consumer legislation work locally, he said.

### CONVENTION

The Marine Engineers have announced that the union will hold its convention in Miami Beach, Fla., Mar. 16-18.

# *Brooke Joins Move to Block Judge Carswell*

The nation's only Negro senator —Republican Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts—told his colleagues that he could not "in good conscience" vote to confirm Judge G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court.

Brooke, a former state attorney general, said he had carefully examined Carswell's record and opinions as a judge, "eager" to find evidence that Carswell had abandoned the bigoted, white supremacy views he expressed in a Georgia political campaign.

**Not only was the record "barren" of any such evidence, Brooke said, but it revealed "a number of actions which either confirm or invite suspicion that his anti-constitutional inclinations hold sway."**

Brooke told the Senate he had "earnestly hoped" the President would choose someone who would unite the Senate and the nation.

Brooke's 15-minute speech was the dramatic highlight of a week which saw steadily mounting opposition to the appointment, which earlier had been expected to slide through with only token protests. A number of Republicans who had voted against the earlier nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth had indicated that they were unwilling to buck the President's choice twice in a row.

According to wire service tallies, 19 senators have now announced publicly that they will vote against the nomination, while 14 have said they will vote for confirmation.

### *IUD Sets Meeting On Trade Problems*

**The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has called a special two-day conference to enable union officials to "exchange ideas" with experts in the field of international trade.**

**IUD Pres. I. W. Abel said the conference, to be held in Washington Mar. 19 and 20, was called "because of our growing concern over the number of jobs directly and seriously jeopardized by imports."**

**Experts from labor, government and universities will participate in seminars and panel discussions.**

GE Parity Sought:

# *Talks Stepped Up At Westinghouse*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Feb. 9, when bargaining was stepped up following the GE settlement.

**Still unsettled also are contract clauses in a number of other areas, including application of the corporation's second and third-year wage increases to salaried employes; maternity leave benefits in the insurance plan, and the effective date of some insurance improvements.**

The unions want the improvements to take effect at once; management wants to delay them to the start of the contract's second year.

Westinghouse has proposed a 43-month contract, three months longer than the GE pact.

The unions are unwilling to accept any contract terms that members rate as inferior to the GE settlement. A spokesman for one union said, "We came here with a micrometer and a slide rule and we will insist that Westinghouse hit the GE offer on the nose."

Other unions represented on the CBC have other points of disagreement with the Westinghouse offer. Besides IUE, the AFL-CIO unions on the committee include the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, Carpenters, Flint Glass Workers, the Allied Industrial Workers and the Steelworkers. Also involved in the talks are the unaffiliated United Electric Workers (UE) and the Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Employes.

All Westinghouse workers stayed on the job at the direction of their unions during the 100-day GE strike to concentrate on that dispute, which involved nearly 150,000 members of 14 unions.

**Committees from all the unions have been meeting with management since September. The meetings continued during the GE walkout but no real progress was made until the GE settlement was ratified by the major unions.**

The IUE reported that its GE Conference Board, meeting in New York City, heard reports that all but a few local contract issues have been settled. It re-elected Chairman John Shambo for a two-year term with praise for his direction of the 1969-1970 negotiations.

The board voiced its thanks to the labor movement for its strong support of the GE strikers, and pledged financial and moral assistance to Westinghouse workers in their time of crisis.

# Benefit Laws Improved In West Virginia

Charleston, W. Va.—Labor-backed measures to improve the state's workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws were enacted during a 30-day session of the West Virginia legislature.

Protection against "black lung" disease under workmen's compensation, obtained by labor in the 1968 session, was expanded to include coverage for ailments resulting from the inhalation of gas and fumes in occupations other than coal mining.

A worker disabled by the disease will be given additional credit for compensation received before his final claim is settled. While temporarily disabled he will receive credit for 15 weeks' payments, instead of only 10 weeks.

**Weekly maximum compensation under the unemployment benefits law was increased by the legislature from 40 to 45 percent of the average annual wage. This means that a jobless worker could receive up to $56 a week instead of the current top of $49.**

The state federation achieved two other objectives, however. The period in which an employer has to appeal an unemployment payment was cut from eight months to 60 days. The amount that a worker may earn while drawing compensation was raised from $10 to $15 a week.

# Newark Teachers Hail Gains as Strike Ends

Newark, N. J.—Public school teachers returned to their classrooms after a three-and-a-half-week strike with a new one-year contract providing major advances in wages, teaching conditions and community participation in school affairs.

Some 3,000 members of the Newark Teachers Union voted almost unanimously to accept a school board offer meeting most of the goals the union set when its members walked out Feb. 2 in protest against the board's foot-dragging in bargaining.

The new pact raises wages an average of $2,200 a year starting next September. Also it provides binding arbitration of disputes, smaller classes, more effective schools, a "human relations" conference and a citizens' complaint procedure.

**Pres. David Selden of the American Federation of Teachers, who spent a week in jail to protest his own arrest and that of nearly 200 union pickets, called the settlement an "outstanding package," won with the help of the national AFL-CIO and its local and state central bodies.**

Selden said it is "regrettable that this excellent contract had to be wrested from recalcitrant public officials who preferred court injunctions to genuine collective bargaining." It will, he said, be a "disgrace to American jurisprudence if teachers must go to jail" for exercising their rights.

The AFT president urged the labor movement to "exert the utmost effort" to prevent the use of court back-to-work orders in contract disputes "unless the disputes pose a clear and present danger to public safety."

**The Newark settlement provides increases of nearly 20 percent, resulting in a new salary range of $8,000 for beginning teachers to $13,100 for experienced teachers with bachelor's degrees.**

Also agreed to are classes of no more than 30 pupils where space is available, hiring of 252 aides to relieve teachers of bookkeeping chores, setting up one "more effective" school for those with learning difficulties when federal funds are allotted, and a plan to make up time lost during the strike—17 class days.

Meanwhile, the Jersey City Education Association protested a move by the Jersey City School Board to cut off the salaries of striking teachers. Nearly 1,350 teachers are in the fourth week of a strike over wages, working conditions and better schools for pupils and teachers.

*18-Union Agreement:*

# Railroad Pact Brings New Health Benefits

Nearly one million railroad employes, retirees and their dependents will receive major improvements in health and welfare benefits under an agreement reached in Florida.

The agreement, effective Mar. 1, was worked out in lengthy negotiations between 18 unions with membership on the railroads and the Carriers National Conference Committee, representing all major U.S. railroads.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks hailed the agreement as a "significant achievement for face-to-face collective bargaining" on America's railroads.

**The improved health and welfare plan, which replaces an expiring one, was described by Dennis as "one of the most comprehensive health and welfare programs ever developed."**

"It will both bring additional benefits to railroad workers' families and help protect them from the effects of a vicious and so-far unrestrained inflation," he added.

Dennis estimated that the new plan will require the railroads to pay insurance premiums of $540 million over the next two years—an increase of $130 million over the cost of the expiring agreement.

**The cost of the new plan to the carriers, he said, will be about $40 a month per person covered compared to a cost of $29 a month under the old plan.**

The cost of the new plan, as was the case in the old one, will be borne entirely by the carriers. Railroad managements had proposed that the employes and retirees pay a share of the cost, but gave up the demand during negotiations.

Under the new agreement, maximum surgical benefits for one operation rise from $420 to $550, and major medical coverage for an individual goes from $10,000 to $20,000. The new plan provides a one-third increase in the coverage costs for radiation therapy and laboratory and x-ray benefits.

**Other improvements include more liberalized coverage for emergency treatment, increased benefits for furloughed employes who become disabled while on furlough, and guaranteed life insurance for retired employes, even if their past employer goes out of business.**

George Leighty, a consultant to BRAC, headed the unions' negotiating team. Its members, in addition to Dennis, were Presidents Charles Luna, United Transportation Union; Harold C. Crotty, Maintenance of Way Employes; Charles J. Chamberlain, Railroad Signalmen; and James E. Yost, AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept.

Representing the railroads were J. P. Hiltz, chief negotiator for the carriers' conference; Maynard Parks for the western railroads; James Oram for the eastern carriers; and Scott McGill for the southeastern group.

# Union Offers Internship in Labor Studies

A 10-week training program that includes an $800 scholarship and expenses is being offered by Worker Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, to a qualified man or woman interested in a labor education career.

Applications must be sent by Apr. 30 to 1970 Labor Education Internship, 535 Clemens Drive, Florissant, Mo. 63033.

The program, now entering its sixth year, is keyed to the member who has been active in the educational work of his union, the teacher who wants to work with adults and the graduate student interested in labor education.

During 1970 the chosen intern will spend 10 weeks, between June and November, working in a program under the guidance of an experienced labor educator. The intern will spend at least a week in Washington, D.C., with the AFL-CIO education program and the personnel of several unions.



**POSTER BOY** Scotty Swift, who was picked to headline 1970 campaigns for the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, meets actress Patty Duke and AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis. Perlis represented Federation Pres. George Meany, a director of the MDAA.



**LABOR'S CONCERN** for protection of workers' pension rights when companies go out of business or are merged was expressed by a panel of union witnesses testifying before the Senate Special Committee on Aging. Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) presided at the hearings.

# *Panel of Union Pension Experts Cites Need to Guarantee Benefits*

A panel of union pension experts told a Senate committee that workers should have a firm guarantee that they will receive pensions they earned during their service with an employer—even if the firm goes out of business or is merged.

They told the Senate's Special Committee on Aging that unions negotiate pension benefits as a form of deferred earnings—trading off a portion of current wages for the security of an added retirement income.

Taking part in the panel were two members of the AFL-CIO staff—Richard Shoemaker of the Dept. of Social Security and Kenneth Meiklejohn of the Dept. of Legislation—and three staff experts of affiliated unions.

John F. Tomayko, director of the Steelworkers' Insurance Pension & Unemployment Benefits Dept., said 900,000 of the union's members are now covered by pension agreements.

**He traced the evolution of the basic steel pension agreement from its start in 1949 as a "supplement" to social security, with pension benefits reduced as social security payments went up.**

Now, he stressed, the reduction provision has been eliminated and the average company pension exceeds the social security payment.

While most USWA members are covered by the major industry agreements—in steel, aluminum and can—there is a real problem of providing needed protection in many smaller firms, especially in steel fabricating.

To help meet this need, Tomayko said, the union has developed two pooled pension plans covering small firms and is "optimistic" about this approach.

He urged a federal pension insurance fund, with premiums based on the amount of reserves set aside to meet pension claims. A company whose pension program is fully funded, he suggested, should have to pay only a nominal premium for insurance, while a company with only partial funding should be required to pay a higher amount.

The administrator of the Ladies' Garment Workers National Retirement Fund, Louis Rolnick, told the committee how his union has tackled the task of providing pension protection in an industry composed of "thousands of small, scattered units."

**The ILGWU pension program is industrywide, Rolnick said, covering 420,000 workers and administered by a 60-member board of trustees from union and management in all sections of the nation.**

The day-to-day administration of the program is handled by the union, to avoid costly duplication of records, and there is "complete portability of retirement credits from plant to plant in the industry throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. The specter of plant failure before retirement and the consequent potential loss of benefits is avoided by the multi-employer nature of the fund, which embraces over 10,000 production units."

Still another approach was described by Reese Hammond, reporting on the Operating Engineers programs.

He listed 30 joint pension plans presently in operation, covering members of some 75 local unions.

To deal with the problem of members moving from one area of the country to another or working for employers in different jurisdictions, reciprocity agreements have been worked out among the various pension funds.

Pension payments earned in one area follow the member to a new location and a member who does not have sufficient service credit to qualify for a pension in any single locality can receive a pension payment prorated among the various funds for which he is eligible.

**The effect, he said, is to enable "an individual working at our trade to be mobile and work anywhere in the country and maintain his eligibility for a pension benefit."**

Shoemaker told the panel, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), that the AFL-CIO favors federal funding and vesting standards for single employers, where there is the greatest risk that a worker will not receive promised pension benefits on retirement.

He said social security and comparable public programs should provide the basic retirement income, with "the frosting on the cake" coming from pension plans in the private sector.

# Religion 'No Insulation' From U.S. Labor Law

Federal labor law does not exempt employers who refuse to bargain collectively with a union on the ground of religious scruples, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled.

The ruling upheld a National Labor Relations Board decision ordering Cap Santa Vue convalescent home in Anacortes, Wash., and the Valley Manor Convalescent Center in Mount Vernon, Wash., to bargain with Service Employes Local 120, winner of elections at both nursing homes.

**Management of the two homes refused to agree to an election, then refused to bargain after the election on the ground that as believers in the Seventh Day Adventist faith they could have no dealings with a union.**

The appeals court rejected the claim, and also struck down the employers' request that Cap Santa Vue, Inc., should be released from all legal liability because it has sold its interest in the nursing home.

The employers, the court said, are not required to abandon their religious beliefs in order to engage in good faith collective bargaining. They are not even required to believe in the law, and "may lawfully devote their time, influence and resources to a campaign for repeal of the act." The law requires only that they make a good-faith effort to reach agreement and, since they refused even to meet with union representatives, they have failed to do so, the judges said.

The court concluded that the employers' religious convictions "provided them with no insulation" from the provisions of the law.

*Segregation Battle Looms:*

# New School Aid Bill Pared to Avoid Veto

The Senate Appropriations Committee sought to avoid a new head-on collision with the Administration by coming up with a compromise on funds for education and health programs.

It sent to the Senate floor a House-passed bill providing $19.4 billion to finance the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept., Office of Economic Opportunity and other agencies.

The amount was $580 million more than Pres. Nixon's original budget request—primarily in added funds for education programs—but some $365 million less than the bill the President vetoed four weeks earlier.

**Administration officials had warned that the second bill would also be vetoed—unless Congress gave the President authority not to spend all the money it appropriated.**

The House defied the warning, rejecting by a 205-189 vote a Republican motion allowing the President to hold back 2.5 percent of the total appropriation.

But the Senate Appropriations Committee voted 15-7 for a motion by Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) to allow the President to cut the money by 2 percent—approximately $325 million—with a provision that no single category be cut more than 25 percent.

Cotton said he had worked with Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch in devising the amendment and he felt confident that it would ward off a veto.

The next step is up to the full Senate, to decide whether to go along with the compromise, insist on the full amount as voted by the House, or raise or lower appropriations for specific programs. The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate to insist on the full amount of the House appropriation.

A sharp floor fight is certain over provisions of the House bill intended to prevent the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare from requiring desegregation of dual school systems and giving a congressional stamp of approval to "freedom of choice" plans.

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted 12-9 to keep the segregationist language in the bill.

Two of the anti-civil rights provisions were identical to riders the House had initially added to the vetoed appropriations bill last year. However, when the Senate added language which had the effect of nullifying the impact, the House backed down and voted to instruct its conferees to accept the Senate changes.

Now the issue is again before the Senate, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has urged senators to delete the House riders or at least modify them "to protect federal authority to deal with racial discrimination and unconstitutional school segregation."

**Meanwhile, with only four months left in the fiscal year, the agencies and programs involved have been financed at above the President's budget request through "continuing resolutions" to carry them through until a regular appropriations bill becomes law.**

In another rebellion against Administration efforts to hold down the cost of domestic social programs, the Senate voted to nearly double the school lunch program by requiring schools to provide free lunches to all children from families with incomes of less than $4,000 a year for a family of four.

A House-passed bill leaves it up to local officials to determine who is eligible for free lunches. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), who sponsored the free lunch amendment, cited the case of a Georgia county which has a policy barring free lunches to children in homes with telephones or TV sets and sends a committee from the PTA to the homes of parents who apply for free lunches to investigate the extent of their poverty.

The free lunch amendment was passed, 41-40.



**GEORGIA MACHINISTS** give blood to the Red Cross alongside the assembly line of the Lockheed Hercules plant in Marietta, Ga. Jerry Hovater of IAM Lodge 709, foreground with Nurse Brenda Webb, was one of those who stepped from the assembly line to the mercy line when the Red Cross bloodmobile rolled through the hangar doors.

## *Morse Saluted For 22 Years' Service in ILO*

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has expressed its "warm appreciation" to David A. Morse for 22 years of dedicated service as director general of the International Labor Organization.

Of Morse's announced decision to resign his post in May, an Executive Council statement said, "It is a decision we understand and accept although it fills us with deep regret."

"David Morse," the statement declared, "has established an enviable record in the ILO in years of grave decision and substantial progress for the cause of workers in the world."

The statement praised Morse for "his devotion to the cause of freedom and democracy, his championing of human dignity for workers, and his contribution to international peace and understanding."

The council termed it "indeed fitting" that under Morse's directorship "the ILO received the Nobel Peace Prize" for its services to the cause of peace.

# Workers' Real Wages Down for 12th Month

*(Continued from Page 1)*

weekly take-home pay when expressed in 1957-59 dollars to reflect price changes.

**For the worker with three dependents, this "real spendable earnings" figure was $77.78—down 13 cents from December and over the year, and 2.3 percent below the high mark reached in September 1968.**

Dr. Joel Popkin, BLS assistant commissioner, said that the CPI rose by six-tenths of 1 percent in January when adjusted for seasonal trends, the same as in November and December.

Labor Dept. figures showed that over the year, the price of services has increased at a rate of 7.6 percent and commodities have climbed by 5.4 percent.

The December-to-January increase in the index was led by a jump nine-tenths of 1 percent in the cost of transportation services. Higher local transit fares in New York, plus widespread increases in costs of registering, insuring and repairing automobiles were largely responsible for the increase.

The cost of medical care moved up by nine-tenths of 1 percent and medical care services also were higher. Costs of home ownership and household services continued their steady rise of recent months.

Food prices rose more than usual in January, six-tenths of 1 percent, despite a decline in prices of fresh vegetables, BLS reported. Prices of eggs, poultry and milk, which usually decline in January, rose appreciably.

**Apparel commodities registered a seasonal price drop of 1.3 percent. Prices of new cars, on the other hand, failed to drop as they usually do in January. Most consumer durable goods showed price increases.**

Of nearly 100,000 workers who will receive cost-of-living pay hikes based on the January index, BLS said, about 52,000 are in automotive, farm equipment and office supply industries where the increases will range from 1 to 4 cents an hour.

Nearly 18,000 workers in automotive equipment will get raises ranging from seven to 9 cents an hour; another 18,000 transit workers in three cities will get similar increases; and more than 8,000 employes of the Greyhound Corp. will receive raises of varying amounts.

About 14,000 workers whose escalator reviews are tied to the January index will not receive any adjustment because they have received maximum cost-of-living adjustments stipulated by their contracts.

2-28-70

# *Federal Judge Extends Order Banning Rail Strike or Lockout*

A federal court has once again postponed the threat of a national railroad shutdown by extending restraining orders in a dispute involving 48,000 shopcraft workers.

Judge Howard Corcoran of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia extended until Mar. 2 orders previously issued by Judge John J. Sirica of the same court.

He restrained railroad managements from shutting down all major railroads and locking out employes in retaliation for a strike by four unions on the Union Pacific, and he restrained the strike itself.

**In another development, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany scheduled a meeting in Washington with the presidents of the unions, at their request, for Friday, Feb. 27, in an effort to help settle the dispute.**

Meany's offer to help—only if the disputants wanted him to—was made in response to questions at a news conference during the AFL-CIO Executive Council's meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Negotiations between the four unions—Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—and the railroads have been going on for more than 15 months.

**The dispute involves wages and work rules. A tentative settlement reached earlier with the help of the Labor Dept. was voided when members of the Sheet Metal Workers rejected it. The rejection was believed to be based on a rules change that would have allowed limited crossing of craft jurisdictional lines.**

After Judge Sirica issued his restraining orders on Jan. 31, negotiations were resumed in Washington and later shifted to Florida since the presidents of the unions were there for meetings of the council and federation departments.

Both sides agreed voluntarily to continue the talks without a lockout or work stoppage until Feb. 21. But efforts to resolve the controversial work rule prior to that date were unsuccessful.

A possible break in the deadlock came in the Florida talks on Feb. 19 when the IAM, IBEW and Boilermakers offered to sign an agreement containing the proposed rule. However, the railroads rejected the offer.

Corcoran's extension of the restraining orders in Washington came at the conclusion of a three-hour hearing held only hours before the voluntary agreement by both sides was due to expire.

**Attorneys for the unions said the initial strike was called on the Union Pacific because the organizations were legally free to strike and it was the only weapon they had left for trying to secure a settlement.**

They emphasized that the unions struck only one railroad to avoid a national emergency. They contended that the railroads then imposed the lockout to create a national emergency and bring the government into the picture. They argued that only the lockout should be enjoined.

An attorney for the carriers argued that the Union Pacific strike should be enjoined because the unions had no right to abandon national bargaining.

He claimed that a lockout is the only way the railroads can fight an effort by the unions to "whipsaw" them into line, one-by-one.

Corcoran told both sides that he needed additional time to consider their arguments before deciding whether or not to issue one or more preliminary injunctions. "I am not going to rule on a case of this importance now," he said.

## Faculty Votes Union At Campusless College

Detroit — Wayne County Community College doesn't have a campus. But its part-time faculty, teaching at 28 scattered locations, now has union representation.

In an election conducted by the Michigan Employment Relations Commission, the Michigan Federation of Teachers received 210 votes to 91 for the unaffiliated Michigan Education Association and 67 for no union.

## Support Urged For Cabbies in Miami Strike

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Executive Council urged that all possible support be given taxi drivers on strike against the Yellow Cab Co. of Miami, and extended sympathy and condolences to the families of three drivers killed in attacks by terrorists.

In a statement the council asked all union members to refuse to patronize the company until the strike for recognition and an acceptable contract is settled in accordance with lawful procedures.

Yellow Cab of Miami has refused, the statement said, to bargain with the fully-accredited representative of the drivers, the Railway & Airline Clerks, even though the National Labor Relations Board certified that union last December after a year's delay over contested ballots.

The regional NLRB office has cited the company for failure to bargain in good faith, the council noted.

# Labor Assails Emergency Disputes Plan


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## Meany Cites Compulsory Arbitration

**By David L. Perlman**

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to reject Pres. Nixon's proposal for new permanent legislation to deal with major labor disputes in five industries affecting transportation.

Federation Pres. George Meany described a key provision of the Administration bill as "a novel form of compulsory arbitration" which labor considers incompatible with "principles of democracy."

The bill would allow the President to go beyond the Taft-Hartley Act and the Railway Labor Act to intervene in "national emergency" disputes in the airline, railroad, longshore, maritime and trucking industries.

**It would virtually repeal the Railway Labor Act, which the President described as "a failure." A new section would be added to the Taft-Hartley Act, applying only to the five transportation-linked industries. It would give the President a choice of three "options" if a dispute allegedly affecting the national health or safety were not settled within the 80-day no-strike injunction period of Taft-Hartley.**

The most controversial of these options would empower the President to refer the final proposals of both union and management to a neutral board.

The board would then choose what it considered "the most reasonable" of the rival contract proposals and impose it "as the final and binding settlement."

Before the neutral board handed down its decision, the parties would have five days to negotiate on the basis of the "final" proposals. Nixon and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz expressed the hope that a voluntary agreement could be negotiated in such cases since both sides presumably would have submitted a "realistic" final offer aimed at winning the board's acceptance. Unlike customary arbitration, the board could not split the difference or impose a compromise solution.

The other two options available to the President would be:

- To extend the no-strike "cooling off" period of Taft-Hartley for as long as 30 additional days.
- To require partial operation of the industry for up to six months, allowing the strike or lockout to continue in most segments but keeping essential services operating. A neutral board would have 30 days—during which there could be no strike or lockout—to determine what operations were to be continued.

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Westinghouse Pact Posts Major Gains for 104,000

## High Court Slaps Down Boulwarism

The Supreme Court figuratively shoveled the last spadeful of earth on the remains of Boulwarism when it refused to disturb a lower court ruling that the General Electric Co.'s "one offer" system of collective bargaining is unfair and unlawful.

The high court's action lent official support to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's declaration that the successful 100-day strike against GE by 14 unions spelled "the end of Boulwarism." Settlement of the strike came only after the company departed from its "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining approach, named after Lemuel Boulware, former GE vice president.

The Supreme Court denied GE's request for a review of the decision last Oct. 28 by the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York City, enforcing a National Labor Relations Board order.

**The board had ruled in 1964 that GE violated federal labor law in 1960 when it smashed a strike of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers by refusing to budge from its "one offer" technique.**

Under the system perfected by Boulware after an earlier strike, GE marketed its contract offer the same way it markets light bulbs or motors—surveying the market, setting a price, selling the public on the value of its product and rejecting all attempts to get it to change its price tag.

Specifically, the NLRB found that in 1960 negotiations with IUE, the company ridiculed the union's proposals, delayed making its own

*(Continued on Page 3)*



**SETTLEMENT AT WESTINGHOUSE** Electric Corp. is announced in Pittsburgh by Pres. Paul Jennings and other officers of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. After seven months of talks, the IUE accepted a contract offer covering 40,000 members of that union. Shown, left to right, Richard Jelle, Sharon, Pa.; Paul Carmichael, Pittsburgh; Robert Nellis, chief IUE union negotiator; Jennings and James Compton of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, which includes all seven AFL-CIO unions involved in the negotiations.

## 9 Unions Win 'Victory for Bargaining'

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Pittsburgh—Nine unions with 104,000 members stayed at the negotiating table for 48 hours to win a "best ever" contract from Westinghouse Electric Corp. just ahead of a scheduled walkout.

The contract, approved by members of all the unions that coordinated their bargaining at Westinghouse provides wage increases of 53 cents an hour over 41 months, cost-of-living bonuses to a top of 21 cents an hour and skilled labor adjustments adding 5-25 cents an hour to pay. Gains also were achieved in pensions, insurance, sick leave plus personal leave time, vacations, tuition payments, grievance procedure and in other areas.

The unions involved are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, the Carpenters, Flint Glass Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Steelworkers, and the unaffiliated Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Workers and United Electrical Workers (UE).

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed "warmest congratulations on the new contract settlement." He noted that while it does not meet every need of Westinghouse workers, it does "bring vast improvements, long overdue, in wages and working conditions."**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

**Veto Threat Lifted:**

## *School Aid Funds Voted by Congress*

Pres. Nixon bowed to congressional demands for more federal funds for education and health programs, ending a seven-month "battle of the budget."

With the presidential veto threat lifted, Congress gave final approval to a multi-billion dollar appropriation for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept., Office of Economic Opportunity and other domestic agencies.

It was a compromise bill, less than Congress had originally voted but providing about $700 million more than the President had asked last year for key education programs.

Stripped from the legislation before it went to the President were three amendments which had been inserted in the House by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats in an effort to bar the government from enforcing desegregation of dual school systems.

**The Senate deleted entirely one amendment sanctioning "freedom of choice" school assignments. And it nullified the effect of two other amendments dealing with racial balance by adding the key phrase, "except as required by the Constitution."**

This means that the government can still use the threat of withdrawal of federal funds to prod reluctant school districts to desegregate.

The Senate, over liberal opposition, gave ground on the amount of the appropriation by directing that 2 percent of the total amount be left unspent.

And to achieve even that con-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## GOP Liberals Ask Rejection Of Carswell

Strong objections to the nomination of Judge George Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court have been raised by the Ripon Society, a liberal Republican organization, and by a non-partisan group of law students from Columbia University.

The Ripon Society urged Republican senators to reject the nomination of Carswell on the ground that he "lacks even the minimal legal qualifications necessary for competent service on the United States Supreme Court."

The society characterized the Carswell nomination as "an insult to Southern jurisprudence" and decried the nomination for falling far short of "the remarkable standard that twentieth century Republican

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## 37-Day Freeze Bars Rail Strike, New Solution to Impasse Sought

**By Duane Emme**

Four shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads searched for a way out of a bargaining impasse after Congress enacted a 37-day moratorium on strikes or lockouts in their 16-month-old dispute.

The "freeze" resolution was rushed through Congress after lawmakers called for further negotiations and rejected an Administration proposal to impose a settlement.

The President sent his plan to Congress after the unions announced that the "tortured logic" of a court injunction left them no alternative but to strike all major railroads. The walkout was set for 12:01 a.m., Mar. 5.

Nixon called for imposing an earlier tentative agreement that was accepted by the Machinists, Boilermakers and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, but rejected by the Sheet Metal Workers.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in telegrams to the House and Senate, voiced the federation's opposition to the plan on grounds "it is a compulsory settlement which would force employes to work under conditions which are not acceptable to them."**

Senators and House members, at quickly-called hearings by the Senate Labor and House Commerce committees, also expressed opposition to Nixon's proposal as compulsion and interference with free bargaining.

Instead of accepting it, the committees reported out the "freeze" resolution. Less than six hours before the strike deadline, the Senate approved it, 83-0. The House im-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# 8-Union Group Strikes Units Of General Tel

Chicago — A new eight-union coalition is applying the techniques of coordinated bargaining in a strike by 8,000 employes at three plants of Automatic Electric Co., manufacturing arm of General Telephone & Electronics Corp.

The unions coordinated their bargaining for the first time after years of finding their efforts splintered by a giant corporation which pinched them off one by one.

Management responded by refusing to offer acceptable contract terms. The unions then took to the picket lines and are in the fifth week of a strike at Automatic Electric plants in Northlake, Melrose Park and Des Plaines, Ill.

Morale remains high and picketing orderly, the unions report, as negotiations continue without any appreciable progress at meetings called by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

**Before negotiations started, the unions formed their own coordinated bargaining committee and named two co-chairmen—Business Manager Harry Weaver of Local 713, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Business Rep. John Schaefer of Machinists District 8.**

Two IAM locals are among the eight on strike. Other unions in the group are the Technical Engineers, Office Employes, Carpenters, Metal Polishers and Painters.

A key objective in this year's negotiations is hospitalization fully paid for by the corporation, Weaver said.

General Telephone is a nationwide firm with at least three subsidiaries—Automatic Electric, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., and Lenkurt Electric Co. Inc. Only the first is being struck.

# TWUA Shapes Wool Industry Contract Goals

Boston—A new two-year agreement to provide "substantial" improvements in wages and benefits was set here as the major goal of the Textile Workers Union of America in forthcoming negotiations with wool textile employers.

At the same time, some 200 delegates to a union conference adopted a resolution urging Pres. Nixon to seek agreements with textile and apparel exporting nations to safeguard American textile jobs against the impact of excessive imports.

The delegates to the conference represented 25,000 northern cotton-synthetics workers and 15,000 wool textile employes in more than 140 plants.

**The new bargaining objective applies immediately for about 6,000 workers in 27 wool textile plants where most contracts expire this spring and summer. Other workers in the woolen plants and those in northern cotton-synthetic plants are under continuing contracts.**

In a keynote address to the conference, TWUA Pres. William Pollock called on the union's negotiators to "make up lost ground in earnings and fringe benefits which have been eroded by the ravages of inflation."

He also emphasized that if textile exporting nations do not enter into agreements with the United States to keep the flow of their goods into this country at "reasonable levels," the union will press for action in Congress to achieve such limitations.



**YOUTH DEVELOPMENT** programs enlarged by the Boy Scouts of America are discussed by labor representatives during the recent observance of Boy Scout Week at BSA national headquarters at New Brunswick, N.J. From left are Pres. Russell Klein of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 8-438; Joel Gay, AFL-CIO Community Services liaison representative with the Boy Scouts, and Pres. Jack Shaughnessy of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 8-416.

# Construction Panel Adopts Policy Guide

A presidental commission created last fall to help improve labor-management relations in the construction trades has laid the foundation for procedures it will follow in union-industry disputes.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, chairman of the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission, said the policy statement stressed established practices by builders and craft unions in the prevention and settlement of disputes. The commission will also rely on regular mediation agencies of the government.

The key points adopted by the commission at its Jan. 27 meeting are:

- Procedures are not regarded as a substitute for responsible effective bargaining.
- Private dispute-settling procedures developed by the parties are endorsed by the commission.
- Full use of Federal Mediation & Concilation Service assistance is expected.

**Shultz expressed hope that publication of commission procedures, expected shortly in the Federal Register, would clarify its role before the construction industry enters a period of extensive bargaining on contracts that expire this year.**

About 850 contracts covering an estimated 1 million members in the building and constructions trades are up for negotiations—most of them before July 1.

Pres. Nixon formed the tripartite panel last fall to help improve the relations, manpower affairs and other practices in the industry.

The commission is made up of members from labor, builders, and the public. Labor is represented by Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The commission gave this summary of its policy:

**"In setting forth a disputes procedure, the commission emphasizes that it is not intended to provide a substitute for the collective bargaining process.**

"Nor is it a means to bypass or neglect existing mediation facilities or industry branch dispute-settling procedures.

"The standard procedure for the commission to accept cognizance over collective bargaining disputes is through referral to the commission by the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. The commission will exercise its judgment in accepting or declining specific disputes.

"The staff of the commission is directed to maintain close contact with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service on all aspects of bargaining in the construction industry and to see that critical disputes are brought to the attention of the appropriate international union and the national offices of an appropriate contractor association."

## Woman Carpenter First For Local Since WW 2

Portland, Ore. — For the first time since World War II, Carpenters Local 1020 has a woman member.

She's Mrs. Anton Luhaorg, who does finish carpentry on construction projects for a local subcontractor. Her husband has been a carpenter for 25 years.

# St. Louis Pre-Fab Pact Approved by 3 Unions

St. Louis—A three-year agreement has been signed for the production of factory-built modular homes bearing the union label in the St. Louis area.

The contract takes in union carpenters, electricians and plumbers in the St. Louis district. The first homes are expected to come off the assembly line of Concord Homes, Inc.'s Mobile & Modular Homes Division in July.

Signing the agreement which runs through May 1, 1973, were Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 35 and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1.

The pact provides for top prevailing pay scales for each union, reported Sec.-Treas. Ollie W. Langhorst, of the Carpenters District Council, who spoke for the three unions.

A "no-strike" clause is included in the contract to insure year-round production, Langhorst reported. The clause is backed up by a grievance procedure plan based on binding arbitration.

**The ratio of union craftsmen on the factory production lines will be basically the same as on-the-site construction work: six carpenters to one electrician and one plumber.**

Erection of the modular units on the home sites will be handled by appropriate unions as prescribed along jurisdictional lines, Langhorst said. Wage scales in the factory will not affect those negotiated by building trades unions for on-site work, he added.

One of the key factors that led the three unions to sign the agreements was regard for the nation's rising housing shortage, Langhorst said.

He predicted that factory production of the modular units would increase the demand for workers in on-site erection work.

The Concord Homes division is planning to break ground for a $1 million plant next month at Wentzville, Mo., for the assembly line housing production.

Several different models of the prefabricated homes will sell between $15,000 and $16,000 for two- and three-bedroom units, the firm said.

The company plans to market homes in a 300-mile radius of St. Louis through 60 Concord dealers.

Congress Urged to Reject It:

# AFL-CIO Assails New Disputes Plan

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**Either house of Congress could cancel out the President's decision within 10 days and either a partial operation plan or a "final offer selection" could be voided in the courts if found to be "arbitrary and capricious."**

The President also proposed establishment of a National Special Industries Commission to study labor relations in other industries and recommend whether additional legislation is necessary outside of the transportation field.

Nixon said the Taft-Hartley Act, "which I helped write in 1947," has not prevented recurrence of strikes after the 80-day injunction in eight of the 29 cases where it has been invoked since 1947. All the "failures," he said, have been in transportation industries.

Meany said the Administration labor bill "would be, on balance, even less satisfactory than existing legislation, since it involves a larger measure of government compulsion."

He stressed that the AFL-CIO has "always opposed and will continue to oppose any scheme of compulsory arbitration, no matter what administration proposes it and regardless of whether it is openly labeled as compulsory arbitration" or called by some other phrase.

**"The AFL-CIO does not believe nor has it ever believed that the government should be permitted to set the terms of collective bargaining agreements in private industry," Meany said.**

"We do not think it is compatible with the principles of democracy to compel employes to work on terms which are imposed on them by the government."

The circumstances that led Congress to devise special legislation to govern labor-management relations on the railroads and airlines still prevail, Meany suggested, "and we oppose for these industries, and all others, compulsory arbitration of contract terms."

Under the Administration plan, virtually the only remnant of the Railway Labor Act would be the determination of collective bargaining units and conducting elections.

The National Railroad Adjustment Board and its airline counterpart would be abolished, leaving it to the parties to work out a new method of resolving grievances. Railroad workers on strike would no longer be eligible for benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. And "open-end" agreements would be eliminated, to be replaced by contract termination procedures common to other industries.

As to the other three industries covered by the proposed legislation —longshore, maritime and trucking —Meany said there is "no justification whatever for imposing special emergency procedures."

Dock strikes are most commonly cited as examples of the supposed inadequacy of the 80-day no-strike injunction.

**But, Meany noted, "the Secretary of Labor himself recently released a study in which he concluded that there had been 'minimal' economic damage from past longshore strikes."**

As for the trucking industry, Meany said, "no Administration has ever found it necessary even to seek an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction. We are at a loss as to why it is proposed to subject this particular industry to special coercive procedures."

Nixon's message was sent to Congress before the issue of a rail shopcraft strike came to a head and before the President's request for legislation to deal specifically with that one dispute.

Still uncertain is whether the White House will press hard for congressional action on the permanent legislation in this Congress. The Administration bill, affecting both the Railway Labor Act and the Taft-Hartley Act, posed something of a jurisdictional problem in Congress.

The Senate leadership referred it to the Labor Committee, which has the broadest jurisdiction over matters affecting labor-management legislation.

**In the House, however, it was sent to the Commerce Committee which deals with railroad matters.**

More than a year ago, Nixon told Congress he would submit new "national emergency" strike legislation. Initially, according to news accounts, the Administration planned to cover all industries under a new disputes law. Before the plan was sent to Congress, it was trimmed back to apply only to the transportation field—at least for the present.


## *AFL-CIO Issues Convention Record*

**A two-volume set of the official proceedings of the eighth AFL-CIO convention held in October 1969 in Atlantic City, N. J., is now available from the AFL-CIO.**

**The price is $3 for each volume—$6 for the set. Volume I contains the verbatim proceedings of the convention including all addresses, debates and resolutions. Volume II contains the Executive Council's report to the convention and supplemental reports on the disaffiliation of the Auto Workers and the expulsion of the Chemical Workers.**

**Copies of the proceedings are available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20006.**

*For 104,000 Members:*

# Westinghouse Pact Posts Major Gains

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Meany said the "firmness, determination and patience of Westinghouse workers gave their negotiators what they needed to reach a just and peaceful settlement." He called the outcome of six months of effort "a victory for collective bargaining" which "sets an example for the entire industry of how labor-management agreements can and ought to be reached."

Westinghouse workers, Meany noted, "had the support of every AFL-CIO member, precisely as those at General Electric Co. did throughout their long ordeal" of 100 days on strike. Both struggles, Meany said, "set a standard of solidarity and unity rarely matched in labor history."

He added: "The entire labor movement is stronger because of it."

Meany is chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee which set uniform contract goals last year and kept all affiliates informed of contract developments in negotiations with GE and Westinghouse.

When unions in the CBC voted to strike GE for better contracts, the committee rallied the entire labor movement to their support for the duration of the strike. Meany and other members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council attended rallies in numerous cities and helped raise more than $2 million for the 150,000 GE strikers.

**The strike tapered off when a majority of the 14 unions with GE contracts accepted settlements far superior to the "take-it-or-leave-it" proposal made last August by the firm, the nation's largest electrical goods manufacturer. All unions have settled, the committee reported, except a Machinists local of 285 tool and die workers at Louisville, Ky.**

In the process, the unions dealt a death blow to the one-offer bargaining system that former GE Vice Pres. Lemuel Boulware fashioned 20 years ago to avoid good-faith bargaining with unions. The National Labor Relations Board and the courts recently finished the job by finding the Boulware system a violation of federal labor law.

Westinghouse workers stayed on the job at the request of their unions during the GE strike. Most of them contributed two hours' pay a week to the GE strike relief fund. They refused to settle until Westinghouse matched the basic GE contract terms and agreed to wage increase retroactivity to Jan. 5.

**New contract benefits were valued by the unions at 98 cents per hour, plus the "rollup" value of accompanying gains.**

As of Jan. 5, Westinghouse workers get wage increases of 23 cents an hour, skilled trades adjustments of 5 to 25 cents an hour additional, hikes of $8 to $15 a week for salaried employes, and new wage brackets for higher pension and insurance benefits in the future.

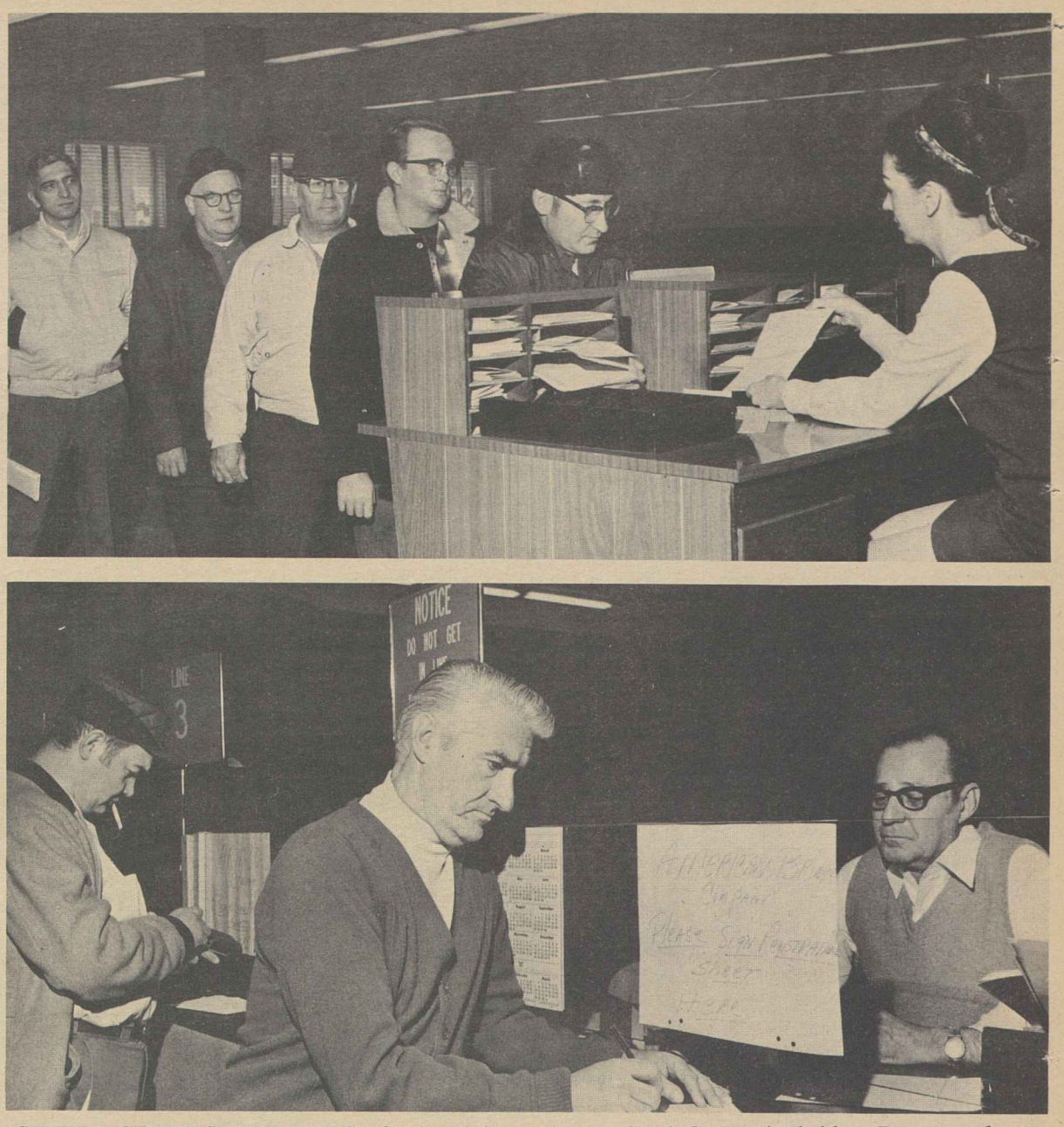
As of next Nov. 9, employes will get cost-of-living increments up to 5 cents an hour based on the government's Consumer Price Index.

Wages will rise by another 15 cents an hour on Mar. 15, 1971, for production workers, and by 4 percent for salaried employes. Effective May 15, 1972, there will be an additional wage boost of 15 cents an hour or 4 percent.

Additional cost-of-living adjustments are due Nov. 8, 1971, and Nov. 13, 1972—up to 8 cents an hour or its percentage equivalent each time.

Insurance improvements provide full coverage of the cost of a semi-private hospital room for 365 days, with all extras covered, effective immediately. Pension changes raise the minimum monthly benefit to $4.50 times years of service, effective this year, rising to $5 next Jan. 1 and to $5.50 a year later.

The "best ever" rating came from IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, who called the new pact "history-making."




**STEELWORKERS' MEMBERS** who lost jobs at Armco Steel Corp., Ambridge, Pa., top photo, and at U.S. Steel's American Bridge plant, Pittsburgh, apply at Bureau of Employment Security offices for wage adjustment benefits under the Trade Expansion Act. A first-of-its-kind Tariff Commission ruling found that more than 600 workers were unemployed due to increased imports. Others affected were employed by American Bridge in Los Angeles.

# GE's Boulwarism Gets Final Blow from Court

*(Continued from Page 1)*

proposals for two months, conducted a drumfire of propaganda in plant and community publications against the IUE and "took a strike" to force acceptance of its offer.

The appeals judges got the case after long delays. They said "we hold that an employer may not so combine take-it-or-leave-it bargaining methods with a widely publicized stance of unbending firmness that he is . . . unable to alter a position once taken."

Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who wrote the decision, held that GE had ignored the "legitimacy and relevance" of the union's position as the legal bargaining agent for its members at GE.

**He found fault with management's "patronizing" attitude and its "unbending patriarchal posture" which he called out of line with a willingness to discuss union proposals freely and fully, as the law requires employers to do.**

The court turned thumbs down on GE's strategy but said "we do not hold that an employer may not communicate with his employes during negotiations; nor are we deciding that the best-offer-first bargaining technique is forbidden."

It said "we do not require an employer to engage in 'auction bargaining' or . . . compel him to make concessions." He must, however, accept the role of the union under U.S. laws and attempt to reach a genuine good-faith agreement.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings reiterated his hope that a more fruitful negotiating policy will be adopted by GE in future bargaining with all its plant unions.

"We stand ready," Jennings said, "to work with GE for a better way of doing things, to make the satisfaction of human needs and the enhancement of human dignity GE's finest product."

The Supreme Court decision, he emphasized, "can be the occasion for GE to enter a new era of full recognition of the unions, and to work with them in resolving employe problems."

## Air Line Employes Sign Eastern Pact

Miami—The Air Line Employes signed a new Eastern Airlines contract giving flight simulator operators at the ground training school top salaries of $13,920 a year in the final year of a three-year agreement. The new top will be reached in monthly increases of $80, $85 and $90 in successive years.

# *Conglomerates Scored as Threat To Workers' Rights, Bargaining*

Conglomerate mergers are running roughshod over workers' rights and threatening the destruction of collective bargaining, a Steelworkers' official told Congress.

Joseph P. Molony, a Steelworkers' vice president, presented a Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee with a detailed picture of his union's experiences in dealing with conglomerates.

Workers must have some type of legislation that will protect them from the "unscrupulous practices" and unrestrained growth of these mergers of unlike industries, he emphasized.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), is holding extensive hearings on conglomerates with a view toward deciding if new legislation is needed to control them. It has received numerous demands for legislative action.

**Molony charged that conglomerates often ignore the pension funds of acquired companies, converting money marked for benefits into quick profits even though the pensions were previously agreed to through collective bargaining.**

"When the union tries to obtain assurances of continued payment of pensions," Molony said, "it is often told by the conglomerate that it should not protest until it has been hurt."

"It is our fervent belief," he pointed out, "that no company has the right to repudiate or cause to be abandoned the collectively bargained, written promises made to retired, disabled or aged employes after a lifetime of work.

"No takeover of an enterprise should be permitted unless the ultimate fulfillment of the accrued and vested retirement benefit rights of employes are fully protected by law."

Another conglomerate practice that is of great concern to the Steelworkers, Molony said, is the closing of individual plants of an acquired firm. There is plenty of evidence, he declared, that closings are being made "heedlessly and needlessly."

**He cited Textron, Inc., as a conglomerate with a reputation for ruthlessly shutting down plants, pointing out that it has closed two acquired plants where the Steelworkers have contracts.**

He described the shutdown of a subsidiary of Dura Corp. in Richmond, Ind., where the union had a contract. The plant was closed when it was taken over by Walter Kidde & Co., a large conglomerate. Some of the plant's work was moved to Cambridge, Ohio. The union followed and organized there, only to have Kidde also close this plant.

Unions bargaining with a conglomerate are at an extreme disadvantage, Molony testified, because it lumps all of its operations, including statistics on individual firms' profits, into one set of bookkeeping figures.

"We are often told in negotiations," Molony continued, "that the particular plant at the bargaining table is operating at a loss or with minimum profits, even when the consolidated financial statement for the company shows some pretty impressive profit figures."

Molony noted that the Securities & Exchange Commission recently revised its financial reporting regulations to require conglomerates to shed more light on the finances of their individual companies.

If these regulations which now cover only the registration of securities are extended to cover annual reports and if they are strongly enforced, they will help to fill an "information gap" in bargaining, he testified.

Conglomerates "have completely changed the bargaining picture" for unions, Molony said, in that their enterprises cut across many industries and involve many different unions.

**"If we are to bargain successfully," he stressed, "we must coordinate, we must bargain together and, if need be, strike together—whether the bargaining involves different unions or different locals of the same union."**

Unions are beginning to do this, he noted, and their efforts have picked up the descriptive term "coordinated bargaining."

Conceding that this is action the unions can take by themselves to answer the conglomerates' challenges, Molony concluded: "We must adjust our bargaining with conglomerates if it is to survive in any meaningful sense."

## Machinists Widen Dental Coverage

New dental insurance plans benefiting the families of nearly 40,000 airline employes have been won by the Machinists on United, Northwest, Trans World, Continental and North Central lines, the union announced. That brings to 250,000 the number of IAM members and their dependents covered by plans providing regular dental examinations and treatment.

The Machinists won their first dental care plan at Aerojet General in 1962. Since then similar coverage has been agreed to at McDonnell, Douglas, Boeing, and other firms, including 100 metal trades shops in San Francisco, the union said.

# Middle East Alternatives

**FOR MONTHS,** the "Big Four"—the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union—have been conferring on the problem of securing peace in the Middle East. The deliberations were doomed to failure the very moment they began. Two of the participants were not qualified to play the role of peacemakers.

For 14 months, the Soviet government has been providing the most aggressive Arab regimes with huge supplies of modern weapons for the destruction of Israel. More recently, the USSR has become the chief provider and trainer of the Arab terrorist commandos which are seeking not only to bleed Israel but also to subvert and replace the more moderate Arab governments with Nasser-type dictatorships.

For years, Paris has refused to deliver to Israel planes she paid for, planes vital to the defense of her existence. More recently, the French government agreed to provide the Libyan military junta with more than a hundred of the most up-to-date warplanes. This armada is obviously destined for bolstering Nasser's faltering airpower.

So far, only the U.S. government has clearly declared that peace in the Middle East "can be based only on agreement between the parties and that agreement can be achieved only through negotiations between them" (Pres. Nixon) and that "an agreement among the powers cannot be a substitute for agreement among the parties themselves." (Sec. of State Rogers).

It actually hurts the cause of peace for our government to persist in its futile quest for joint efforts with the USSR to achieve an equitable and durable settlement in the Middle East, since Moscow seeks only to corrode our basic position by securing piecemeal concessions at the expense of Israel—thus strengthening Nasser and his associates in their determination to prevent all direct negotiations with Israel.

**IN VIEW** of its experience with the Big Four negotiations to date, our government would be well advised to seek alternative measures for promoting peace in the Middle East. Our country should now rally world opinion for having both Arabs and Israelis honor fully the cease-fire arrangements they accepted in June 1967.

Despite the courage and capacities of the Israeli fighting forces, they are at a tremendous disadvantage because of the heavy military imbalance in the Middle East. Israeli armaments lag far behind those of the Arabs. The latest count is a ratio of four to one. Only a correction of this imbalance could convince the aggressive Arab rulers that it is better to negotiate an honorable peace with Israel than risk another confrontation with her. Only the correction of this imbalance can prevent another war in the Middle East which might lead to a nuclear world conflagration.

**Our country's vital national interests and the best hopes for world peace demand that our government should provide Israel with planes and the other military supplies she urgently needs for self-defense and survival—especially in view of the escalation of Soviet and French arms shipments to Egypt and other belligerent Arab regimes.**

The Israeli people are now spending over $3 million a day in fighting for their self-preservation. Eighty percent of Israel's tax revenue is consumed by national defense needs. Our country should help Israel to shoulder this terrible burden imposed on her by the harsh military realities she faces.

*—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 20, 1970, Bal Harbour, Fla.*


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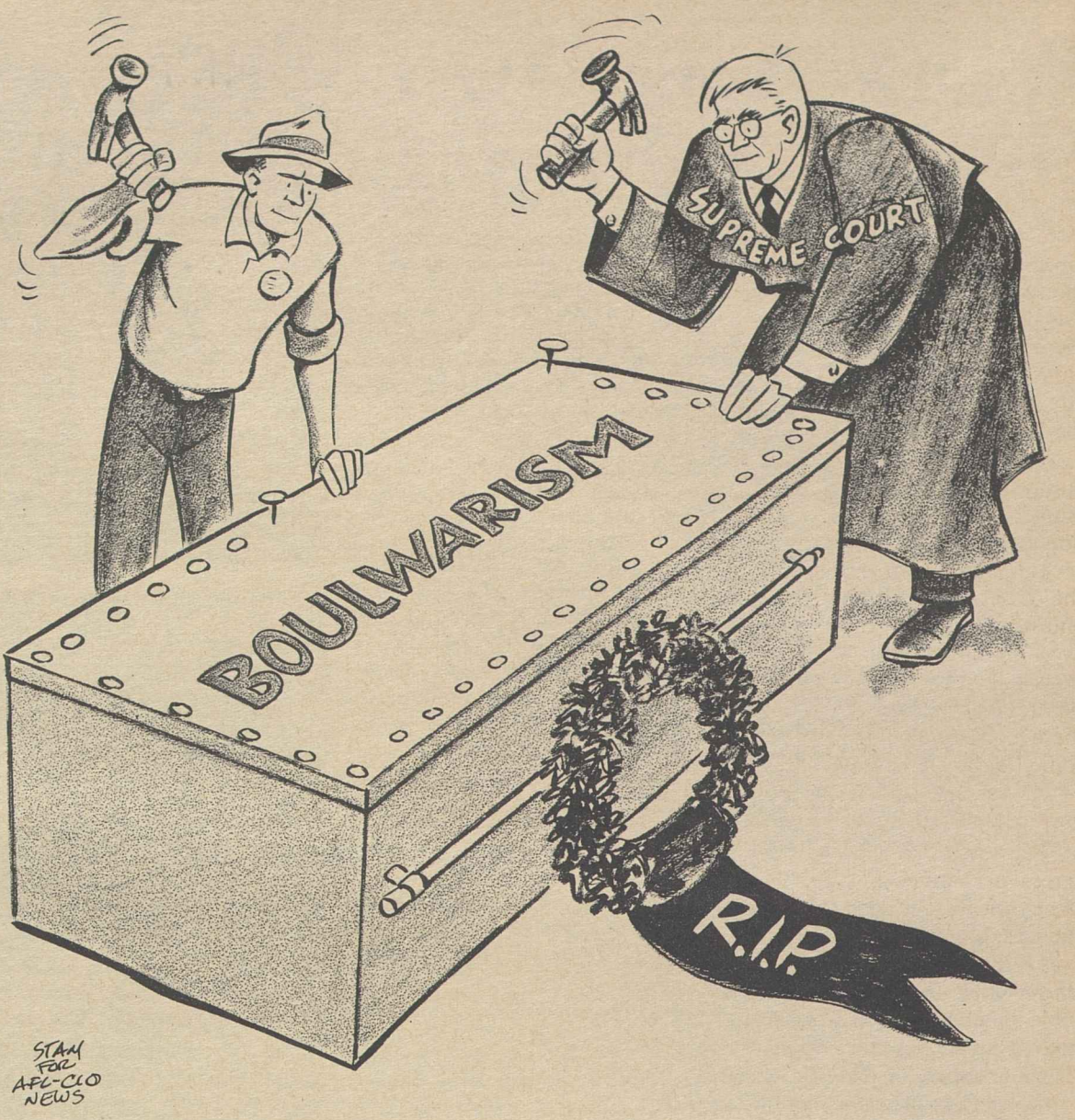
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***A Word Edgewise:***

# Narrow Construction of Libel Better Than Stifling Dissent

By John P. Roche

**SOME YEARS AGO** a distinguished British lawyer picked up my copy of the "Black Book" of the John Birch Society. For the next hour there emerged from his chair the most peculiar series of grunts, growls, and assorted exclamations. (This volume, it may be recalled, indicated that the whole United States government, from Pres. Dwight Eisenhower down, was a creation of the "international Communist conspiracy.") "My God," he said, "it's libelous from start to finish! Don't you people have any laws in this country?" He went on to suggest that in Britain the egregious Robert Welch would at least have been on his knees at the bar of the House of Commons begging for clemency—at most have been in jail mediating on the evil of his ways.

**It was difficult to get my friend to believe that as far as "public figures" are concerned there is virtually no law of libel in the United States. Sen. Barry Goldwater's recent victory in the suit against Fact magazine marks one of the rare occasions in the last decade when a politician has managed to make a libel action stick.**

On the merits, any fair-minded individual would agree that Goldwater was outrageously smeared when Fact indicated, in the heat of the 1964 campaign, that there was overwhelming psychiatric evidence that he was a psychopath. But it was still something of a surprise when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to overrule a judgment in his favor by the New York State Court of Appeals.

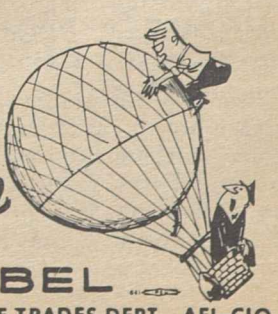
The average citizen probably looks on this with no particular interest—Fact smeared Goldwater, so make Ralph Ginzberg, the publisher, pay. As one who has been called everything from a "Communist-dupe" to a "Murderer of Vietnamese Babies," I have some gut sympathy with this attitude. However, the problem of libel is far more complex than appears on the surface.

The Supreme Court did not virtually demolish the law of libel for public figures in a moment of whimsical idiocy. In essence what the justices did was make a historical judgment that the law of libel had been far more often employed to sandbag dissenters than to protect the legitimate rights of public figures. They could not state it this way in the crucial decision (New York Times v. Sullivan, 1964) because good judicial sense always has to be wrapped in intricate legal prose. In that case an Alabama jury had found the Times guilty of libeling a public official by running a paid political ad denouncing his behavior in a racial dispute.

**EVEN THE SUPREME COURT** knows a hatchet job when it sees one, but the problem was how to rescue the Times under the limited rules governing the court's appellate jurisdiction over state judicial action. The central proposition is that the court can review matters of law, but not of fact. Without my getting involved in the metaphysics of defining these elusive concepts, suffice it to say that the justices could not reverse the Alabama courts on the ground that the Times ad was not in fact libelous. The Alabama jury's verdict (under the law of the state) could not be overruled. So the Supreme Court had to find the Alabama law unconstitutional—or sign off and leave the Times, and everyone who had signed the ad, to the tender mercy of the segregationists.

**The court so found. The First Amendment was held, in effect, to protect (in the absence of a showing of malice) just about any conceivable statement about a public person. And malice is sticky. How can one prove that a libeler knew his statement was false when he made it? (Sen. Goldwater managed to satisfy this requirement, but, generally, demonstrating states of mind is an extraordinary burden for a litigant to bear.) The Supreme Court has proceeded on the assumption that sensitive souls who want their privacy enforced should stay out of public life.**

All in all, it makes sense to apply the narrowest possible construction to libel. The American people take exaggeration for granted and discount it. It is better to let a few extremists scream imprecations and spread dirty stories than crank up a machine with such a suppressive potential as the law of libel.



Look for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***Bayard Rustin Says:***

# President, Southern Alliance Could Cripple All Integration

**DURING ONE TRAGIC WEEK** in February, the nation turned its back upon its black citizens. It is, of course, still too early to assess the full significance of the events of that week, but it is possible that historians may someday compare them to the Compromise of 1876 when the principle of equality was sacrificed to the economic advantage of the wealthy and the racial fears of the bigoted.

Sixteen years after the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation and only several months after the Supreme Court ordered the abolition of dual school systems "at once," Congress accommodated to racism and conservatism. In the House a coalition of northern Republicans and southern Democrats secured the passage of two anti-integration amendments to the appropriations bill. [These amendments were knocked out before final passage of the bill] And in the Senate these conservative forces, aided and abetted by some liberal Democrats, won their greatest victory —the passage of the Stennis amendment which may cripple all integration efforts in the South.

**Why was this conservative field day in Congress permitted to take place? The northern Republican-southern Democratic coalition has always fought against progress in civil rights, yet it has never been as successful as during the third week in February. The reason: it was able to pick up two new allies—the President and a small yet decisive contingent of liberal Democrats.**

Pres. Nixon may not have been involved in the Congressional maneuvers to close the door on integration, yet he has been an active ally of the southern conservatives ever since he entered office. Time and again he has tried to slow the pace of school desegregation, to reverse the progressive direction of the Supreme Court, and to water down the 1965 Voting Rights Act. This has all been part of his insidious strategy to win the Wallace vote in the South and to organize an electoral majority on the basis of hostility to Negroes.

Nixon's role in the recent debacle in Congress was dramatically emphasized on the day before the passage of the Stennis Amendment when Leon E. Panetta resigned from the civil rights office of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, claiming that the White House was undermining the school desegregation efforts of his office. The Administration's crowning insult to Negroes was the appointment of Robert C. Mardian as executive director of Vice Pres. Agnew's cabinet-level desegregation panel. Mardian is a former campaign worker for Barry Goldwater, a foot-dragger on desegregation, and one of Panetta's most bitter antagonists.

**NIXON'S BEHAVIOR** comes as no surprise, but this cannot be said for the liberal Democrats who supported the Stennis amendment. Does Sen. Ribicoff, who has been an ally of the Negro in the past, really think that he has done a service to the Negro cause by confusing de facto and de jure segregation, opposing the former in such a way that he makes it impossible for the government to attack the latter? Do not he and other senators who voted for the Stennis Amendment realize that de jure segregation is segregation sanctioned by government and subject, therefore, to legal redress, while de facto segregation is the result of economic factors and residential patterns which can be altered only with major social programs, and that to confuse the two is to play into the hands of southern segregationists? Do they not see that by requiring the government to do what it cannot do in the absence of an economic program, they are directing its attention away from what it can do now, namely, to abolish dual school systems in the South? The political intelligence of these men seems to have become the victim of their guilty consciences, all to the detriment of the southern black.

But perhaps guilt is not the only emotion which is motivating these and other liberals today. For the past four years, a major ideological shift has been taking place in the liberal community which can best be described as an accommodation to localism of every kind, particularly racial separatism.

**Many liberals have come out against a stronger integration effort since they feel that it would be futile and counter-productive. Yet the week that Congress retrenched on integration, white students at Wade Hampton High School in Greenville, S.C., welcomed 300 Negro students who had been assigned to the school under a court order.**

The potential for integration is there, but it can only be realized if moderates feel that they have the power of the federal government and the authority of the law on their side. But the President and Congress now threaten to put the moderates on the defensive. The same thing happened in 1876, and it was over three quarters of a century before the nation remembered what the Constitution is all about.

***Industry Shows Disregard:***

# Stiff Health-Safety Law Pushed As Work Injury Toll Mounts

**IF INDUSTRY** would show the same concern for the health and safety of its workers as it does for its machines and computers, the mounting toll of job-related deaths, injuries and diseases would be rolled back, declared Mrs. Esther Peterson.

Renewing the call for a strong federal job-safety law, the former Assistant Secretary of Labor said that on-the-job injuries and deaths cost the economy $6 billion to $7 billion a year, "and that doesn't even begin to include" the cost of job-related diseases and their delayed effects.

Mrs. Peterson, who is now legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, said that if industry had to "pay the price in terms of a worker's life," it would be willing to "invest more" in preventing accidents than in compensating workers or their survivors after the accidents happen.

**She agreed that it is inconsistent for the Administration to speak out strongly on the need to improve the "quality of life," while it backs a comparatively weak occupational health and safety bill in Congress. The President should be speaking out just as strongly about the "quality of (life in) the workplace," which is just as important, she asserted.**

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Mrs. Peterson said that growing awareness that the toll of work-related injuries, diseases and deaths is mounting, combined with the increasing demand of workers for the "right to a safe workplace . . . the right to a good working environment," is creating an improved "climate of opinion" for enactment of an effective occupational health and safety law.

"Wouldn't it be splendid if we would treat human beings as well as we do our machines?" she asked.

While machines and computers are given special attention in certain sections of a plant, Mrs. Peterson said that nearby "there may be people working in extreme temperatures, with gases, drafts and so forth, just as though we have no value for human life."

**WITH THE CONCERN** being placed on the nation's ecology, she noted that workers are beginning to ask more questions about the environment of their plants.

**"When workers have found that the air within their plant is worse than outside . . . they begin to realize that it is safer to be outside with all the pollution than where they are working," Mrs. Peterson reported.**

She noted that the subcommittee chaired by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) has completed hearings on both the labor-backed Perkins-O'Hara bill and the weaker Administration proposal, and is now drafting a measure to take to the full committee. Daniels, she added, "is doing a yeoman job trying to get that bill out."

Mrs. Peterson said that job health and safety is a world-wide problem, and that if we "show that we mean what we say about protecting the lives of our workers," the United States could be the model for other nations.

# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**INTEREST RATES** at the highest level in 100 years. . . . National economic growth declines. . . . Unemployment rising. . . . And with all this, the cost of living still rises.

These are some of the strange and frightening trends we are experiencing in our economic picture and many economists are openly expressing serious doubts about the way we are handling them.

Inflation, without question, is a subject of serious concern. The dollar just doesn't go as far as it did; it takes more dollars to buy the necessities of life.

**The Nixon Administration says that one of its primary tools in fighting inflation is making the cost of borrowing money so high that people will be discouraged from making major purchases. They say it will help to "cool off" the economy and bring inflation under control.**

This policy is known as "tight money" or "hard money." It is a very old economic theory largely identified with Republican administrations of the past.

In 1920, when the Harding Administration assumed power, interest rates were increased to dramatic peaks, leading to the 1921 depression. Again, in 1928, in the Hoover Administration, tight money was pressed and the catastrophic 1929 depression got under way.

During World War II, despite the increase in the national debt of more than $208 billion, the average interest rate on the public debt declined from 2.5 percent to 1.9 percent.

From 1946 to 1950 there was a gradual rise in interest rates. There was a mild recession in 1949.

**Beginning in 1953, however, with the Eisenhower Administration, "hard money" policies flowered. The net result was three major recessions. This contrasts with the eight Kennedy-Johnson years in which there were no major recessions.**

However, interest rates did start to climb in the latter Johnson years. This was largely through the actions of the Federal Reserve Board and it is important to understand the role of the "Fed."

**THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM** was set up in 1913 by Congress to supervise banking. It was given great power to influence credit conditions. An important way this is done is through setting the rediscount rate member banks are charged when they borrow from the Federal Reserve banks. It is used to signal the desired direction of all interest rates.

By increasing rediscount rates the Fed can effectively raise all interest rates and consequently restrict the supply of credit. This is a "tight money" move.

The charge is frequently made that the Fed is dominated by the bankers. Most of its seven-member board of governors have banking backgrounds and they are appointed by the President.

**Only recently, Pres. Nixon appointed one of his closest economic advisors, Arthur Burns, as Fed chairman, replacing William McC. Martin, Jr. And though the Fed is theoretically independent, it is now expected to follow closely the lead of the Administration.**

"Hard money" has been used to fight inflation in the past, but it has almost always had these results:

- A lower level of demand, bringing on a recession.
- Higher unemployment.
- A heavy impact on home building, which relies on long-term credit.
- Curbing of government programs using credit for essential social programs.
- An increase in profits of financial institutions.

Opponents of hard money say that in small doses it is not an effective answer to inflation and in large doses it often leads to major recessions or depressions.




**IF INDUSTRY PROTECTED** its workers as well as it does its machines and computers, the mounting toll of job-related deaths, injuries and diseases would be rolled back, declared Clothing Workers Legislative Rep. Esther Peterson on Labor News Conference. She called for a strong federal occupational health and safety law as she was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News. The program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.

## *Staff Internship Program Set in Labor Education*

**The AFL-CIO announced that it will award a labor education internship for one year beginning July 6 to a college graduate or to a student pursuing a degree in the social sciences.**

**The intern will become a regular staff member of the AFL-CIO Education Dept. in Washington, D.C., for the year working with senior staff members in the fields of public education, staff training and workers' education programs.**

**A major objective is to make qualified labor education specialists available to the labor movement. The intern's salary will be $150 a week for the first six months, then $175 a week for the next six months.**

**Applicants, who must be U.S. citizens, should submit this information no later than May 15: a filled-in application form available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20006; a transcript of college records through January 1970; a statement of not more than 500 words detailing the applicant's interest in organized labor and some indication of plans for a career.**

# 'Discredit' to Court Seen If Carswell Is Confirmed

Confirmation of Judge George Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court "would discredit the Senate and the court," four Democratic members of the Senate Judiciary Committee warned.

Dissenting from the majority report filed by Committee Chairman James O. Eastland, they found Carswell's credentials as a jurist "too meager to justify confirmation."

The four senators—Joseph D. Tydings (Md.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) and Birch Bayh (Ind.)—charged also that Carswell's record "indicates that he is insensitive to human rights and has allowed his personal views and biases to invade the judicial process."

**They cited testimony and expert evidence that "his decisions and his courtroom demeanor have been openly hostile to the blacks, the poor, and the unpopular. This record raises serious questions about his judicial temperament and his ability to provide a fair hearing on many of the great issues that will come before the Supreme Court."**

In a detailed 24-page memorandum, the four senators summarized the case against confirmation.

### 'Slender Credentials'

They quoted the opinion of prominent lawyers who have examined Carswell's legal record. The dean of the Yale Law School said the nominee "presents more slender credentials than any nominee for the Supreme Court put forth this century." The dean of the Harvard Law School found Carswell's level of competence "well below the high standards that one would presumably consider appropriate and necessary for service on the court." And 20 members of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, after examining Carswell's opinions on the bench, dismissed the nominee as "an undistinguished member of his profession, lacking claim to intellectual stature."

The memorandum cited testimony by civil rights attorneys who had argued cases before Carswell that they were treated with discourtesy, harassed, and lectured about "meddling down here and arousing the local people."

### Reversals Cited

Case by case, the memorandum cited decisions by Carswell upholding segregation which were reversed by higher courts.

**And while welcoming Carswell's current repudiation of the white supremacy speech he made in 1948 as a candidate for the Georgia legislature, the four senators cited a pattern of actions and statements since then demonstrating "a continuing insensitivity to human rights."**

The memorandum also dismisses the suggestion that since the Senate rejected the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., it should now go along with the President's second choice, even if is a worse one.

"Reason presses in precisely the opposite direction," the senators concluded. "If this nominee, as is universally conceded, is inferior to the prior nominee, whom the Senate rejected 55-45, then he certainly ought to be rejected by at least as great a margin."

**Revenue 'Sharing' Plan:**

# 'No Strings' Grants to States Draw AFL-CIO Opposition

Federal tax revenues should be used to meet national goals, the AFL-CIO said, regardless of whether the money is spent directly by the federal government or passed on to states and cities.

The federation told a Senate subcommittee that labor opposes legislation to turn over federal tax revenue on a "no strings" basis, without federal standards as to how the money will be spent by states and cities.

"The question of whether or not federal funds should be shared with the states is not at issue," the AFL-CIO said. "The fact of the matter is that huge—though not enough—amounts of federally collected revenues are shared with the 50 states and 81,000 local government units."

**Existing grant-in-aid programs, the AFL-CIO statement stressed, will provide more than $27 billion to states and localities in the coming year. "This will amount to about one-fourth of the total federal domestic spending and will be equivalent to almost one-fifth of the revenue that states and localities raise through their own taxation."**

Indirect financial aid, such as tax-exempt status of municipal bonds and tax deductibility of state and local taxes, is the equivalent of another $8 billion in federal revenue aid. And this portion, the AFL-CIO statement noted, is in effect financial assistance without "strings."

Labor's position on the controversial issue of "tax sharing" was spelled out in a statement submitted to the Senate's Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, a unit of the Government Operations Committee.

The subcommittee hearings appeared designed merely to provide a forum for discussion of the issues, since tax legislation must originate in the House and would then customarily be assigned to the Senate Finance Committee.

The revenue-sharing bill before the Government Operations subcommittee was drafted by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, made up of federal, state, city and county officials plus three public members.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), a member of the commission, introduced the bill last June "for purposes of discussion and further study." It is co-sponsored by Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.).

The legislation would earmark a portion of federal tax revenue for distribution to the states under a formula guaranteeing that a fair share of the money would be passed on to the larger cities.

**Another section of the bill is designed to encourage states to turn to more progressive forms of taxation by allowing federal taxpayers to credit 40 percent of their state or local income taxes against their federal income tax. For nearly all taxpayers, this would be more advantageous than the present system which allows state taxes to be deducted from taxable income for persons who itemize deductions.**

The AFL-CIO endorsed this section of the bill in principle, suggesting that it be tightened to apply to "progressive" forms of income taxes but not to a flat tax on wages. But the tax credit, it said, is clearly preferable to the present tax deduction system.

And if "no strings federal money to the states and localities were in order," the AFL-CIO said, the "imaginative, well-devised distribution formula" in the Muskie bill would be preferable to revenue-sharing proposals put forth by the Nixon Administration.

But "no matter how well devised," turning over federal funds without earmarking the purposes for which the money is to be used cannot be justified "in an era of extreme budgetary restraint which requires an assurance that every penny of federal funds is used wisely, in the nation's interest and without waste."

Under present economic conditions, the AFL-CIO said, "every effort must be made to get the most out of every federal dollar that can be set aside for education, training, health, pollution control, public assistance, urban transportation" and other high-priority goals.

**The AFL-CIO statement also raised the question of whether general purpose grants to the states, without federal standards, would nullify enforcement of a key provision of the Civil Rights Act. This bars discrimination or segregation in any program receiving federal financial assistance.**

"Even if all our other apprehensions about the pending legislation were satisfied," the AFL-CIO statement stressed, "we still would have to oppose this measure if an effective method of assuring equal opportunity and nondiscrimination in activities supported through a revenue-sharing program could not be devised."

There is a need to improve the present grant-in-aid system, the AFL-CIO said, both to eliminate overlapping and to provide greater assurance that funds promised in legislation setting up programs will actually be forthcoming.

And, the federation commented, "if the federal government took over the costs of public welfare and saw to it that funds were spent in line with federal performance standards, there would be no need for complex arithmetical formulas to ensure a distribution of federal funds where the payoff in terms of national needs would be greatest."

# Railroads in 2 States Told to Rehire Crews

Railroads operating in Washington and Oregon have been ordered by a federal district judge to employ firemen on diesels to the same extent they did before a compulsory arbitration award went into effect in 1964.

Under the award, which expired in 1966, the nation's railroads were allowed to eliminate most firemen from diesels in freight and yard service.

However, the Supreme Court decided that the award did not preempt state full crew laws that specify the size of train and engine crews in various types of service.

In states where such laws were repealed while the award was in effect, full advantage could be taken of it. However, the repeals in Washington and Oregon did not take place until after the award expired.

**U.S. District Judge Howard F. Corcoran for the District of Columbia agreed with a charge brought by the former Firemen & Enginemen, since merged into the United Transportation Union, that railroads in both states illegally dismissed firemen.**

The railroads, he ruled, "erroneously and in violation of" other court orders "blanked and abolished firemen's positions on runs previously covered by the full crew laws."

What the railroads must do, he declared, is restore the positions and continue to use firemen as required by the union's national diesel agreement in effect prior to the award. That agreement required firemen on most diesels in freight and yard service.

Since the full crew laws of the two states did not require the use of firemen in yards, the railroads' elimination of firemen in this type of service was sustained.

**The ruling, unless it is overturned through appeal, requires the railroads in the two states to rehire firemen who were wrongly dismissed and compensate them for lost wages. Handling of individual claims for damages is left to special adjustment boards provided for under the Railway Labor Act.**

The only railroad in the two states excepted from the ruling is the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., which had a separate agreement with the union not specifying all the crews that had been required under the full crew laws.

# *GOP Unit, Law Students Call Carswell Unfit*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

presidents have maintained in choosing judicial statesmen for the court."

The group also reviewed Carswell's record on civil rights and concluded that "he has not progressed appreciably beyond the views expressed in his 1948 campaign speech." In the speech referred to, Carswell said, "I yield to no man . . . in the firm, vigorous belief in the principles of white supremacy and I shall always be so governed." In Senate confirmation hearings last month, he said he has since repudiated this racist stand.

**On civil rights cases, the Ripon Society stressed, Carswell was repeatedly reversed by higher courts. While serving as a district judge, he was unanimously reversed 15 times on civil rights cases by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, on which he now serves.**

At a Capitol Hill press conference, Ripon Society spokesmen criticized Carswell's record as a federal district judge. They said their study "showed that Carswell had been reversed more than twice as often as the average for federal district judges, had been cited far less than the average for federal district judges in court opinions, and had written much shorter and less heavily documented opinions than the average for federal district judges."

The cumulative effect, they said, adds up to "a most impressive indictment of Judge Carswell's judicial competence."

**At the same time the liberal Republican Ripon Society was blasting Carswell, a non-partisan Columbia University Law School organization was also criticizing his judicial record as marked by "either unusual laziness and sloppiness or simply lack of judicial ability."**

The student organization, called "Law Students Concerned for the Court," released a documented fact sheet and statistical study covering the Carswell record on the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The law students made the following indictment:

- Carswell was reversed on 58.8% of his printed opinions which were appealed, nearly three times the national average of 20.2% and the 24.0% average of district judges in his circuit.
- Carswell's opinions have been cited by all other federal and state judges only half as often on the average as federal district judges from the nation as a whole and from his district.
- Carswell documented his printed decisions with case law authority less than half as frequently as the average of all federal district judges, and used legal treatise, book and law review article documentation less than one-third as often.
- Carswell's opinions averaged less than half the length taken by all other federal district judges to explain their decisions.

"Every index applied by the study to the judicial performances of Judge Carswell and of other judges during the same time period found Carswell's rating far below the average of his peers," student spokesmen said.

The statistics bear out the views of legal scholars that "Carswell is badly lacking in professional qualifications," they concluded.

*Mills Predicts Passage:*

# House Panel Clears Welfare Reform Bill

A modified version of the Administration's welfare reform proposals has been approved by the Ways & Means Committee, clearing the way for House action later this month.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) predicted that it will pass with strong bipartisan support.

The legislation would replace the present federal-state Aid to Families with Dependent Children program with a new family assistance program aimed at guaranteeing a minimum income for all families with children.

**Federal payments alone, however, would still leave families substantially below the poverty cutoff level. It would be up to the states to supplement the federal payment.**

A family of four on welfare would receive a basic federal payment of $1,600 a year, under a formula of $500 each for the first two family members and $300 for each additional member. The family would also be eligible for federal food stamps.

States could, if they wished, cut back on the welfare payments they now make. But they could not reduce the combined federal-state benefits below the level in effect in January 1970.

As an incentive for states to supplement the federal payment, the bill offers a federal subsidy of 30 percent of the additional state payment, up to a combined ceiling of $3,553 for a family of four—the current poverty level.

And if a state agreed to have the federal government administer both the basic benefit and the state supplementary program, the federal government would pay all of the administrative costs.

Federal payments would be gradually reduced if a family had other income. There would be no cut in benefits for earnings up to $720 a year, and thereafter benefits would be reduced 50 cents for each dollar earned. For "unearned income," however, such as a pension, benefits would be reduced by the full dollar-for-dollar amount.

**Mothers of school-age children would be required to register for jobs or training, a provision criticized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last month. The House committee did act to meet the critical shortage of child-care facilities for working mothers by approving 100 percent federal funding of the cost.**

The committee bill will be sent to the House floor as separate legislation, with other amendments to the basic Social Security Act put off for later consideration.

If past practice is followed, it will be considered under a "no amendment" rule. This would shift the effort to provide a more adequate level of family assistance benefits to the Senate.

The AFL-CIO and other groups have urged a fully federal public welfare system, with uniform standards of eligibility and payments no lower than the poverty level, increasing automatically as living costs rise.

The AFL-CIO has also urged safeguards against employer exploitation of welfare recipients. The federation said employers should be required to pay persons on welfare at least the minimum wage so that the federal government wouldn't, in effect, be subsidizing low-wage employers.

**The House bill would also raise the minimum payment under the separate federal-state program covering persons who are aged, blind or disabled from $90 to $110 a month.**

Overall cost of the pending legislation is estimated at $4.4 billion a year as compared with slightly more than $3 billion in federal payments under present welfare programs.





**STANDING ROOM ONLY** remains as more than 750 delegates jam this auditorium for an area COPE conference in Jacksonville, Fla. The delegates represented unions from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Addressing the crowd is AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan, bottom photo. Nine of the 13 area COPE conferences are still to be held. They are slated for Hartford, Conn., Mar. 11; Chicago, Mar. 15; New York City, Mar. 19; Philadelphia, Apr. 3; Minneapolis, Apr. 7; Kansas City, Apr. 11; Portland, Ore., Apr. 24; Denver, Apr. 28, and San Francisco, May 2.

# *High Interest Pricing Millions Out of Home Ownership Market*

Millions of Americans in desperate need of homes are being priced out of the housing market by high interest rates, the AFL-CIO told the House Banking & Currency Committee.

"The same high interest rates are eroding the home buyer's dollar in the supermarket, the clothing store and everywhere he seeks his daily needs—thus further diminishing the amount of funds available for shelter," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in a statement to the committee.

Biemiller told the congressmen that the AFL-CIO supports the concepts embodied in three bills before the committee which are designed to pump additional funds into the crippled national home construction program.

One bill sponsored by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) would instruct the Federal Reserve to purchase obligations of federal agencies to assist in meeting the housing goals.

**Biemiller suggested that the bill incorporate the use of pension programs which would invest a portion of their assets in mortgages, much like the practice employed by the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust.**

He noted that the federation has long endorsed the concept of two other House bills calling for direct government loans for the creation of low- and moderate-income housing. One of the bills is co-sponsored by Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) and William A. Barrett (D-Pa.); the other is by Patman.

"In addition, we have in the past urged that a portion of the GI Life Insurance Fund be earmarked for veterans' mortgages at reasonable interest rates," Biemiller said.

He stressed that any steps that can bring the cost of money to a more reasonable level will be met with deep gratitude by millions of middle-income Americans who desperately need housing.

And lower interest rates would also be appreciated, he noted, "by tens of thousands of workers who cut the timber, finish the lumber, make the materials and the appliances and the thousands of items used in home building."

Even with the help of the 1968 National Housing Act, home construction continues to decline, he pointed out, and housing starts will likely fall below an annual rate of 1 million before the end of 1970.

**While much more federal participation is needed, he suggested, "the failure today is not that of legislation but one of the marketplace where the so-called free forces of commerce have worked their will and the government's tight money policy has emptied that marketplace of potential home buyers."**

The culprit is high interest rates, Biemiller stressed.

Interest payments are the major portion of monthly occupancy cost for both the home owner and the renter, he said, noting also that "interest payments are a significant part of the price of the property itself—the interest costs of the developer and building contractor, which are passed on to the ultimate consumer."

Quoting statistics of the National Association of Home Builders, Biemiller pointed out that on-site labor costs dropped from 33 percent to 18 percent of the price of a home between 1949 and 1969. And the cost of materials increased only from 36 percent to 38 percent of the home price.

This means that the cost of the structure itself fell from 70 percent to 56 percent, Biemiller noted.

**But during that same 20-year span, the price of land and financing jumped from 16 percent to 31 percent, he said.**

"Financing itself rose 100 percent, from 5 percent to 10 percent of the cost of a dwelling," Biemiller emphasized.

He observed that while interest rates skyrocketed between 1965 and 1969—to put the pinch on millions of middle-income Americans—bank profits marked up significant gains. He cited an estimate that in 1969 the 25 major commercial banks posted increases in earnings of about 12.5 percent.

**The most recent rise in the interest rate ceiling on FHA and VA mortgages from 7.5 percent to 8.5 percent is frosting on the cake for the banks, Biemiller stated.**

"On a 30-year, $20,000 mortgage, the workingman who buys such a house will pay an additional $5,000 for the 1 percentage point boost in interest," he added.

"The interest boost of 1 percentage point (which is a 13.3 percent increase in money) costs him more than the entire on-site labor cost—the total wages and fringe benefits of all workers who built the house."

# President Downgrades Spending for Education

The Administration will continue to oppose increased federal spending for education, Pres. Nixon said in a message to Congress.

While bending this year to congressional insistence on appropriating more funds for school children than the Administration sought, Nixon said it was wishful thinking to consider modern schools, smaller classes, better-paid and better-trained teachers and "expensive equipment" as the key to successful education.

He said large-scale federal aid to education in recent years hasn't paid off in a higher level of school achievement for children from disadvantaged homes.

**Before putting more money into existing programs, the President contended, long-range research is necessary to understand the "mystery of the learning process."**

He proposed a National Institute of Education "as a focus for educational research and experimentation" and asked for $200 million in grants to help states and communities conduct special programs to improve reading ability.

The President also announced that he will establish by executive order a Commission on School Finance to study and report on the money problems of both public and private schools.

The President also hinted at a possible abandonment of large-scale direct federal aid to education.

The "best method" of providing federal aid, he told Congress, "and the one most consistent with local control of education is through the system of revenue sharing."

If this were adopted, he suggested, much of the federal tax money turned over to the states without strings could be used for schools.

In effect, what the President seemed to be proposing was to limit the federal role to research and experimentation, leaving it up to the states, cities and counties to carry the full cost of the educational system. General purpose federal grants would be available, but the states would determine where the money would be used.

## CLC, Arts Center Map Joint Projects

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian Labor Congress and the National Arts Center have agreed to join in finding ways to extend the "understanding and enjoyment" of the performing arts among union families.

CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald and Trustee Chairman Francois Mercier of the center said an advisory committee is being formed to develop a labor-arts project aimed at involving union members in cultural programs.

# 2 Areas Added To Substantial Jobless List

The Labor Dept. has added two major manpower centers to the "substantial" unemployment list, increasing the number to seven. It was the first time since June 1968 that additions have been made to the substantial unemployment list.

The two areas are Seattle, Wash., and New Bedford, Mass., which had been classified in the "moderate" unemployment category previously. The five other areas with substantial unemployment are Fresno and Stockton, Calif.; Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.; Ponce and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

The department classifies an area as having "substantial" unemployment when the jobless rate averages 6 percent or more of the workforce and it is not expected to change for two months or more. There are 150 major areas rated by the Labor Dept.

*Veto Threat Lifted:*

# Congress Approves School Aid Increase

*(Continued from Page 1)*

cession, the White House had to promise in advance that there would be no cut in two popular programs — "impact" funds for school districts attended by children of servicemen and federal employes, and Hill-Burton hospital construction grants.

An amendment by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) prohibits the President from cutting any specific program more than 15 percent.

The impact aid money, which goes to nearly every school district in the nation, is $300 million above the President's original budget request. Ironically, it was this program that the President singled out in his televised veto message as "inequitable" and "inflationary."

Shifting coalitions in the House and Senate brought the bill to final passage.

**When the bill was first before the House, most Republicans joined with southern Democrats to approve the anti-civil rights amendments. But a number of southerners balked at a Republican attempt to cut the amount of money by 2.5 percent, and the motion was defeated.**

In the Senate, southern Democrats generally supported the Republicans on the smaller 2 percent fund cut. But, unlike their House counterparts, most Republican senators voted to nullify the segregationist amendments.

Then, when the bill came back to the House, Democratic liberals joined with Republicans in voting to instruct House conferees to accept the Senate changes intact, in a 228-152 vote. The Republicans were anxious to preserve the spending cutback; liberal Democrats wanted to keep the Senate changes in the school segregation language.

Hardly had Congress completed its long battle over the current appropriations than a House Appropriations subcommittee began hearings on the budget for the fiscal year starting July 1. The subcommittee hopes to bring out a separate education funding bill this year, apart from unrelated appropriations and early enough so that schools will have advance notice of how much federal money they can count on next year.

The Senate meanwhile began what promised to be a long, party-splitting debate over extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which is due to expire in August.

On the Senate floor is the Administration's bill, passed by the House last year on a narrow 208-203 vote in a victory for the Republican-southern Democratic coalition.

It would replace the clearcut voting rights guarantees now applied to states with past records of discrimination against Negroes with a considerably weaker bill with nationwide coverage, coupled with a general ban on all literacy tests and easing of residency requirements for voting in presidential elections.

**The AFL-CIO and civil rights groups are supporting a bipartisan substitute bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), the GOP floor leader.**

The Hart-Scott bill would extend the present Voting Rights Act for an additional five years and would add on to it the relatively non-controversial Administration proposals on literacy tests and residence requirements.

There have been hints of a southern filibuster to block adoption of the Hart-Scott substitute. But the longer action is delayed, the longer it will be before the Senate can act on the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court—a nomination the conservative southern bloc strongly wants to see confirmed.



**SENIOR MUSICIANS** of AFM Local 802 salute senior citizens in a Washington's Birthday performance at New York City's Carnegie Hall. The program was the fourth in a series of free concerts presented by the local's Senior Concert Orchestra. Soprano Osceola Davis delivers a medley of operatic numbers while William Feinberg directs the performance.

# *Senator's Scare Tactics Aimed At Filling 'Right-to-Work' Coffers*

The AFL-CIO's associate general counsel has charged a Republican senator from Florida with promoting "a semi-fraudulent money-raising scheme" on behalf of "right-to-work" forces.

A former GOP state legislator in Maine has accused the same senator of "scaring business management" with phony fright tactics and has asked him "not to insult my intelligence with any more of your propaganda."

The reactions came from Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, and Robert P. Ewer of Bangor, Me., as a result of the latest letter-writing efforts of Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.).

**Gurney is championing the cause of the National Right to Work Committee in trying to raise a tax-exempt war chest for the avowed purpose of making a legal attack on the union shop, aimed at crippling labor's political activities.**

The vehicle for the attack is a legal challenge to an agency shop negotiated by Teachers Local 231 in Detroit, Gurney began telling employers in letters written on his Senate stationery in December.

As recently as Feb. 18, he was still writing employers asking them to kick in sums of up to $500 to the National Right to Work Legal Defense & Education Foundation. He seeks a "bare minimum" of $115,000 to finance the case.

Reed Larson, a vice president of the foundation and the committee which set it up, lowered the goal somewhat—to $65,000—in letters being written as recently as Jan. 29 to those who had ignored Gurney's pitch.

Harris pointed out, however, that the suit against the Teachers was thrown out of court on Jan. 19, well before these letters were written, although neither Gurney nor Larson disclosed that in their soliciting.

Judge Charles Kaufman of the Wayne County (Mich.) Circuit Court dismissed the suit without trial, on a motion for summary judgment. He held that no issue as to political use of union funds was even presented in the case.

The suit is at an end unless Judge Kaufman is reversed on appeal, Harris said, and he noted that "a suit dismissed without a trial could not cost more than a nominal amount."

**"In any event," he added, "to appeal for more than a hundred thousand dollars on the pretext of financing this case indicates that it is just a semi-fraudulent money-raising scheme."**

The complaining teachers in the case, mostly members of the Detroit Education Association which was previously expelled from the Michigan Education Association, mainly challenged the constitutionality of the agency shop.

Judge Kaufman found no basis for the charge that the agency shop was unconstitutional or other charges that it violated Michigan statutes.

"Nothing encompassed in the agency shop clause encourages anyone to do any more than contribute to the organization selected by a majority of the group to represent it," he said. "This contribution merely spreads among all the beneficiaries the cost of the representation."

Gurney's appeal for money to knock unions out of politics "with a single stroke" accompanied by an appeal from the "right-to-work" group struck a sore point with Ewer.

He wrote back that he took "deep pride" in having twice cast a vote against attempts to outlaw the union shop in Maine when he was a member of the legislature.

"I question very strongly the right of your outfit to call itself 'charitable,' that is, except for its charity in providing an excellent living for such as Reed Larson and his ilk," Ewer declared.

**That part of the reply was evidently aimed at the point—a part of every Gurney letter—that "contributions" to the attack on the union shop are "fully tax-deductible."**

"If you really want to help the 'victims' of union discipline," Ewer continued, "disband your organization, stop scaring business management and get behind decent union labor."

8-7-70

# 37-Day Freeze Bars Rail Strike, New Solution to Impasse Sought

*(Continued from Page 1)*

mediately followed suit, 343-15. Then Nixon quickly signed the resolution.

The unions announced their strike on Tuesday, Mar. 3, shortly after U.S. District Judge Howard F. Corcoran granted a preliminary injunction against a Union Pacific strike the unions called on Jan. 31.

Previously, Corcoran had extended restraining orders against both the strike and the carriers' threatened lockout of employes on all railroads. In his final hearing, the judge refused to enjoin the lockout.

**His reasoning in enjoining the Union Pacific strike was that a strike against a single carrier would constitute "bad faith bargaining" since the dispute had moved to a national level. He conceded the Railway Labor Act was not clear on this point.**

Vice Pres. William Winpisinger of the Machinists charged that the ruling "denied the unions the right to strike on any basis other than industry-wide"—a position that the carriers have advocated and "the unions have sought to avoid."

He told newsmen that it would be useless to appeal the injunction because "the last appeal my union was involved in, even on a preferential basis, took three months to get a hearing."

In sending his proposal to Congress, Nixon said "a nationwide stoppage of rail service would cause hardship to human beings and harm to our economy, and must not be permitted to take place."

He noted that a "memorandum of understanding" reached by negotiators in December was ratified by an overall majority of those voting among the 48,000 shopcraft employes, and by a majority in three out of the four unions.

He described his proposal as one that is "as free as possible from government interference."

In his message to the two committees, Meany disagreed with Nixon's description. "This is an anti-democratic proposal which no amount of rationalization can disguise," he said.

**"Let me reiterate the AFL-CIO belief," he said. "The government must not ever be permitted to set the terms of collective bargaining agreements in private industry. To do so would be to deny workers their fundamental right as free men."**

After the President signed the moratorium resolution, leaders of the four unions immediately notified their locals throughout the country that the strike was off. Although there were some scattered, unauthorized walkouts, they were being terminated.

Meanwhile, the dispute marked time, with the sticking point being the inability of the two sides to resolve a change in a work rule that caused the Sheet Metal Workers to reject the "memorandum of understanding."

The rule would have allowed limited crossing of craft jurisdiction lines in performing "incidental" work.

Winpisinger, in noting that the dispute goes back to Nov. 8, 1968, stressed that after 16 months of "trying every strategy we could devise" the dispute remains unsettled and the unions' skilled journeymen still have a basic wage of only $3.60 an hour.

"They lag far behind those doing comparable work in other industries," he said.

## *Oregon Governor Spurns R-T-W Bid*

**Portland, Ore. — Republican Gov. Tom McCall has declined to meet supporters of a "right-to-work" law in Oregon, he told an audience of 500 at a farewell luncheon for George Brown, retired political education director for the state AFL-CIO.**

**McCall said he could not in good conscience do anything else as a 22-year union member and former president of the Portland local of the Television & Radio Artists.**

**Besides, he said, "at 56 I am a little too old to become a prostitute."**

# Nearly 3,000 Join March at Iowa Beef Firm

Sioux City, Ia. — Almost 3,000 union marchers from the surrounding four-state area circled the huge Iowa Beef Packers plant near here in a demonstration of support for 1,000 Meat Cutter strikers who have been out since last August.

The early-morning demonstration brought together union members from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and South Dakota on the eve of a stockholders' meeting of the company.

Demonstrators walked around the three-mile route circling the IBP property. Clearly visible was the cinder-block complex to house imported strikebreakers. Unionists have dubbed the place "Scabtown."

The march began at 4:30 a.m. with a 375-car caravan from union headquarters in Sioux City to the plant site at Dakota City, Neb., where demonstrators began their trek in 25-degree temperature.

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# Economic Policy Changes Pressed to Stem Downturn

**On 5-Year Extension:**

## *Voting Rights Act Clears Senate Test*

The Senate firmly rejected the Administration's "southern strategy" and moved towards passage of a labor-supported five-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which otherwise would expire this summer.

This is the law that broke through the subterfuges many southern states and counties had used for generations to keep Negroes from registering and voting.

With federal registrars on hand to oversee the process, it led to the registration of some 800,000 previously disenfranchised black voters in the Deep South.

The Senate added to the legislation an amendment lowering the voting age to 18 in all elections.

The House last year approved the Administration's bill to dilute the voting rights law and lift the close federal supervision of voter registration in areas guilty of past discrimination. The familiar Republican-southern Democratic coalition succeeded by a narrow 208-203 vote in substituting it for a straight extension of the Voting Rights Act which had been recommended by the House Judiciary Committee.

**The House bill lacked meaningful enforcement powers, eliminated a key provision for a goverment veto of changes in voting laws aimed at reducing Negro voting strength, and applied the watered-down law nationwide. It also contained relatively noncontroversial provisions barring all literacy tests for voting and reducing residence requirements for voting in presidential elections.**

A bipartisan Senate civil rights coalition got behind a substitute bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.).

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Jobless Rate Hits 4-Year High of 4.2%

**By Duane Emme**

The national unemployment rate rose sharply for the second consecutive month to 4.2 percent in February—reaching its highest peak in more than four years. The January rate was 3.9 percent, and December unemployment was 3.5 percent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly figures showed that the rate increased by nine-tenths of 1 percent in Pres. Nixon's first full year in office, rising from 3.3 percent.

This February-to-February rise was the greatest increase on a year-to-year basis in more than nine years, according to Harold Goldstein, BLS assistant commissioner.

**The unemployment rise, which was spread through all sectors of the work force, underscored the recent warning of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.**

The nation, the council said, "is now confronted by both an economic slump and rapidly rising prices, after more than a year of

*(Continued on Page 2)*



**HUNDREDS OF** civil rights leaders from all sections of the nation came to Washington for a two-day program aimed at winning Senate approval of the Voting Rights Act and Senate rejection of the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell. Here, Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes speaks. Seated, from left, are: Gloster Current, NAACP field director; Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio).

***Termed Unqualified:***

## Lawyers, Scholars Join Carswell Foes

More than 400 prominent attorneys, including the deans of 23 university law schools, have called on the Senate to reject the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

They charged that Carswell "does not have the legal or mental qualifications essential for service on the Supreme Court."

The statement was signed by presidents and past presidents of major state and city bar associations.

It was signed by 334 law professors from 45 universities—in some cases by the entire law faculty.

**Former judges joined in describing Carswell as unqualified to serve "on the Supreme Court or on any high court in the land, including the one where he now sits," the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. So did Ramsay Clark, former U.S. attorney-general.**

Yale Law School Dean Louis H. Pollak announced the list of signers at a news conference in Washington. The declaration had been initiated by the president of the New York City Bar Association, Francis T. P. Plimpton; two past presidents, Samuel I. Rosenman and Bethuel M. Webster, and Bruce Bromley, former New York State appellate court judge. Three of the four are Republicans.

Also at the press conference was the dean of the Harvard Law School, Derek C. Bok.

The attorneys said testimony at the Senate Judiciary hearings "indicates quite clearly" that Carswell's attitude "would deny to the black citizens of the United States—and to their lawyers, black or white—the privileges and immunities which the Constitution guarantees."

They found, despite Carswell's

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Labor Asks 'Pinpointed' Measures

**By David L. Perlman**

Labor called for "an immediate change in national economic policy" to halt a downturn that has already thrown hundreds of thousands of Americans out of work and is hitting hardest those who have just gotten a foothold on the job ladder.

In congressional testimony and in major speeches, AFL-CIO spokesmen stressed the human suffering resulting from the Administration's blunderbuss effort to combat inflation through "severe economic restraint."

**They hammered away at the urgent need to change economic direction before the downturn becomes a tailspin.**

As unemployment climbed sharply for the second month in a row **(story, this page),** these were some of the points labor was emphasizing:

- AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the National Alliance of Businessmen that "the entire concept of providing job opportunities" in private industry is keyed to a full employment economy.

To take up the slack, the government must "become the employer of last resort and provide jobs in public service" because America "cannot provide these workers with hope and encouragement . . . and then callously abandon them in a period of mass unemployment." **(Story, this page.)**

- Inflation can be curbed by "pinpointed measures that get at specific trouble spots," AFL-CIO

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Burger Questions Role Of NLRB on Picketing

The Supreme Court issued rulings in two picketing cases in which Chief Justice Warren E. Burger expressed views that would narrow the authority of the National Labor Relations Board.

Burger joined two other justices in calling for review of the court's 1959 Garmon decision restricting the authority of state courts in labor disputes.

In one case, the court dismissed a writ to review an Alabama court ruling that the Retail Clerks had no right to picket a Mobile grocery because the pickets were trespassing on a private sidewalk. The court said it should not have agreed to review the case in the first place.

The justices also unanimously reversed a Florida court finding that the Longshoremen violated the law when they picketed to protest substandard wages paid to Miami and Fort Lauderdale dockworkers in 1966 by two foreign-flag cruise ships.

**In both cases, Burger concurred with the majority but expressed the opinion that state courts should have wider power in trespass cases. He and two other justices said present law gives an employer "no adequate**

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## *Kirkland Renews Call For Full Employment*

The government must step in as unemployment mounts to provide jobs for the victims of the slackening economy, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the National Alliance of Businessmen.

Slack in the economy means unemployment, Kirkland observed, and unemployment threatens the progress and success of the NAB's JOBS program.

Pledging full cooperation of the federation, Kirkland said that future programs of the NAB must be geared to full employment. He noted that "after all, full employment is what the work of the National Alliance of Businessmen is all about."

**But this work may be severely impeded in coming months by the rising rate of joblessness, Kirkland warned. He noted that the first victims of increased unemployment are the very people the JOBS programs of business and labor are trying to help.**

"If the problem persists," he said, "and the ranks of the unemployed deepen, the entire concept of providing job opportunities for the disadvantaged jobless workers will be put to an extreme test."

Speaking at the third annual conference of the NAB in Washington, Kirkland said that extended unemployment is more than any private group can contend with on its own resources.

"But what we can do—and what the AFL-CIO will do—is insist that the government become the em-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# $10,000 Gift To CARE Aids Needy Nations

Subsisting on little more than a hunger diet, nearly 7,000 children in Bombay, India, will receive a bottle of milk each day this year thanks to a gift to CARE from the AFL-CIO.

In Colombia, Sierra Leone, Korea and Hong Kong, CARE operations will also aid in the survival of thousands of other persons because of contributions from union members and the recent $10,000 gift from the federation.

The report comes from regional CARE representatives who acknowledged the distribution of the funds—$2,000 to each of five depressed locations—from the federation's $10,000 gift.

In Hong Kong, the funds are being used with other CARE donations to help supplement the diets of 25,000 school children. CARE is also supplying basic school items to help in their education.

In Sierra Leone, the AFL-CIO gift is helping to pay for hot lunches for more than 90,000 school children. The money is also being used in a general CARE fund for construction materials to help villagers build schools or health centers.

**The federation's CARE funds allocated to Colombia are going toward the construction of sorely needed water and sewer systems. About 30 aqueducts have already been constructed with materials imported from the United States by CARE.**

CARE officials in Korea said the federation's gift is being used to help provide food packages for tuberculosis patients in Seoul. More than 5 percent of the nation is afflicted with TB, the highest rate in Asia.

The food packages are improving diets of patients to help increase their resistance to the disease, the Korean CARE report said.



**HOT SCHOOL LUNCHES** are served students in a village school in Sierra Leone on funds coming from a $10,000 gift to CARE from the AFL-CIO. The federation's contribution to CARE was shared by four other countries.

# House Urged to Adopt Mass Transit Program

Early House enactment of a Senate-passed bill to provide $10 billion in grants and loans over 12 years to develop and improve mass-transit programs has been urged by the AFL-CIO.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the legislation is "soundly devised" to finance badly-needed expansion of mass transportation. His testimony was presented to a House Banking subcommittee by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.

The legislation passed by the Senate in February would provide a new program of loans to states and local public bodies for the acquisition of property required in developing transit systems.

The program would help replace and expand facilities for both train and bus travel.

**Although similar legislation was proposed by the Administration last August, the bill that passed the Senate was worked out with interested transit groups, representatives of mayors, private transit companies and labor.**

Biemiller said that the legislation would "for the first time" begin to meet the demonstrated transportation needs of the nation.

He pointed out that while some progress has been made under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 in meeting transit needs, the amount of federal funds appropriated under the law "has not been sufficient to make the really major impact in dealing with our urban transportation problems that is urgently required."

Biemiller urged the House to retain provisions of the Senate bill, added by an amendment on the floor, that would direct the Secretary of Transportation to require that federally-aided projects provide for protection of natural resources and the environment.

**"In the light of the growing national concern with environmental problems," Biemiller said, "it seems essential that provisions such as these should be included in any legislation to provide financing for urban transportation."**

He also submitted a copy of the resolution on mass transit adopted by the 1969 AFL-CIO convention which emphasized the importance of retaining prevailing wage and labor protection provisions under the Mass Transportation Act.

Soundly-based legislation to provide for financing of mass transit projects "is of great interest and concern to millions of union members and their families who depend upon public transportation," Biemiller testified.

They need it, he continued, "to get to and from the places where they work, where they shop and go for entertainment, and the schools, libraries and cultural institutions to which they send their children."

"It also is of immediate and direct importance," he pointed out, "to the several hundreds of thousands of members of AFL-CIO unions in the construction and transportation fields who build and operate our urban mass transportation systems."

**For the poor, Biemiller testified, the need for the development of public transportation is of crucial importance.**

He noted that "fewer than half" of the families with poverty-level incomes own automobiles "and often there are not adequate transit facilities at all available to places where they can find work, let alone get their kids to school."

# Risks of Fire Fighters Mount as Wages Lag

The job of the professional fire fighter becomes more dangerous every year but his salary does not keep pace with the risk, a research firm reported after a survey of U.S. fire departments.

The report spurred the AFL-CIO Fire Fighters to renewed efforts to get Pres. Nixon to name the members of a National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, authorized by the Fire Research and Safety Act of 1968, and to get Congress to appropriate an estimated $500,000 in funds for research into the prevention and suppression of fires.

A survey made for the IAFF by Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, Inc., concludes that there are more deaths and injuries among firemen than among police, and that the fire fighter's job is much more dangerous than that of the average industrial worker.

**The professional fireman must learn how to deal with fires, floods, accidents, explosions, building collapses, and more than 2,000 potentially dangerous reactions to the use of an ever-increasing number of industrial chemicals.**

The result, Ruttenberg reported, has been a "virtual explosion" in the number of formal advanced courses for men in fire service.

At the same time firemen are giving more of their "alert" time to safety inspections and other civic duties while some cities seek to downgrade their salaries because they seem to "sit around" more than those in police service, the report showed.

With fire injuries and dollar losses at record high points, municipal spending for the fire service dropped from 7.3 percent in 1957 to 6.8 percent in 1967 while employment in the fire service declined from 3.7 percent to 3.2 percent, Ruttenberg said.

Almost every municipality was spending less for fire protection at the end of the 10-year span. The maximum was put at 11.2 percent of general city expenditures in Oregon against a low of 3.3 percent in the District of Columbia—a reduction in both cases.

**Salary levels in nearly every city were generally several hundred dollars below the income needed for moderate family living as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. They were several thousand dollars below the amount needed for BLS's higher family budget, Ruttenberg said.**

Fire Fighters' salaries as of 1967 ranged from a maximum of $10,974 in Los Angeles—$211 a week—to a maximum after long service of $6,420 in Nashville, Tenn.—$123 a week.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan said more than 12,000 persons lose their lives in fires every year while damage last year was at the highest level in history. His union represents 143,000 of an estimated 200,000 U.S. and Canadian fire fighters.

Jumps to 4.2%

# *Jobless Rate Hits Four-Year Peak*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the Administration's policy of severe economic restraint, imposed in the name of combatting inflation."

The council urged a "decisive change" in economic policy—including steps to control "profit inflation" and a congressional review of monetary policies—to achieve price reductions without creating "a growing army of unemployed."

The February increase in the unemployment rate of three-tenths of 1 percent followed a January surge of four-tenths of 1 percent, the largest monthly rise in nine years.

The seven-tenths of 1 percent increase since December was the sharpest for any two-month period since October to December 1957, when the country was in a recession.

The overall February rate, the highest since October 1965, reflected an increase in unemployment that occurred almost entirely among adult, full-time workers.

A slowdown in the demand for labor "has become particularly evident in the manufacturing industries," BLS said, where employment has declined steadily since last August, and the jobless rate has risen sharply.

**The government noted that the unemployment rate in durable goods manufacturing rose to 4.7 percent in February, nearly double the 2.5 percent post-Korean War low in February 1969.**

The jobless rate for adult men increased from 2.5 to 2.8 percent in February, also the highest level since October 1965. The rate for adult women climbed from 3.6 to 4.1 percent. Among both sexes, the biggest rises were in the rates of those 20 to 24 years old.

Unemployment rates for white and Negro workers increased. The white rate moved from 3.6 to 3.8 percent, while the Negro rate rose from 6.3 to 7 percent.

The government said the unemployment rate for blue-collar workers went up to 5 percent last month, from 4.6 percent. The white-collar rate increased from 2.1 to 2.3 percent.

The "job-loss pattern" of recent months—with most unemployment occurring among workers who lost their jobs instead of new entrants to the labor force—shows up clearly among the blue-collar workers, BLS said.

The only decrease in jobless rates among the categories surveyed by the government occurred for teenagers, where the rate dropped from 13.8 to 13.4 percent between January and February.

**Total unemployment was 3.8 million in February, up from 3.4 million in January. After seasonal adjustment, the increase was about 250,000. About one-third of the rise was attributed to production cutbacks in the auto industry.**

On the jobs side, non-farm payroll employment was 69.7 million in February, seasonally unchanged over the month. Payroll employment would have shown a decline except for a large number of workers who returned to jobs after ending strikes, BLS said.

Employment gains of 80,000 in contract construction and 65,000 in trade were countered by a decline of 160,000 jobs in manufacturing.

In manufacturing, the government pointed out, the decline occurred despite "the net return of more than 100,000 workers who had been on strike" in January. Such workers are not counted as employed in the Labor Dept.'s analysis.

As for the pickup in construction, it was noted that this, in part, reflected a return to work from "unusually bad" weather in January. Goldstein said that construction jobs were down about 50,000 in February when compared with December.

A special BLS analysis found that job increases have averaged only 29,000 a month between October 1969 and last month, in contrast to an average monthly gain of 185,000 for the year preceding October 1969.

**The most marked change has been in manufacturing, where jobs have been decreasing at a rate of 88,000 a month since October 1969, while they increased at 26,000 a month in the the prior 12-month period.**

In another area, the Labor Dept. announced that the average workweek for rank-and-file workers edged up one tenth of an hour in February to 37.5 hours, seasonally adjusted. A sharp drop in the workweek in manufacturing was more than offset by increases in other industries.

Average weekly earnings before taxes increased $1.06 in February to $117.18. For the year ending in January 1970, it was pointed out, "weekly earnings rose 5.3 percent but, after adjustment for price changes, declined by eight-tenths of 1 percent."

# Joseph Moreschi Dies, Ex-Leader of Laborers

Joseph V. Moreschi, who helped make the Laborers one of the nation's largest unions, died in Hot Springs, Ark., at 85.

Moreschi retired in November 1968 after 42 years as president of the Laborers. He had been living in Hot Springs since his retirement with the title of president emeritus.

His successor, Pres. Peter Fosco, said Moreschi "always believed deeply in his fellow man and his right to a better life."

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed "deep regret" on learning of Moreschi's death. In a message of condolence to his family and his union, they said "his devotion to the trade union movement and his genuine concern for his fellow man will long stand as a monument to his memory."**

Funeral services were to be held in Chicago. The Moreschi family includes two sons, John of Chicago and Faust of Alexandria, Va.

When Moreschi was first elected president in 1926, the union was known as the Hod Carriers, Building & Common Laborers. Its membership stood at 20,000. When Moreschi retired because of illness, it had 500,000 members and since has grown to 550,000.

Born in Italy, Moreschi came to this country at the age of eight and his family settled in Chicago. He joined Chicago Local 1 in 1912, and soon displayed leadership qualities that helped bring his election as president of Local 1, president of the Laborers District Council, and in 1921, vice president of the international union.

*To Rebuild Merchant Fleet:*

# Maritime Program Endorsed by Unions

The Administration's new 10-year program to rejuvenate the nation's merchant marine was supported by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. in testimony before Congress.

Paul Hall, department president, urged enactment of the President's maritime bill with some amendments and clarifications.

Hall, who also is president of the Seafarers, testified in detail on key aspects of the proposal before House and Senate Commerce subcommittees, as did a number of representatives of individual maritime unions.

The Administration program, sent to Congress late last year, seeks to make it possible for the U.S. industry to build 30 ships annually over the next 10 years—three times as many as in fiscal 1969.

**The government would pay some $300 million each year in subsidies to builders, compared to about $232 million last year.**

The program also calls for "differential subsidies" for U.S. ship operators to compensate them for the wage and insurance costs they have which are higher than the low-wage operations under foreign flags.

The House subsequently approved a $429 million authorization for the Maritime Administration with $199.5 million earmarked for shipbuilding subsidies. Sponsors said this would be enough to build the first 19 ships in the Administration's program.

On the ship construction phase of the program, Hall said the emphasis on subsidies should go to bulk cargo carriers as opposed to break-bulk carriers, since the bulk type now carry 85 percent of the nation's trade.

He expressed satisfaction at Maritime Administrator Andrew E. Gibson's pledge that present bulk operators would be given a preference in receiving construction differential subsidies.

In discussing the bill's provisions for operating subsidies, Hall emphasized that maritime labor has long sought "expansion of all sections of the U.S. fleet that will be fair and equitable to all classes of operators."

**Labor, Hall added, would have preferred that the bill's operating subsidies apply not just to deep-sea vessels but also to operators on the Great Lakes and fishing fleets. He urged the committees to give separate attention to their needs.**

He voiced support for a provision of the legislation that expands a tax-deferment program to induce shipbuilding from its present coverage of berth-line operators to the entire merchant fleet engaged in foreign trade.

In another area, Hall urged that the government continue to promote government-generated cargoes through a system of preferential rates to unsubsidized carriers until the legislation's new operating subsidies are fully developed.

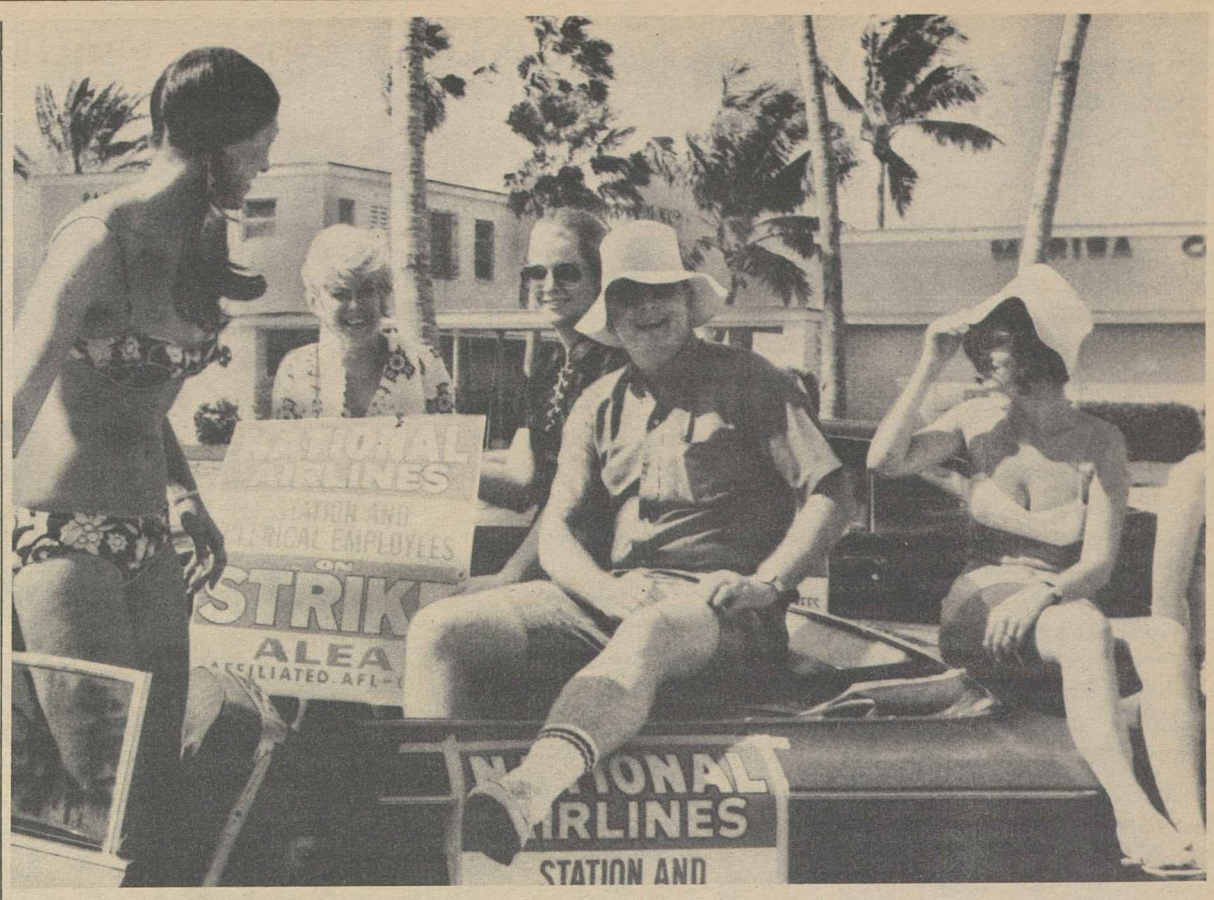
Hall said the conduct of hearings and the legislation have made it "obvious that both committees and the Administration are committed to the development of a program that will deal with the needs of all segments of the American maritime industry."

**"Certainly the bill cannot be all things for all men," he concluded, "and understandably there will be areas where experience will call for re-evaluation. But the matter of primary importance is to get on with the program."**

Joseph Curran, chairman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee and president of the National Maritime Union, also testified before both subcommittees on the proposed legislation.

Curran expressed the view that the program was not broad enough and not positive enough regarding passenger liners. He presented details as to what this service means in terms of jobs and their contributions to the nation's economy.

He told the hearings that the unions comprising his committee "have always fought for a strong effective U.S. shipbuilding industry as part of a strong U.S. merchant marine."




**FLORIDA SUNSHINE** calls for bikini swimsuits as striking members of the Air Line Employes stage a parade and demonstration against National Airlines in Miami. A National Mediation Board proposal to return to work immediately and accept binding settlement was rejected by the union. The Air Line Employes said they would remain on strike until agreement is reached and ratified by members. The union's 3,600 members who serve as ticket and reservation agents and clerical personnel for National have been on strike since Jan. 31.

# *Conservatives on Senate Panel Accuse NLRB of Helping Labor*

The conservative majority of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee has issued a report based on hearings held on the National Labor Relations Board in 1968, and—as expected—has accused the agency and the courts of being pro-labor.

The majority—Senators Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), subcommittee chairman, John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.)—also charged the NLRB and the courts, particularly the Supreme Court, with violating the intent of Congress.

They recommended that the board adopt broad rules, cut down on deciding individual cases and hold a conference biennially to review its work. The changes would require legislation.

**A fourth member of the subcommittee — Sen. Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.D.) — vigorously dissented from the majority's findings, charging that they were "grossly unfair."**

During the subcommittee's three months of hearings in the spring of 1968, there were frequent challenges to its jurisdiction over NLRB affairs. A number of witnesses stressed that this area ought to be the province of the Senate Labor Committee.

At the hearings, conservative lawmakers and businessmen chastised the board, charging it with hampering employers and exceeding authority given to it by Congress.

By contrast, labor attorneys, including Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, and Bernard Kleiman, counsel for the Steelworkers, countered that the board actually has been cautious in exercising power.

**Harris emphasized that employers "most vituperative" in criticizing the board are the same ones who most often deny workers' rights. Kleiman said the NLRB, in fact, "has never fully implemented much of the authority" given to it by Congress.**

The majority, in the subcommittee's 30-page report, echoed the views of the employer witnesses and attacked the board for having "unreasonably emphasized" the need for collective bargaining and strong unions.

As for the courts and "especially the Supreme Court," the majority charged that they have "written their own notion of labor policy" into the National Labor Relations Act and also have overemphasized the need for strong unions.

**The majority didn't accept the idea of a "labor court" being substituted for the NLRB, as other conservatives have proposed. Such a court, it was held, "would accentuate the undesirable reliance on adjudication."**

Yet, the majority favored abolishing the board and transferring its function to U.S. District Courts if it cannot be "improved" by legislation to require it to adopt broad rules and hold conferences.

In another area, the majority called for "some check on the power" of the agency's general counsel to issue or refuse to issue complaints under the law. He, too, was charged with favoring unions over managements.

Burdick suggested that the majority's charge that the board and the courts have been pro-labor and have usurped congressional power is based on an erroneous view of the law.

He cited numerous decisions to demonstrate "that the majority has wholly failed to show that the board . . . has engaged in the clear frustration of congressional will."

Burdick emphasized that the courts' consistent upholding of recent NLRB positions—in more than 80 percent of cases appealed in 1967—"is powerful evidence that those decisions did not represent departure from legislative intent."

The majority's condemnation of the board in areas where it has no understanding and jurisdiction "is the clearest demonstration of Congress's wisdom in making the board independent," Burdick said.

**The North Dakota senator opposed the majority's recommendation that the board issue far-reaching policy rules. He also opposed any substitution of the courts for the board. He supported the plan for conferences if they do not involve board members in debate.**

The majority's attack on the NLRB general counsel was described by Burdick "as failing to present a balanced picture on actions criticized and as being outside the committee's jurisdiction."

# ILO to Pick Successor To David Morse in May

Geneva, Switzerland—The Governing Body of the International Labor Organization has scheduled a special session May 18-21 to elect a new director general.

The 48 worker, government and employer members of the executive council did not name a successor to David A. Morse at their regular March session here.

Morse's resignation, after nearly 22 years at the ILO's helm, is effective May 31.

The Governing Body reviewed the ILO's work in the field of on-job safety and the health of workers. Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, called for "greater generosity" in the allocating of funds for this work instead of "pious statements" of concern for the safety and health of workers.

**He stressed the need to recognize that the guarding against accidents was the joint responsibility of governments, employers and workers.**

Faupl, Machinists international representative, was assured by the ILO officials reporting to the committee that an ILO guide on the mounting of accident-prevention devices on machinery was under preparation.

Portugal's denial of the right to strike was strongly denounced in a report by the ILO committee on Freedom of Association.

By adopting the report the Governing Body decided to call on the Portuguese government to recognize that the "right of workers and their organizations to strike is a legitimate means of defending their occupational interests."

**Portugal was summoned by the Governing Body to repeal the country's present legislation which, it noted, "prohibits strikes altogether."**

The employers group seconded Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss leader of the worker delegates, when he sharply attacked the Libyan government over the imprisonment of Salah Shita, a trade union official.

By preventing Shita, a worker member of the Governing Body, from attending the ILO sessions, the Libyan government was flouting its ILO obligations, Moeri said.

The embarrassed explanations of the government that Shita was being held for political reasons rather than because of his trade union activities caused "even more concern," Moeri said.

# Wage Agreement Ends Strike by Gravediggers

New York—Gravediggers and greenskeepers at 44 area cemeteries ended an eight-week strike and returned to work after winning new contract terms in a settlement secured with the aid of the State Mediation Board and Pres. David Sullivan of the Service Employes.

The 21-year-old union of 1,700 workers struck Jan. 12 in protest of low wages and difficult working conditions. While the strikers were out, a backlog of 15,000 burials accumulated and the state legislature passed a law proposed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) to force a voluntary settlement or compulsory arbitration.

**Members of SEIU Local 365 voted by a 2-1 margin to approve an employers' proposal providing wage increases of $13 a week retroactive to Jan. 1, and $10.50 additional on July 1 to bring their weekly wage to $150.**

Other issues, including length of contract, improved pensions, better working conditions and future wage increases will be submitted to Arbitrator Hugh E. Sheridan for a final and binding decision.

The long dispute was mediated by Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Mediation Board. The union case was presented by SEIU Executive Sec. Thomas R. Donahue, representing Sullivan, and a membership committee headed by Pres. Stanley Matuszewski.

During the strike the union's 10-member executive board voted unanimously to reject compulsory arbitration and to hold out for a negotiated settlement of the wage issue.

# 'Good' and 'Bad' Economics

**THE ADMINISTRATION** is turning up the heat to cool off the economy and this contradiction is producing a new set of value judgments that strain to the outer limits the normal usage of the English language.

For example, higher interest rates are "good" because they hike the price of money and prevent or delay all sorts of socially and economically important projects—especially homebuilding—in the name of slowing up the economy and combatting inflation. It's "good" also for the bankers and lenders of money who are accumulating record profits as interest rates hit a 100-year high.

**Wage increases, on the other hand, are "bad" because they put more money in the pockets of workers who will spend these dollars to maintain a decent standard of living.**

Price increases fall into an inconclusive, neutral area. They are "good" if they prevent people from buying things, thus helping to cool off the economy; they are "bad" in the sense that they increase profits and stimulate new capital investment, already at boom levels.

There is no doubt, however, that a rise in unemployment is "good" because it proves that the Administration's cooling off policies are working. The jump to 3.8 million unemployed workers in February, including an increasingly larger proportion of adult, full-time workers, is a direct result of the Administration doing battle with inflation.

**THE QUESTION** of whether the "good" of tight money and credit policies—the heat that really cools—has been allowed to go too far is being argued around the Administration and there may be some steps to ease the situation by turning down the flame a bit.

But the overall effect of severe, across-the-board restraint to stop economic growth has brought on a slump and the danger of a continuing slack, recession, or whathaveyou.

Part of the problem stems from economic policy theory applied by this Administration that the AFL-CIO told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress is "too simplistic for a huge, complex and rapidly changing economy in a nation of continental size."

**Structural changes and problems are bypassed and essential social needs—decent housing and rebuilding the cities—are sacrificed; social equity and income distribution are ignored.**

Instead of the economic semantics of an Administration willing to take a rise in unemployment with a sort of a "shrug," there is a need for a deep and thorough reassessment of the nation's current situation. The AFL-CIO put it this way to the commitee:

"America can no longer rely, solely, on aggregate fiscal and monetary analysis that was originally developed in the 1930s and 1940s —before the onset of rapid and radical changes in technology, economic structures, urban growth and race relations.

"The social and economic consequences of national economic policies—job opportunities of blue collar workers, for example, or meeting such high-priority social needs as housing and the rebuilding of urban areas and on the distribution of income—can no longer be ignored in a simplistic focus on aggregate national averages that conceal and distort almost as much as they reveal about the well-being of the people.

**"An emphasis in national economic policy on selective approaches pinpointed to get at specific problems and to achieve specific social and economic priorities is needed."**

"Bad" news is not "good" news no matter what the Administration calls it.


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## Urban Decay




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Moynihan's Views Challenged But His Integrity Is Defended

**By John P. Roche**

**DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN,** counselor to the President of the United States, hit what Pres. Johnson used to call the "funny papers": a private memorandum he wrote to Pres. Nixon in January was featured in the New York Times.

The memo dealt with the position of the Negro in American society, a touchy topic, and Moynihan's views were quite distinctive. To summarize, he suggested that: (1) In objective terms, Negroes are progressing at a remarkable rate. (2) In subjective terms, one could expect this progress to create serious problems because of the increasing psychological gap created by rising Negro expectations. (3) It would be a mistake to believe that federal crash programs can alleviate this tension.

**The publication of this controversial document touched off a wave of denunciation. Moynihan was accused of "selling out," of being a "phony liberal," a "racist," etc. There was also a lot of speculation in Washington on who threw the knife. That is, who leaked the memo? And why? The ubiquitous Xerox makes this a futile entertainment.**

I was once infuriated to have a journalist quote to me a confidential memo I had written to the Under Secretary of State, but then I discovered that 30 copies had been routinely distributed. Thenceforth I sent no memos to Foggy Bottom that I was not prepared to see in the papers.

But what about the attack on Moynihan's integrity? Since readers have a right to know the background in this sort of matter, let me state that Pat Moynihan and I have been vigorous opponents on a number of issues over the last few years.

Moynihan, for example, has long believed that the key to social pathology among Negroes is the female-headed family. This was the core of the "Moynihan Report" and found its way into Pres. Johnson's commencement address at Howard University June 4, 1965.

**The response was little short of ferocious. Negro and civil rights groups went after Moynihan (and Johnson) with absolutely irrational frenzy, and predictably the President took a dive.**

His objective was civil rights, not reforming the Negro family, and he coldly and correctly saw all this whooping about one paragraph in a speech as hindering his progress. Figuratively speaking, Moynihan was thrown off the back of the sled, and the wolves had quite a feast.

Moynihan was sore at Johnson—to understate it considerably—but the fact is that his accepting Nixon's offer was anything but a "sellout."

**MOYNIHAN IS A MAN** with strong principled views that fit no particular ideological pattern. To approximate, he is a policy liberal and a structural conservative; he holds firmly to liberal goals, but he is a historical pessimist who is profoundly skeptical of "instant reform." Conflict with Johnson was thus in the cards; Moynihan is the epitome of the anti-populist.

**The leaked memo to Pres. Nixon is cut from precisely the same cloth. Moynihan has betrayed nobody, and only a black Yahoo could call him a "racist."**

My objection is on a completely different level and it is political, not personal. I know of no better way to avoid innovation than to start a historical discussion—talking about the burdens of history, in other words, becomes a substitute for making history. Moynihan's detached, ironic intelligence thus provides an ideal theoretical base for those who cling to the status quo.

### *. . . What Can Be Done What Will Be Done . . .*

**Extended unemployment obviously is more than any private group can contend with on its own resources.**

**But what we can do—and what the AFL-CIO will do—is insist that the government become the employer of last resort and provide jobs in public service employment programs.**

**For America cannot provide these workers with the hope and encouragement that is implicit in the NAB program and then callously abandon them in a period of mass unemployment.**

*—From an Address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the National Alliance of Businessmen, Mar. 7, 1970.*

***While Children Suffer:***

# Nixon's School 'Reform' Plan Branded as Stalling Maneuver

*The following is excerpted from an editorial "The Never-Never Land of Education" which appeared in the March 7, 1970, edition of the Washington Post.*

**THERE IS HARDLY** a platitude ever uttered about education that is not contained in the President's special message to Congress on educational reform. It is as though someone snipped sentences from all the annual school reports ever written—on a basis of the frequency of their recurrence.

"We now have reason to believe that young people may be learning much more outside school than they learn in school." What a discovery!

"We must stop pretending that we understand the mystery of the learning process." Who's pretending?

"Our schools have served us nobly for centuries." Uh huh.

"When educators, school boards and government officials alike admit that we have a great deal to learn about the way we teach, we will begin to climb the up staircase toward genuine reform." Well, really!

**And, finally, under the heading "The Future of Learning in America," we are informed that "the tone of this message, and the approach of this Administration, is intended to be challenging." It isn't challenging. It's bromidic, soporific, deadening. It drones on and on like a sermon designed to induce slumber.**

Indeed, that appears to be its purpose—to postpone doing anything whatever about the country's faltering public school system until we have learned with perfect certainty and indisputable unanimity the one irreproachably wise and right thing to do. In the meantime, children of school age whose time for education moves on inexorably, never to become available to them again, will kindly wait with docility and decorum in their overcrowded, understaffed classrooms while their elders ponder the inscrutable future.

It is true, of course, that there is much that we do not now know about how to teach children—or even what to teach them. But it is not true that we know nothing. It is true that some of the teaching patterns of the past have proved imperfect. But it is not true that all of them are worthless—or that it is necessary to write on a completely clean slate in American education. We have not conducted the oldest, broadest, most successful public school system in the world for more than a hundred years without having learned a thing or two about teaching.

Here are some things the President can encourage the country's school authorities to do—encourage by federal financial aid—while they are waiting for the President's projected National Institute of Education and his Commission on School Finance to propose new and perfect programs:

**1. A large part of the physical plant in which children go to school in America is antiquated, desperately overcrowded and hazardous to health and safety. It takes a long time to plan and build schools; and there is no need whatever to wait for the institutes and the commissions to tell us so.**

**2.** It is indisputable that a high ratio of pupils to teachers impedes learning. The ratio is unconscionable in many classrooms all over the country. We desperately need to train teachers, to recruit gifted and dedicated young people into the teaching profession. While the institutes and commissions are figuring out new ways to do this, it would be well worth while to enlarge and invigorate the Teacher Corps, an admirable and effective program for bringing young teachers to inner city schools.

**3.** Title I of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, designed to aid disadvantaged children in disadvantaged areas of the big cities, has abundantly proved itself in practice. It works. It has produced a real breakthrough in education. It ought to be dramatically expanded while the institutes and commissions are wagging their heads and stroking their chin whiskers.

**4.** School libraries are an invaluable aid to education. They stimulate children to read, a practice vastly preferable to occupying the principal's office or setting fire to city hall. It has now been proven beyond any peradventure and beyond any possibility of contradiction by an institute or a commission that books are good for you. While waiting for the institutes and the commissions, let's put some books where school children can use them. There are 40,000 elementary and secondary schools in the United States which have no school libraries at all. The lesson of this is plain to pupils: it teaches them a contempt for reading.

**5. The schools are desperately in need of psychiatrists and consultants to help children find themselves and learn what is keeping them from learning. Pending any institute or commission finding to the contrary, let's give the schools these vital assistances.**

**6.** The President himself said in his message that "in the development of the mind, child's play is serious business. One of my first initiatives upon taking office was to commit this Administration to an expansion of opportunities during the first five years of life. That commitment was based on new scientific knowledge about the development of intelligence—that as much of that development takes place in the first five years as in the next 13." Well, fine. We're not sure the President invented it. But, anyway, that's the idea behind the Head Start program. Until the institutes and commissions come up with a new name for it, there is every good reason to push on with existing programs to give children in the first five years of life a good head start on learning.

The President's message is a political ploy, a stall, an evasion. It is not a program for educational reform so much as a scheme for sweeping the kiddies under the living room rug while grown-ups enjoy their cocktails. Children, it is true, are sometimes a nuisance and an expense. But the cost and trouble of pretending that they aren't there can be catastrophic.

***Redistribution Top Priority:***

# Labor Ranked at Forefront In Meeting Challenges of '70s

**THE LABOR MOVEMENT** will provide the "initiative and political dynamics" needed to meet the "basic challenges" of income and population redistribution the nation will face throughout the Seventies, a union leader and author has predicted.

Rising taxes and continuing inflation take an ever-bigger bite out of the pay envelope of the average worker, who once thought he was doing fairly well, but is now beginning to realize he's not doing so well after all, said Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

**Tyler also pointed out that most union members live in the "urban centers and the fringe suburban areas," where they are daily confronted by the problems of population density and the resulting environmental pollution, as well as comparatively high living costs, and will be "motivated" to ease those problems.**

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs radio interview, Tyler declared, "American trade unions have the cohesiveness, the organizational muscle and the political know-how to institute the kind of movement" it will take to bring about solutions to the problems resulting from long-postponed redistribution of income and population.

He predicted a "very conscious effort" by organized labor during the Seventies to assure that the vast group of workers in this country earning $3,000 to $15,000 a year "gets a fairer share" of the national income than they get now.

**THE FASTEST-GROWING** sector of union organization today is among employes of state, county and city governments, Tyler said, noting that some of those governmental units are prepared to bargain with the unions, "but those that aren't are getting prepared."

"The assumption at almost all levels of government in the United States is, if you have employes, you had better get ready to bargain with them," he added.




**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE VALUE** of new construction for non-farm residential buildings during January was down 18 percent over the level for January 1969, according to figures just published by the Commerce Dept. Much of today's residential construction is centered in expensive housing rather than housing that the average worker can afford.

**In speeches and testimony before congressional committees Administration officials are raising a cry of alarm that has long been sounded by organized labor.**

"I appreciate this opportunity to discuss the very serious situation in housing and, more particularly, the problem of housing finance," George Romney, secretary of Housing & Urban Development, told the Senate Banking & Currency Committee.

"All of us present here are concerned and distressed about the severe impact that tight money has had and is having on housing," Chairman Preston Martin of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board told the same committee.

**A housewife in Ohio didn't get before the Senate committee, but she stated it well when she said: "I wish there were some houses that normal people could afford."**

The fact is that largely due to the "tight money" policies of the Federal Reserve Board and the fiscal policies of the Administration, housing starts in the United States have dropped so low that the housing industry has become the major symbol of the "cooling off" period.

**House Majority Leader Carl Albert recently charged that since Pres. Nixon took office, housing starts have gone down 40 percent, the level of housing production has gone down to that of 1946 when there were 60 million fewer Americans than there are today, and that there is now "a housing shortage the like of which we have not seen since the crisis experienced in the immediate post-World War II period."**

The statistics support this dismal summary. Some 2.6 million new homes and apartments must be built annually between now and 1978 just to keep pace with the growing needs of the nation. The mortgage rate on new family housing was 5.75 percent five years ago; it is now more than 8 percent.

**FIVE YEARS AGO** the median price of a new house was $18,900. Last year it was $26,500 and is far above that in many suburban areas where new housing is virtually unobtainable except for the very rich. Young people just starting out in life and the low income groups are being steadily driven to either apartment living or mobile homes.

When Romney appeared before the Senate Banking committee he outlined a long list of steps the Administration is considering to meet today's housing crisis. He spoke of making more mortgage money available, of setting up "flexible" interest rates; of cost-reduction programs in housing; of "encouraging orderly urban growth."

**Yet, he made it clear that the Administration does not intend to change its fiscal policies, that it intends "to maintain a sound fiscal situation with a surplus in the budget," and that the process of slowing down the economy will continue.**

It is becoming increasingly clear that the housing crisis has passed the point where only major action, equal to the crisis, will solve it.




**DYNAMIC LEADERSHIP** of the labor movement is needed to meet the challenges of income and population redistribution in the Seventies, Gus Tyler tells reporters on Labor News Conference. Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was interviewed by Stanley Levey, left, of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The public affairs radio program is aired Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.



**SELECTIVE MEASURES** must be substituted for the Administration's "blunderbuss policy of severe economic restraint" if the nation is to control prices and avoid a recession, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Banking subcommittee. Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger is at left.

'Even-Handed' Controls Urged:

# *Wage-Price Guidelines Held Ineffective to Curb Inflation*

Labor opposes wage-price guidelines as a means of trying to control inflation because they have proved "inequitable and unworkable" wherever and whenever applied, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

At the same time, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned that the Administration's "blunderbuss policy of a tight squeeze on the economy" must be eased now before it brings on a recession.

Before a Senate Banking subcommittee, he proposed a number of "selective approaches and selective measures" to curb "profit inflation" and bolster the economy. Biemiller was accompanied by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), focused on policies affecting inflation, interest rates and unemployment, particularly as the issues are contained in a resolution Mondale has introduced.

**The resolution calls on the Administration to "seek a more balanced set of anti-inflationary policies" that would spread "the burden of restraint more equitably throughout the economy."**

In opening the hearings, Mondale termed the nation's economic ills "serious and worsening." Unless the Administration changes it anti-inflationary tools, he said, it may cause "social and economic dislocations and hardships . . . as serious as the inflation itself."

The objectives of the resolution deserve widespread support, Biemiller said. However, he pointed to ways for strengthening and improving it, and he called for elimination of its recommendation for wage-price guidelines.

Past imposition of such guidelines, both in the United States and other nations, have shown "that such an approach is inequitable and unworkable," Biemiller declared.

Guidelines, he emphasized, always place curbs on workers and their unions but are never effective in controlling prices and profits.

The guideline approach in the resolution, he continued, should be replaced "by a recommendation for equitable and even-handed, mandatory controls, if the President determines that the situation warrants overall stabilization measures."

**Such controls on all costs, prices, profits, interest rates, dividends and executive compensation, as well as wages and salaries, "would be much more equitable and workable than guidelines," Biemiller added.**

He praised the resolution for its emphasis on selective measures to curb specific price pressures—adding "the rifle-shot to the nation's arsenal of economic-policy weapons and putting an end to sole dependence on a shotgun approach."

The AFL-CIO testimony also urged:

● Government curbs on "the sharply accelerated pace of business mergers," which are concentrating economic power in a few giant banks and companies, and leading to administered prices in key parts of the economy.

● A comprehensive congressional review of the nation's monetary machinery and policies to achieve their "much-needed reform."

● A large-scale, federally financed program to create public-service jobs in government and private, non-profit institutions to reduce unemployment and underemployment.

● Government loans for low- and moderate-income housing to help meet the "dire and immediate" need of more homebuilding, and investments of public and private funds in home mortgages.

"A reduction of price pressures can—and must—be achieved without an economic recession and rising unemployment," Biemiller concluded. "America must get back on the road to full employment."

# Burger Questions Role Of NLRB on Picketing

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**means" of finding out whether picketing is protected or unprotected activity.**

Court action in picketing cases now is subject to three major legal benchmarks:

● The National Labor Relations Act of 1935, which gave workers the right to organize and picket peacefully except for illegal secondary boycott picketing.

● The Garmon decision of 1959 holding that states may not limit picketing in any disputes which may be potentially covered by federal laws.

● A 1968 high court decision that a shopping center open to the public cannot bar picketing on its sidewalks even though they are on private property.

The Alabama case involved a 1965 ruling by state courts that an RCIA local union was trespassing on a private sidewalk when it picketed a grocery owned by Weinacker's, Inc. The union appealed, citing its free-speech rights under the First Amendment.

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that the record is "obscure" and "only a remnant of the original case remains." Weinacker's closed its store in 1966, a fact the justices did not know when they agreed to review the case.

**Burger said in a written opinion that the facts in the Alabama case have little or no impact on the issue of whether the state's jurisdiction in picketing is "preempted" by the National Labor Relations Board's right to primary jurisdiction over labor disputes.**

He wrote: "In my view, any contention that the states are preempted in these circumstances is without merit."

"The protection of private property, whether a home, factory or store, through trespass laws is historically a concern of state law. Congress has never undertaken to alter this allocation of power, and has provided no remedy to an employer within the Labor Act to prevent an illegal trespass on his premises."

Few concepts, he said, are more deeply rooted than the power of a state to protect the rights of its citizens.

Justice John M. Harlan disagreed, saying "I would reverse the decision" of the Alabama courts "since the picketing in this case falls well within the range of what could be considered to be protected" under the labor act.

Justice Hugo Black joined Harlan in holding that NLRB jurisdiction in labor disputes takes precedence over state jurisdiction.

In the Longshoremen's case, the Florida courts held the picketing interfered with the maritime rights of foreign owners.

**The high court reversed the lower courts, saying the dispute had nothing to do with maritime rights. In a unanimous opinion written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., the court made two points:**

The ILA's peaceful primary picketing to protect wage rates that were below established area standards was "arguably" protected activity under the labor law; the NLRB's jurisdiction is exclusive and preemptive as to activities "arguably subject" to coverage under the labor law.

Justice Byron White wrote a concurring opinion for himself, Burger and Justice Potter Stewart. He agreed in reversing the Florida courts but cited another reason.

"I would hold," he said, "that only labor activity determined to be actually, rather than arguably protected under federal law should be immune" from state jurisdiction.

If the labor act "provided an effective mechanism" under which an employer could get the NLRB to decide whether picketing is protected or unprotected activity, he said, he would agree that state courts should refrain from interfering with the NLRB. That is not the case, he maintained.

White argued that the key case which laid down guidelines in picketing disputes—the 1959 Garmon case involving the San Diego Building Trades Council—should be reconsidered in the light of the point he made.

## Steps Urged to Halt Airline Terrorism

Chicago—Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks has called for "immediate and stern" action to end terrorist attacks on aircraft.

Dennis issued a statement condemning the outbreak of "murder in the sky" and endorsing the International Transport Workers' Federation's call for a world conference to find ways of ending the terrorism.

Support for ITF's request for the meeting of representatives of airline unions, the airline industry and government was included in a cable sent by Dennis to U Thant, United Nations' secretary general.

Dennis also urged federal officials and industry leaders to work for the proposed conference "to tackle this growing menace to the safe and free operation of commercial aircraft."

# Voting Rights Extension Clears Senate Hurdle

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The Scott-Hart measure would extend the 1965 law unchanged for an additional five years and add to it the Administration proposals on literacy tests and presidential elections.

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged passage of the Scott-Hart substitute, declaring:

"Only in this way can we be sure that the most basic right of American citizenship—the right to vote—will be assured for all Americans regardless of the color of their skin."

On a key test vote, the Senate indicated its support of the Scott-Hart measure by defeating, 47-32, a motion to table it.

The only change in the voting rights section of the bill was narrow approval of an amendment to bring under its coverage other areas where less than 50 percent of voting-age population was registered to vote in the 1968 presidential election. This would bring in sections of New York City and some other northern areas.

### 18-Year Vote

Considerably more controversy came over a successful amendment to add to the law a lowering of the voting age to 18 in all states which now have a higher voting age, commonly 21.

A series of votes found overwhelming support for the 18-year-old vote—a position supported by the AFL-CIO and the Administration.

**The debate focused chiefly on the question of whether this can be achieved by a law passed by Congress—as its sponsors, Senators Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) insisted—or whether a constitutional amendment is necessary, as the Administration contends.**

Also an issue was whether inclusion of the 18-year-old vote would diminish the likelihood of House acceptance of the stronger voting rights law in preference to the bill it had passed.

But on all test rollcalls, attempts to knock out or amend the 18-year-old vote provision were defeated by big margins. The final vote on the amendment was 64-17.

The 18-year-old vote may have more difficulty in a House-Senate conference, however, since House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler has indicated his opposition.

There had been hints of a southern filibuster to block extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act and some observers credited the pending nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court as the reason the filibuster threat was abandoned. With opposition mounting to the Carswell nomination, the reasoning went, southern senators are anxious to take up the nomination while they still think they have the votes to put it over.

# Lawyers, Scholars Join Opposition to Carswell

*(Continued from Page 1)*

repudiation at the hearings of his earlier white supremacy speech, "a continuing pattern of reassertion of his early prejudices."

The statement quoted, with incredulity, Carswell's claim that he was not aware of any racial issue when he signed incorporation papers for a Florida golf club transferred from public to private ownership in 1956 to avoid desegregation.

"The matter was never discussed," Carswell said at the Senate hearings, even though charges that the transfer was racially motivated were reported on the front page of the local newspaper.

If Carswell told the truth about his unawareness of the issue of desegregation of public facilities in connection with the transfer of the golf course, he would have had to be "rather dull," the statement suggested.

The lawyers' statement noted the 15 cases on civil rights and individual liberties decided by Carswell which were unanimously reversed by the Court of Appeals—eight of them in 1968. It commented:

**"These 15 cases indicate to us a closed mind on the subject—a mind impervious to repeated appellate rebuke. In some of the 15 he was reversed more than once. In many of them he was reversed because he decided the cases without even granting a hearing, although judicial precedents clearly required a hearing."**

The statement was made public as the Senate prepared to open debate on the Carswell nomination—scheduled as the first major item on the agenda after completion of the voting rights bill.

It was part of a growing public and professional outrage at the nomination, expressed in newspaper editorials, columns and in statements issued by organizations and prominent Americans in various fields.

Nearly 400 representatives of Negro, labor, church and civic groups across the nation came to Washington at the call of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to press for rejection of the Carswell nomination as well as extension of the Voting Rights Act.

Among their key targets were Republican senators who voted against confirmation of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., but have been unwilling so far to buck the President's choice twice in a row even though they privately term the choice of Carswell deplorable.

*Conference Asks Action:*

# Housing Goal Unmet As Economy Slumps

By John R. Oravec

Sandwiched between high interest rates and the decline of housing starts, the chances of home ownership for millions of Americans are being eaten away.

This was the key message reiterated by a parade of speakers and a number of resolutions adopted at the 39th annual convention of the National Housing Conference.

The country is not meeting the objectives set in the National Housing Act of 1968 to build 2.6 million housing units a year through 1978, the conference noted.

**Because of fiscal restraint and tight money policies, housing suffers more than any other segment of the economy, it said.**

"With the current inadequate supply of mortgage funds for housing, the volume of housing construction has been declining further," the NHC declared in a resolution, "so that we are now at an annual production rate of about 1.2 million dwellings." This is less than half of the goals established in the 1968 housing act.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, chairman of the federation's Committee on Housing, traced the plunge in home building during 1969 and laid the decline in the lap of Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney.

**"Under his guidance, housing starts have declined for the 12th consecutive month," Keenan said. "The new construction rate is down nearly 40 percent from the January 1969 rate of 1.8 million when Mr. Romney took over as secretary."**

"We are told by the usually optimistic secretary of HUD that housing starts will slip below the 1 million mark," he added.

Keenan, who is a vice president of NHC and secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, cited reports by other Administration officials that reflect a gloomy outlook for the housing industry because of tight money and inflation.

**"The truth is," he declared, "the Administration's policies to end inflation have been a tragic failure and violate all standards of equity."**

Keenan warned that the Administration's policy has the national economy following the pattern of the housing industry.

"The housing industry is not in a recession, but in the depth of a depression and experiencing soaring prices," he observed.

"Let us hope," he told the 400 NHC delegates at the two-day convention, that the Administration "does not achieve the success with the national economy that it has achieved with the housing industry."

"The primary cause of most of our housing problems," Keenan said, "can be traced to one single source—the lack of an adequate and stable source of credit."

High interest rates have priced 80 percent of the nation's families out of the housing market, he declared.

**Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio) told the delegates that this mal-distribution of credit is the result of reliance on market forces which "respond not to need but solely to ability to pay through the nose."**

"This malallocation of credit," Ashley continued, "which relegates the poor of America to a few thousand units of public housing or to the trailer camp, is the most serious and certainly the most scandalous evidence of a general breakdown in our housing delivery system."

Rep. Lenor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) said that the President "can now, this minute" ask the Federal Reserve Board to redirect credit to the vital area of housing needs."

"The longer the President delays in using this vast power to solve the housing famine, the more urgent it becomes for the Congress to devise additional means to help solve the problem," she pointed out.

Yet almost every day, she noted, new bills go into House and Senate hoppers proposing one sort of improvement or other in housing laws. Meanwhile existing housing programs die for lack of sustenance.

**The NHC called again for full funding of existing housing programs in order to reach the goals established by law. The conference urged further increases in authorizations to make up for the deficiencies in recent home production.**

Delegates commended the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades unions for the Outreach program to enlist thousands of disadvantaged and minority workers in skill training in 53 cities. The conference called on the Labor Dept. to expand the programs under the Manpower & Training Administration.

Representatives of the labor movement serving on the NHC board of directors include Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee; Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers, and Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers.




**PINCHED BY TIGHT MONEY,** the housing industry is not in a recession, "but in the depth of a depression," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan tells 400 delegates at the National Housing Conference convention in Washington.

# Court Urged to Bar Appeal by Employer

The Supreme Court was urged by the AFL-CIO to dismiss a Sears, Roebuck & Co. appeal in a picketing case or uphold a lower court's finding that the firm had no right to appeal.

The case, in which the federation has submitted a friend-of-the-court brief, centers on whether a disputant can appeal a court decision when the National Labor Relations Board refuses to do so.

The legal argument started in 1968 after Carpet Layers Local 419 of the Painters in Denver began picketing Sears stores there doing business with carpet installers with whom the union had a dispute.

**Sears accused the local of conducting an illegal secondary boycott, but the U.S. District Court in Denver refused to issue an anti-picketing injunction, and the NLRB regional director decided not to appeal the decision.**

Sears filed its own appeal, but the 10th U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that the company didn't have legal standing to appeal the denial of an injunction sought by NLRB.

Meanwhile, the board continued its proceedings on legality of the picketing. In June 1969, it held that the union had engaged in illegal picketing. The picketing then ceased, although the union has that part of the case under appeal.

Although picketing was discontinued, Sears took the appeals court decision to the Supreme Court, arguing that its decision was important to employers. In November, the Supreme Court granted the store's petition for a hearing.

The AFL-CIO brief supported the board's contention that the case shouldn't be reviewed because the issue of an injunction is no longer present.

**If the court does go ahead with review, the AFL-CIO emphasized, it should affirm the appeals court on grounds the board has "exclusive control" to appeal in injunction case and that is what Congress intended in adopting the Taft-Hartley Act.**

The brief pointed to congressional debate during consideration of the law that led to rejection of an amendment "that would have allowed private parties to secure injunctions against secondary activity."

Instead, the brief noted, the law as adopted specifically restricts the charging party in an unfair labor practice to be represented by counsel and present any relevant testimony.

The AFL-CIO stressed that the law already gives employers other "effective remedies" for alleged unfair labor practices by unions, including the right to sue a union for damages.

# Key Features Of 3 Consumer Bills Endorsed

The "best features" of three consumer protection bills being considered by a Senate Commerce subcommittee should be combined to deal with deceptive sales practices, the AFL-CIO urged.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller spelled out labor's proposals in a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Frank E. Moss (D-Utah).

He said the final version should include a bill by Moss to enable the Federal Trade Commission "to enjoin all types of consumer fraud, using the same powers it already has to act against false advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics and devices." A similar proposal is part of an Administration bill.

Biemiller also backed a provision in the Administration bill to expand jurisdiction of the FTC to matters "affecting commerce" instead of just "in commerce."

**And he urged that the legislation incorporate a bill by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) authorizing consumer "class action" suits against fraudulent or deceptive businessmen and manufacturers.**

Biemiller said the Tydings bill is "strongly" preferable to a section of the Administration bill which would have the effect of limiting the types of consumer class action suits which could be brought in federal courts.

## Railway Clerks Name Fletcher Vice President

Chicago—John C. Fletcher has been named by the executive board of the Railway & Airline Clerks as a union vice president, to fill the unexpired term of Ray Clark, who has retired.

Fletcher has been serving on the staff of BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis as the union's industrial relations director since 1962. Prior to that he was the union's general chairman on the Soo Line Railroad.

# Abel Seeks Copper Mine Safety Rules

Pittsburgh — Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel has urged Interior Sec. Walter J. Hickel to end any further delays in establishing health and safety standards for nearly 200,000 workers in copper, lead, zinc and other non-coal mines.

Abel reminded Hickel that 1,800 safety standards were recommended for adoption by the Interior Dept. more than a year ago, but to this date about 750 still have not been established despite the lack of any protests against adoption.

**"The health and safety of miners should not be further jeopardized" by continued lack of safety standards, Abel said. He added "the tragic red-tape delay becomes even more critical" in view of the fact that even when promulgated, no standard takes effect for a full year.**

Under the terms of the Federal Metal & Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act of 1966, advisory committees were set up to propose safety standards for underground mines, open pit operations and sand, gravel and crushed stone diggings. Representatives of industry, labor, and state inspection agencies were named by Hickel's predecessor, Stewart L. Udall.

About 1,000 of the recommended standards were promulgated by Hickel but hearing dates have not yet been set on 35 contested standards nor has any action been taken on the 750 other uncontested standards, Abel reminded Hickel in a letter urging him to act now.

# 9 Central Bodies Form Association

Nine Pennsylvania county central labor bodies have formed a working association to expand labor education activities. The group is operating in cooperation with the Penn State University labor studies department.

The association is made up of AFL-CIO affiliated bodies from the central Pennsylvania counties of Blair, Clearfield, Mifflin, Lycoming, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Bedford.

A. L. Rhodes of Altoona was elected president of the new association.

Assisting with the development of the association was Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and central bodies.

# Supplemental Pensions Voted for Railroaders

Legislation to make permanent a four-year-old supplemental pension program for retired railroad workers and provide for funding has passed the House and Senate.

The measure is a compromise worked out by a conference committee after the House passed a bill, supported by some railroad unions, and the Senate passed a modified version, backed by others.

The House would have extended the program, with railroad managements paying the full cost, with a provision for compulsory retirement of all railroad workers at 70, scaling down to 65 after six years.

The Senate bill substituted for compulsory retirement an incentive plan to induce early retirement. It would have cut supplemental annuities by 25 percent for each year in which a man worked beyond 65. The Senate-passed bill also differed in other respects.

**The bill sent to the White House extends indefinitely the program which is now paying annuities ranging from $45 to $70 a month to some 60,000 retired workers with more than 25 years service.**

The funding section of the bill provides for the railroads to continue through this month their two-cents-an-hour contribution for each man-hour worked to finance the program. The Railroad Retirement Board will decide what rate of contribution will be needed for each calendar quarter thereafter.

The decision on the rate is to be made not later than 15 days before each quarter begins and the board must publish the determined rate in the Federal Register and immediately notify employers and the Secretary of the Treasury what it is.

The board is authorized to request the Treasury Dept. to lend enough funds from the Railroad Retirement Account to the Railroad Retirement Supplement Account to meet requirements for annuities and expenses for six months after the bill becomes law. Annuities have been delayed for the past three months because of lack of funds in the supplement account.

**Railroad employes who are 68 years old before the end of 1970 must retire on or before Jan. 31, 1971, or forfeit their right to a supplemental annuity. This age is scaled down yearly until after Dec. 31, 1973, when all employes must retire within the month after reaching 65, or forfeit the supplemental annuity.**

If a worker has 23, but less than 25, years of service when he attains the age at which he must otherwise retire, the bill permits him to continue work until he qualifies for the supplemental annuity, unless the worker also is entitled to social security benefits.

*Urges 'Pinpointed' Measures:*

# Labor Asks Action To Stem Downturn

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Banking subcommittee.

But it would be "a mistake" to try to revive so-called wage-price guidelines that have repeatedly been proven "inequitable and unworkable." It would be far preferable, if overall controls are needed, to impose mandatory restraints on prices, profits, interest rates, dividends and executive salaries as well as wages. **(Story, Page 6.)**

• Tight-money, high-interest policies have plunged the housing industry into "the depth of a depression" and priced 80 percent of the nation's families out of the home market, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan said.

He told the National Housing Conference that a similar fate awaits other industries if the Administration's policies continue on their present course. **(Story, Page 7.)**

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger summed up labor's concern over the direction of the economy in a statement to the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee.

**He blistered the Administration's "simplistic" theory that the way to restrain inflation is to cut back on government spending and discourage private spending by high interest rates so as to reduce overall demand.**

Treating the entire economy as a single economic unit and ignoring its complexities and problem areas sacrifices essential social needs as well as being outdated economic theory, Goldfinger said.

In today's world, he warned, we are asking for disaster by ignoring the impact of economic policies "on the job opportunities of blue collar workers, on meeting such high-priority social needs as housing and the rebuilding of urban areas and on the distribution of income."

As examples of the type of pinpointed approaches needed for today's economic problems, Goldfinger offered these suggestions:

• Direct curbs by the Federal Reserve System on bank loans to business for new plants and equipment "to restrain the only inflationary demand-pressure in the economy."

• Selective government measures to dampen the sharp rise in physicians' fees, hospital charges, auto and property insurance rates and housing costs.

• "As defense expenditures are reduced, the government should use every possible means to assist returning veterans, affected defense workers and their communities, to adjust to civilian employment."

• Direct federal loans for low- and moderate-income housing, along with purchase of government-guaranteed mortgages by the Federal Reserve System and by private trust funds and pension funds which qualify for tax-exempt status.

**Full employment, with a back-up system of public service jobs, is necessary to preserve the job gains of the Sixties and accommodate a labor force that is increasing by about 1.5 million persons a year, Goldfinger stressed.**

Aided by equal employment policies, improved educational opportunities, expanded training programs and a growing economy, Negro family income rose from 55 percent of the white level in 1960 to 62 percent in 1968, and unemployment of adult Negro men dropped during the same period from 9.6 to 3.9 percent.

A substantial gap remained but, Goldfinger noted, "it was narrowing."

Under the hammer-blows of the Administration's economic restraint policy, Goldfinger charged, this is what has been happening since then:

"The job gains of the 1960s vere undermined during the course of 1969. By early 1970, these gains were being reversed, with increasing layoffs and cutbacks in working hours in many industries and occupations."

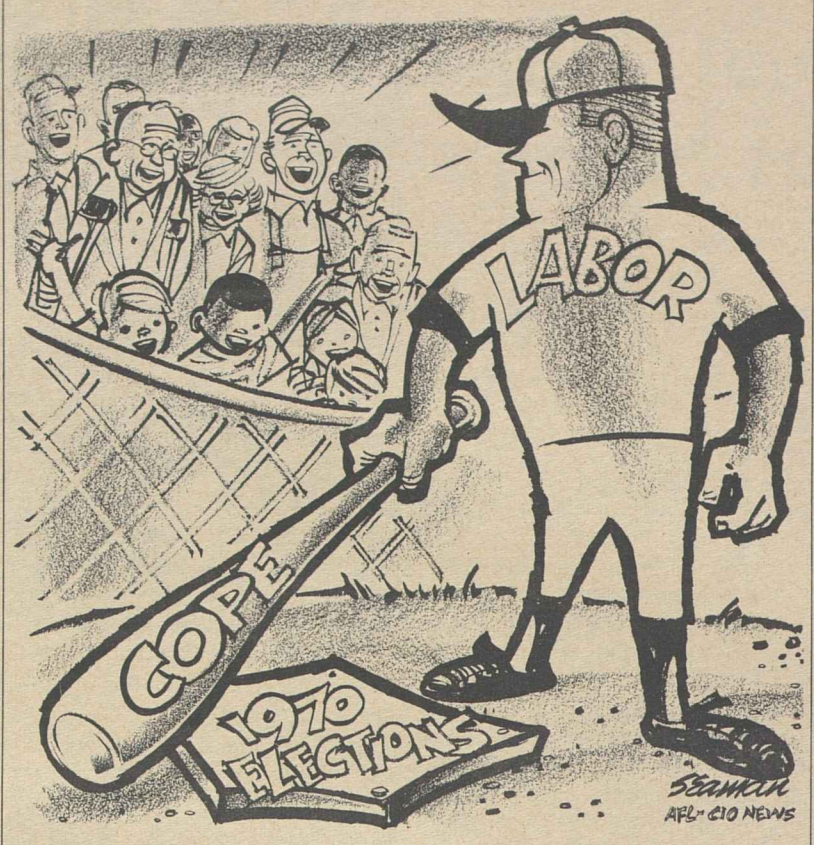
**He accused government spokesmen of trying to camouflage the impact of the Administration's policy "by speaking in terms of percentages rather than of people."**

He reminded the Joint Economic Committee of what it means when the unemployment rate rises even 1 percent.

It means 800,000 additional unemployed, with the burden falling disproportionately on blue collar workers.

And it means that "government and private programs to encourage employment of the hard-core jobless, especially minority-group workers, are being undermined and threatened with destruction."

## 'Hit One for Us!'




# *Kirkland Renews Call For Full Employment*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ployer of last resort and provide jobs in public service employment programs," he stressed.

"America cannot provide these workers with the hope and encouragement that is implicit in the NAB program and then callously abandon them in a period of mass unemployment."

Kirkland promised labor's continued cooperation with the NAB and pledged the full resources of AFL-CIO to continue efforts in job training programs.

**He commended the record of the Buddy Program that is operated by the NAB and the federation's Human Resources Development Institute in 35 cities through 50 separate programs. The operations take in 164 local unions cooperating with 189 employers, he noted.**

The retention rate for the more than 650 new workers in this program appears better than that for an ordinary group of incoming employes, Kirkland observed.

"But it ought to do better," he suggested.

**Proposals Advanced**

Kirkland laid down these proposals:

"We would like to see the JOBS '70 program put more emphasis on upgrading employes. We want hard-core trainees to have a crack at better jobs through upgrading. We do not believe it is enough to just bring a worker in off the street, give him an entry-level job and keep him there.

"We have to demonstrate to him that he can move up the job and income ladder."

The success of any JOBS program will be determined by the way workers move up from entry-level jobs into more secure positions within a company, Kirkland declared.

"It is in this area of training that I believe union-management cooperation of critical importance," he stressed.

**But cooperation is a two-way street, he reminded the businessmen, noting that for the programs "to work, the unions in your shops must be fully informed, regularly consulted and considered as a necessary part of the enterprise."**

The NAB has set an ambitious goal to have 614,000 disadvantaged persons on the job by June 1971. It said that reports from employers show cumulative hiring at the end of January was at 380,000, an increase of 240,000 in the past 10 months.

Despite layoffs in some industries, the NAB said that new hiring under the JOBS program continued at a rate of 25,000 workers a month.

Many of the layoffs came in the auto industry where production had dropped off in recent months. This decline in output affected Chrysler Corp., which announced last week it was pulling out of a $13.8 million contract to train hard-core unemployed workers.

This was the single largest contract the NAB Jobs Program negotiated with the Labor Dept. It provided for the hiring and training of 4,500 auto production workers, upgrading 4,000 existing workers and hiring and training 1,000 mechanics for Chrysler dealerships.

The untimely announcement came shortly before Pres. Nixon named Lynn Townsend, chairman and chief executive officer of Chrysler, as chairman of NAB. Townsend succeeds Donald Kendall, president of Pepsico, Inc.

# Woman Wins Promotion in Sex Bias Case

A union of Pennsylvania mushroom pickers won $1,000 in backpay and promotion to a higher-paying job for a woman employe who filed charges of sex discrimination with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

EEOC Chairman William H. Brown III said that successful conciliation led the commission to drop charges filed for a woman member by a directly affiliated AFL-CIO union, Mushroom Growers Local 21954, against the Butler County Mushroom Farms in Cabot, Pa., between Butler and Pittsburgh.

**The company agreed to promote the complainant, make whole her salary losses, and discontinue a job classification and seniority system that had segregated men and women workers.**

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which is administered by the commission, prohibits job discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

The farms, where mushrooms are grown in limestone caves, employ more than 800 workers of whom two-thirds are women. One of the women, who had been refused a transfer to a higher-paying job previously open only to men, filed charges jointly with Local 21954 claiming sex discrimination.

Brown said a settlement was worked out by the use of new procedures to speed up compliance with the law. The procedures, if both parties are willing, allow the commission to negotiate an agreement without a formal decision.

Previous procedures required the EEOC to defer conciliation until a written decision was issued.

3-14-70

# Meany Hails Pact Gains As Boycott of GE Ends

Recent contract agreements at General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. were hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "vindication of the principle of coordinated bargaining which we can expect to see reflected" in many future contracts.

In letters to all AFL-CIO affiliates, Meany officially ended the nationwide boycott of GE and Hotpoint products which began last Nov. 28. Union officers were advised to destroy remaining stocks of leaflets, buttons, bumper stickers and other materials carrying the "Don't Buy GE" message.

At the same time Meany announced the end of solicitations for the GE Strike Relief Fund.

**Meany was chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE-Westinghouse unions. He emphasized that the two historic settlements were won "largely because of the courage and solidarity of the union members involved—especially of those who manned the picket lines at GE for 100 days."**

The federation president also praised "the trade union movement's wholehearted response to the GE crisis" which "helped persuade management to abandon its take-it-or-leave-it position."

He reported that the fund-raising drive "was the most successful in labor history." The "overwhelming labor support of the boycott left no doubt that workers would use their purchasing power to assist other union members" forced to strike for contract betterment, he said.

## Broadcast Union Opens Washington Office

The Broadcast Employes & Technicians opened a new Washington office at 1775 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, telephone 202-223-0163. The office houses NABET's legislative representative, network coordinator, presidential assistant and two vice presidents.

# *State and Local Tax Bite Stings Low Incomes Most*

**A study by two economists shows that the regressive nature of state and local taxes puts the heaviest share of their burden on families with the lowest incomes.**

**The study, undertaken by Professors Stephen E. Lile of the University of Richmond and Don M. Soule of the University of Kentucky, was reported on in a recent issue of the National Tax Journal.**

**Based on 1968 tax rates, the study found that on the average (for all states) the state-local tax bite came to 12.8 percent for a family of four with an adjusted gross income of $3,500 a year; 8.7 percent for the family with $10,000 income; and only 5.4 percent for a $50,000-income family.**

**The study, which took into account all major state and local taxes, also found a wide range of variation among the states in the extent to which various income levels are taxed.**

**Arnold Cantor, an AFL-CIO economist who examined the study, noted that "the modest tax burdens on wealthy families are really overstated because the study does not fully consider the entire income of the wealthy, such as capital gains."**

**Also, he pointed out, "The wealthy can wash out a portion of state and local taxes against federal taxes, while lower income groups taking the standard deduction receive no federal tax break."**

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# Creation of Jobs Termed Vital to Manpower Goals

## Senate Foes Call Carswell Unqualified

Mediocrity and integrity emerged as key issues in the first days of Senate debate over confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Senators Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), opening the case against confirmation, stressed the conclusion of hundreds of the nation's most prominent lawyers, law school deans and law professors that Carswell is totally unqualified and should be rejected.

His credentials as a lawyer and a judge are "incredibly undistinguished," Bayh told the Senate, "too threadbare to justify appointment to the highest court in the land."

**But mediocrity found a defender in Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.), who is leading the drive for confirmation as he did in the unsuccessful effort to confirm Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.**

Hruska was apparently stung by repeated references to Pres. Nixon's campaign promise to appoint men of the caliber of the late Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis. Not even Carswell's most ardent defenders have sought to put him on that pedestal.

Hruska told the Senate that the Senate shouldn't examine the "qualities" of an appointee because "that's for the President to decide."

Later he told newsmen that even if Carswell were mediocre, "there are a lot of mediocre judges and people and lawyers, and they are entitled to a little representation, aren't they? We can't have all Brandeises, Frankfurters and Cardozos."

Hruska said the Senate should consider a nominee's "personal integrity" and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) the next day took up that issue in a Senate speech.

Shortly before Tydings took the floor, Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland had quoted as a supporter of Carswell's nomination the highly respected retired chief judge of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Elbert B. Tuttle.

Tuttle's letter, offering to testify on Carswell's behalf, had also been quoted in the Judiciary Committee report endorsing the nomination and referred to repeatedly by Carswell's supporters.

**Yet, Tydings revealed, on the morning of Jan. 28, just six days after he wrote the letter, Judge Tuttle had phoned Carswell and informed him that he was withdrawing his offer to testify on his behalf.**

An Atlanta newspaper account, confirmed by Tuttle as accurate, indicated that Tuttle changed his mind after the revelation of Cars-

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## Voting Right Bill Faces House Test

A strong voting rights bill, coupled with reduction of the voting age to 18 in all elections, has been sent to the House with an impressive 64-12 endorsement from the Senate.

The House earlier had narrowly passed the Administration's watered-down version of voting rights legislation, which civil rights groups opposed. They warned that it could lead to rigging of election laws in the Deep South so as to disenfranchise Negroes or dilute their voting strength.

Addition of the 18-year-old vote by the Senate — as a simple law rather than a constitutional amendment — demonstrated broad-based, bipartisan support for lowering of the voting age, which is now 21 in 46 of the 50 states. It is 18 in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 in Alaska and 20 in Hawaii.

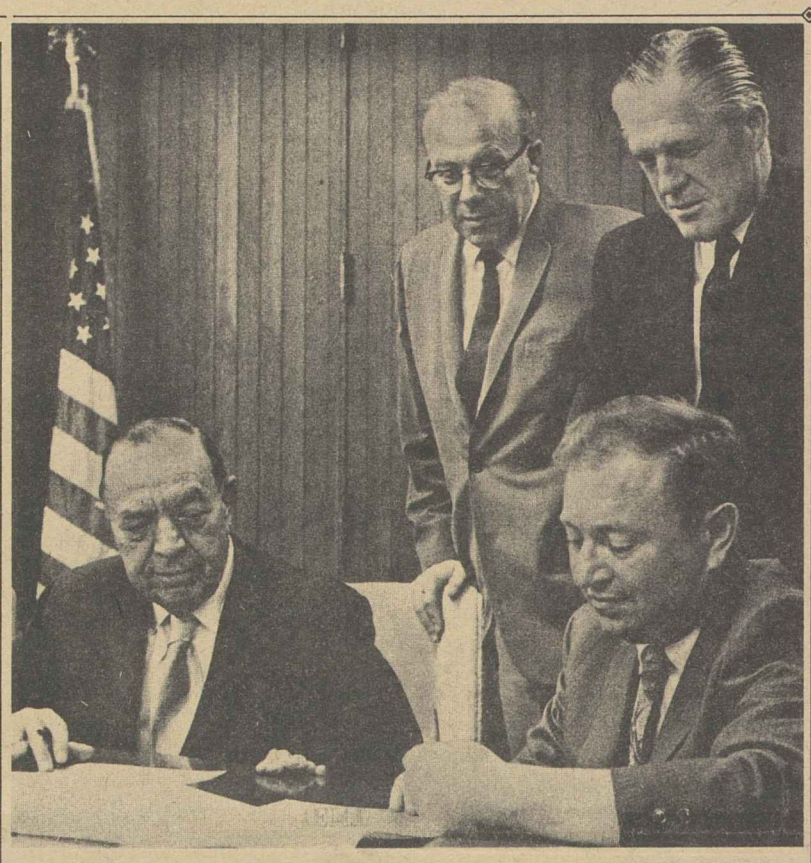
**Votes for 18-year-olds has been long supported by the AFL-CIO. The federation joined in the formation of the Youth Coalition for the 18-Year-Old Vote, and Pres. George Meany testified in favor of lowering the voting age at House hearings last year.**

In the key Senate vote, 38 Democrats and 26 Republicans backed the 18-year-old vote, with only nine Democrats and eight Republicans opposed.

On extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which is due to expire this summer, the Senate adopted a labor-supported bill sponsored by Senators Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

It would extend the 1965 law virtually unchanged for an additional five years — retaining close federal supervision of registration and voting in states and counties which previously used a variety of subterfuges to keep Negroes from

*(Continued on Page 12)*



**NATIONAL AGREEMENT** is signed by Pres. Peter Fosco, left, of the Laborers and Pres. Leonard Perlmutter of Prestressed Concrete of Colorado for the manufacture of prefabricated housing components. Witnessing the signing are Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney, right. **(Story, Page 4.)**

## Labor Asks Passage of O'Hara Bill

Manpower legislation that does not create jobs "is no manpower legislation at all. It serves no other purpose than to delude the public," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

"So we are here to urge you to enact manpower legislation that does create jobs, without further delay," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified before a House Labor subcommittee. He was accompanied by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger.

The bill that would create jobs in public service and is backed by the federation, he noted, has been introduced by Rep. James. G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and 111 other House members.

**The bill that is minus any job creation impact has been introduced by the Administration, Biemiller said. "It is merely a mechanism for coordinating varied programs."**

Although such coordination is needed, he added, it is a mechanism, not a policy, and "an effective manpower policy is the top priority need."

A federal program to create public service jobs for the long-term unemployed and the "seriously underemployed" was needed in 1968 and 1969, and is "even more essential today," Biemiller said.

"The nation is now faced by both an economic slump and rapidly rising prices, after more than a year of the Administration's policy of severe economic restraint, imposed in the name of combatting inflation," he emphasized.

With unemployment continuing to rise, even beyond predictions, Biemiller noted, its greatest burden is falling on blue collar workers, particularly those with the least skills, the most recently hired and

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*Nixon Eases Construction Ban:*

## Crafts Refute Claim Of Skill Shortages

A lengthy statement by Pres. Nixon on "combatting construction inflation and meeting future construction needs" drew a mixed reaction from the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

There are some points "with which we heartily concur and others which we strongly believe are based on erroneous assumptions and ignore basic facts of the time," BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty declared.

One Nixon point with which Haggerty took sharp issue was a contention that there is a "shortage of skilled labor" in the construction industry.

**"The fact is that the federal government's own figures for February show a 7.9 percent unemployment rate among construction workers, more than 486,000 of whom presently are jobless," Haggerty said.**

He also strongly criticized Nixon's emphasis on "severe increases in the cost of labor" as being responsible for the high cost of housing.

Haggerty said that between 1949 and 1969 on-site labor decreased from 33 to 18 percent of the cost of building a home, while in the same period, the cost of land rose from 11 to 21 percent, financing of a home went from 5 to 10 percent and materials increased from 36 to 38 percent.

Nixon acknowledged that the nation is in a housing "crisis," with housing starts dwindling and new homes being priced beyond the reach of lower and middle income families.

He then outlined a series of long-range proposals to bring more money, skilled manpower and improved management techniques into construction, particularly to meet housing needs.

**The President announced the**

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## *Meany Backs Welfare Reform, Urges Improvements in Senate*

The public welfare bill approved by the House Ways & Means Committee should be passed by the House and improved by the Senate, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged.

While the committee "has made many improvements in the bill along the lines we had urged," Meany said, "there are other areas where we still think improvements could be made."

Because the bill will be considered under a no-amendment rule, the AFL-CIO will look to the Senate for needed changes.

The legislation is based on Nixon Administration proposals to establish a new federally-supported family assistance program which is designed to help the "working poor" as well as families without a wage-earner.

As originally proposed, it would have helped primarily states which have had the least adequate level of benefits, with only token help for states which have made the greatest financial effort. Changes in the aid formula made by the Ways & Means Committee remedied part of the disparity.

The 21-3 vote in the Ways & Means Committee for the legislation forecast strong bipartisan support in the House, with backing both from Republicans and liberal Democrats.

**One of the few voices raised in opposition came from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which complained that paying supplementary welfare benefits to the working poor is "a first step toward a guaranteed annual income" and would be "inflationary."**

The legislation would replace

*(Continued on Page 3)*

### *Michigan Hires 700 To Deal with Jobless*

**Chicago—A big spurt in claims by unemployed Michigan workers forced the hiring of 700 additional state employes to help process compensation claims, delegates to the COPE area conference here were told.**

**The report came from Walter A. Campbell of Lansing, Mich., regional director for the Allied Industrial Workers and a member of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.**

**The commission reported earlier that the number of jobless workers rose by 52,000 in February to a critical level of 6.6 percent unemployed.**

# Bill to Protect Wage-Hour Agents Urged

The Wage-Hour division of the Labor Dept. has asked Congress to pass a law protecting its inspectors from assaults by employers and others who resent their reporting violations of the minimum wage and overtime laws.

The department said 52 compliance officers have been attacked since 1949—one in 1970, nine in 1969, the highest on record.

A bill has been introduced to give wage-hour compliance officers the protection of a law covering other federal personnel. It would make it a federal crime to assault, impede, oppose, resist, intimidate or interfere with investigators.

Already protected are federal judges, U.S. attorneys, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and federal marshals.

**No inspectors have been murdered but some have been beaten and a few have collected damages after in suits against their assailants. These have usually been employers or their relatives aroused by charges of failing to pay minimum wages, overtime rates or prevailing rates under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.**

The wage-hour administration listed these incidents among others:

- A compliance officer was hit on the head, knocked to the basement, pummeled and choked with his own necktie.
- Shots were fired through the window at the home of an investigator, who reported seeing the auto of a plant owner drive past his home shortly before.
- An employer tried to run down an officer with a truck.

Other investigators were threatened with shotguns, pistols, rifles, a knife and a double-bladed ax dragged out of an office, and threatened with being stomped to death.




**FOUR UNIONS** of San Francisco city employes stayed on strike three days to gain a new contract agreement and head off plans for the first general strike since 1934. One member of Service Employes Local 400 demonstrated how to picket City Hall and read a newspaper at the same time.

# Congress Sets Hearing On Shopcraft Dispute

Congress is slated to open hearings Mar. 23 on Pres. Nixon's plan to impose a settlement in the dispute involving four shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads.

In announcing that the House Commerce Committee will begin hearings on that date, Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) said that the committee will also explore alternatives to the Nixon proposal.

Meanwhile, efforts were still being pressed through negotiations to settle the 16-month-old dispute involving 48,000 workers.

Talks sponsored by the Labor Dept. were held between representatives of three of the unions involved—Machinists, Boilermakers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—and the railroads.

A fourth union, the Sheet Metal Workers, was not represented. J. W. O'Brien, the union's vice president for railroad membership, said, "We take the view that the Labor Dept. cannot mediate because it sponsored that reprehensible bill to impose a contract on us."

**Nixon's plan calls for imposing a tentative agreement that was accepted earlier by members of the IAM, Boilermakers and IBEW but rejected by the Sheet Metal Workers' members.**

It includes a wage increase of 68 cents an hour over two-years for skilled mechanics along with a controversial provision for limited crossing of craft jurisdictional lines.

The latter provision was the basis of the Sheet Metal Workers' vote against ratification. The unions had agreed that rejection by one union would constitute rejection by all four.

Nixon sent his plan to Congress after the unions set a strike on all railroads for Mar. 5, contending that a court injunction against a strike on a single railroad left them no alternative.

At quickly-called hearings by the Senate Labor and House Committees, lawmakers voiced strong opposition to the Nixon proposal as compulsion and interference with free bargaining. The AFL-CIO also opposed the measure.

Instead of accepting it, both committees reported out a resolution that provided a 37-day moratorium on any strikes or lockouts in the dispute. The Senate and House both quickly approved it, and Nixon signed it. The moratorium expires Apr. 11.

# Threat to Close Plant Overturns NLRB Vote

Ponce, P.R.—A company threat to move the Sprague Ponce Co. operations from Puerto Rico to Mexico tainted the atmosphere of a May 16 election to such an extent that a new election is necessary, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The NLRB regional director ordered a second election May 16 at the plant, a subsidiary of the Sprague Electric Co. of North Adams, Mass. Some 200 workers will vote in the election, sought by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

The union lost the first election by an 80-82 vote. It appealed, and the labor board found that the employer's conduct prevented employes from expressing a free choice untainted by fear that the plant would close.

**The director reported that the plant's general manager told employes that Sprague Ponce Co. and its parent corporation had already moved some of their equipment to Matamoros, Mexico, to take advantage of cheap, non-union labor. It might have to do the same thing at Ponce, the manager hinted.**

The day before the speech, management distributed a reprint of a North Adams Transcript news story headed "Cheaper Labor Available—Sprague Will Transfer Product Line to Mexico."

The company first refused an NLRB request for a copy of the manager's remarks, but later relented. After a study, the NLRB said "we conclude that the statements constituted veiled threats to close the plant" should the union be chosen by the employes. The effect of these statements, and the news story, was to "lead the employes to fear that such action would be taken by the employer" if the union won bargaining rights, the NLRB found.

The manager said in his speech: "The competition is so great that many electronic firms have been forced to move their plants out of the U.S. to take advantage of the extremely low labor costs available in areas like Taiwan and Mexico.

"Just last week, Sprague Electric announced that it was moving one of its established product lines from North Adams, Mass., to Matamoros, Mexico, with the only purpose of taking advantage of this labor saving. I firmly believe that we at Sprague Ponce can still overcome this kind of competition—but only by working together."

## Car Air Cushions Ordered by 1972

Auto manufacturers have been ordered to install air cushions to absorb the shock of collisions in all cars after Jan. 1, 1972.

The safety regulation was announced by Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe. He said, however, that manufacturers who need more time to overcome technical problems might be given a one-year extension.

*Ability, Integrity Questioned:*

# *City Strike Settled In San Francisco*

San Francisco—City employes began returning to work Mar. 16 after a three-day strike that threatened for a time to overshadow any labor dispute this town has seen since the historic general strike of 1934.

The strike-ending formula was hammered out in almost continuous night-and-day negotiations that had started before the walkout began at midnight, Mar. 12.

The strike shut down the public transportation system, closed the schools, halted a good many other city services or cut them back to skeleton and emergency operations.

**The settlement came as strikers were preparing to extend their picket lines to the docks and San Francisco International Airport, both city-operated, as well as the city yards. Almost the only area outside the reach of the walkout were police and fire operations.**

The strike involved an overwhelming majority of the city's more than 20,000 employes but most immediately the 14,000 who work in the so-called "miscellaneous" job classifications and whose pay scales and job conditions were at the core of the dispute.

Spearheading the walkout were close to 7,000 members of Service Employes' local unions—hospital workers, civil service maintenance workers, and employes in literally scores of city departments.

They were joined on strike by registered nurses in city employment who are members of the unaffiliated California Nurses Association and by a local union of Technical Engineers.

The settlement provided pay increases in the 1970-71 fiscal year which union officials estimated would average about 6 percent. In addition, it restored the annual "step" increases within individual pay brackets which the Board of Supervisors had threatened to freeze during the coming year. It also restored other job conditions that the supervisors initially had proposed to eliminate.

Likely to be no less important over the long haul are the written assurance Mayor Joseph L. Alioto gave the striking unions that he would move promptly to develop procedures to "meet and confer in good faith" with designated representatives of the city employes.

Stalled somewhere in the city machinery for some months now has been just such a procedure. Work on it got started under impetus of the Meyer-Milias-Brown Act which opened the way to collective bargaining for employes of a growing number of public agencies and governmental units.

Had it been implemented some weeks ago it might conceivably have avoided the last-minute deadlock which, if it did not make the strike inevitable, at least made it a good bet.

**Under San Francisco's creaking wage-setting machinery, the Civil Service Commission initially had proposed a 7.5 percent increase for the "miscellaneous" employes. Pay scales for skilled craftsmen, firemen, policemen, and municipal railway bus operators are set by other procedures and formulas.**

Mayor Alioto promptly announced he would veto any such increase in the city's wage bill if it reached his desk. The supervisors, who had the next move, kept their views on the subject to themselves.

For at least two weeks, the unions representing city employes were kept in the dark. Neither the mayor nor the supervisors were talking.

The increasingly agitated silence was broken when a supervisors' committee finally unveiled its proposals: wage increases worth an estimated $6.2 million were coupled with a freeze on annual salary increments which would cost the employes $2.4 million. Employes would also lose a number of other working conditions which had been established many years.

**Transport Workers tied up the city's busses and streetcars when they refused to cross picket lines. Union teachers balked at the picket lines set up by school janitors, clerical workers, and other school district employes. By the end of the strike's first day, the city's public schools were closed.**

San Francisco General Hospital and Laguna Honda Home, the two chief health institutions, were on an emergency-care-only basis. Only skeleton crews manned the emergency hospitals.

In city departments throughout the city—social services, probation, water and utilities, and scores more—union members showed the way out to other thousands of non-member employes.

City Hall itself was largely closed except for the core of employes in the mayor's and supervisors' offices.

"Labor rallied to our support like nothing the city has ever seen since the 1934 general strike," said John Jeffery, secretary of City & County Employes Local 400.

**The walkout carried the endorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council which set up a six-man committee to mediate the dispute and to press for a settlement. It was headed by Sec. George W. Johns and Pres. Joe Belardi of the Labor Council.**

Standing firm against pay raises for the city employes had been virtually all 11 members of the Board of Supervisors. They insisted their mail was running heavily against the strike and against granting the workers' pay demands. Some frankly said they intended to hold the line to protect the "small taxpayer."

Union officials saw their stand as an even stronger reflection of the hold-the-line attitudes of the Chamber of Commerce and Downtown Association, representing the city's major industrial financial, and commercial institutions and its most influential taxpayers.

In the end, with Alioto leading the city's negotiating team, joined from time to time by an assortment of supervisors, the settlement was pieced together in sessions that ate up most of four days.

## House Bill Hikes Antitrust Penalty

Legislation raising the maximum fine for violation of antitrust laws passed the House recently and is before the Senate.

The bill would boost the maximum fine from the $50,000 limit set in 1955 to $500,000. A penalty of up to one year in jail for criminal violations remains unchanged.

A House Judiciary Committee report said the present fine "is so low that it may be regarded by some corporate executives as a good business risk."

*O'Hara Bill Backed:*

# Labor Asks Action To Meet Job Needs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

members of minority groups.

To help solve the problem, he continued, the nation needs a manpower policy that includes:

- Massive job creation based largely on a public service employment program.
- Consolidation and coordination of manpower programs under the Dept. of Labor with responsibility for direction and development vested in the Secretary of Labor.
- Training programs that emphasize upgrading instead of simply preparing the hard-core jobless for entry-level jobs.

Of the bills before Congress, Biemiller stressed, only the O'Hara bill would make it federal policy to move in all three areas and spell out the procedures for doing so.

**"It is the most practical and realistic way to create jobs in large numbers for the long-term unemployed and the seriously underemployed," he said.**

Even as a mechanism for improving the delivery of manpower services, the Administration bill "misses the mark" in that it would turn over manpower programs to the states, the AFL-CIO suggested.

Manpower programs are national in scope and "this is too important an area" to let 50 states each go their own way dispensing funds in a way "that may or may not be in line with national goals," the federation said.

Another deficiency in the Administration bill, Biemiller declared, is that it would make state employment services the key agencies in the delivery of manpower services.

These agencies "in the past have demonstrated neither the machinery nor the compassion to appropriately administer programs dealing with the disadvantaged" and are not oriented to handling their problems, he said.

"They are employer oriented. They are geared to finding an applicant for a job, rather than a job for an applicant."

**By contrast, it was pointed out, a feature of O'Hara's bill is that it "does not dispute responsibility" for manpower programs but instead points the finger at the Secretary of Labor and says "you're it."**

"There is no hiding behind the skirts: there is no shrugging of the shoulders on the part of local officials in ascribing the fault to the states and the states in ascribing the fault to the federal government and federal government ascribing the fault to state and local officials.

"If things go wrong, the Secretary of Labor is responsible and he should shoulder the blame."

# Meany Urges House Passage Of Welfare Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the present program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children with a new system of family assistance allowances.

A family on welfare would receive a basic federal payment of $500 a year for each of the first two family members and $300 for each additional person—amounting to $1,600 a year for a family of four.

Persons of working age in the family, except for mothers of preschool children, would be required to register for jobs or training if available.

As an incentive for states to supplement the federal program, the federal government would pay 30 percent of additional benefits up to the current poverty level, which amounts to about $3,550 for a family of four.

Federal benefits would be gradually reduced if one or more members of the family had earnings from work. There would be no reduction for the first $720 a year of earnings and thereafter benefits would be cut 50 cents for each dollar earned.

The AFL-CIO has urged a fully federal welfare program, with eligibility standards the same in every section of the nation and with benefits no lower than the poverty level. The federation has also urged minimum wage safeguards to prevent exploitation of welfare recipients by low-wage employers.



**WEEK-LONG SEMINAR** covering a full range of Painters union activities is addressed by Pres. S. Frank Raftery, left. The annual seminar, held in Chicago, drew 70 participants who included general and special representatives, board members and headquarters personnel. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization assisted in conducting the seminar.

# *Laborers Get $1.9 Million for Job Training*

The Laborers received a third Labor Dept. contract for $1.9 million to give on-the-job training for 1,768 jobless or underemployed workers.

About half of the trainees will be new hires, most of them recruited from the ranks of the disadvantaged jobless. The rest will get upgrading instruction to develop wider skills in all phases of construction work, aimed at assuring them steadier employment.

The training program will be operated by the Laborers in 13 states over a 13-month period.

The program calls for 360 trainees in California on a federal investment of $512,407; 128 in Florida on $128,046; 128 in Hawaii on $137,262; 96 in Kansas on $101,027; 128 in Louisiana on $133,166; 64 in Maryland on $67,095; 160 in Massachusetts on $169,656; 128 in Michigan on $137,262; 160 in Missouri on $167,736; 96 in New York on $102,563; 128 in North Carolina on $125,998; 64 in Virginia on $64,791, and 128 in Wisconsin on $137,262.

In two earlier training contracts totaling $4.5 million, the Laborers enrolled more than 4,821 trainees and 4,219 completed the programs.

# Unions Call for Probe Of Postal Conditions

New York—Letter carriers staged a protest walkout throughout the New York metropolitan area, and the stoppage was reported spreading to the suburbs and nearby states despite federal court orders directing the mailmen to return to work.

It was the first Post Office strike in the nation's history.

In Washington, the presidents of six AFL-CIO postal unions and the Rural Letter Carriers Association issued a statement saying that, because of existing agreements and federal law, "we cannot support or condone" the mail service interruption "and we collectively instruct all affected postal employes to return to work immediately."

**The statement also requested an "immediate full and objective congressional investigation of all the conditions and circumstances which brought this situation about."**

It was issued by Presidents James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers, Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Clerks, Monroe Crable of the Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes, Lonnie L. Johnson of the Mail Handlers, affiliated with the Laborers; Chester W. Parrish of the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, Michael J. Cullen of the Special Delivery Messengers and Herbert Alfrey of the National Rural Letter Carriers.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Post Office Dept. ordered an embargo on all mail to and from New York postal zones with zip code prefixes of 100 to 104 and 110 to 119.

Two U.S. district courts, in Manhattan and Brooklyn, issued orders directing the 36,000 mailmen and their supporters, including an estimated 20,000 mail clerks, handlers and drivers, to return to work. The restraining orders were sought by Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount, who quoted a federal law banning strikes by government employes. The law provides penalties of up to a year in prison for violators.

The carriers stopped work after a Mar. 17 meeting of NALC Branch 36. The vote for a walkout was 1,559 in favor, 1,055 against. Speakers declared that, whether a walkout is sanctioned by their national union or not, postmen are "fed up" with congressional delays and will stay away from work until Congress grants a pay raise.

**Members of the Manhattan-Bronx branch, meeting in Manhattan Center, booed a suggestion by branch Pres. Gus Johnson that they be patient with Pres. Nixon's proposal to make the postal system a public corporation and delay any strike action.**

A bill to establish an independent postal authority along lines originally recommended by the Administration was approved Mar. 12 by the House Post Office Committee, 17-6. In addition the committee approved a 5.4 percent pay raise, retroactive to Jan. 1.

Postal unions have been divided over the legislation—as has the committee itself during months of consideration.

Under the new system, collective bargaining generally would parallel the labor act but postal employes would still be denied the right to strike, and agreements would be for no less than two years' duration.

Adding to the congressional confusion over varying pay bills is the fact that two separate measures were passed last year—one in the House, the other in the Senate.

The House voted a grade consolidation and increase designed to give postal workers an 11 percent raise; the Senate voted a 5.7 percent average increase for all goverment workers.

# Court Upholds Benefit Claim In Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky.—The "inhuman" denial of unemployment compensation to a woman who lost her job while caring for her dying husband has been overruled by the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

According to the court, Mrs. Thelma Cantrell of Louisville was given "several weeks off" from her job at United Casket Co. to care for her husband who underwent several operations for a gastrointestinal condition.

On the day of his last operation, she informed her employer that her husband was near death and she didn't know just when she would be back. She was told that the firm might have to hire a replacement. Mrs. Cantrell later contended she didn't understand that this meant she would lose her job.

**The Kentucky Unemployment Compensation Commission denied her claim for jobless benefits on grounds she had left her job "voluntarily without good cause." A lower state court upheld the finding.**

However, the appeals court hit at the "strict construction" applied by the commission in citing some precedents none of which involved a death.

The widowed woman is entitled to jobless benefits, with the burden of the payments to be borne by the state's pooled unemployment account rather than by the employer's account, the court declared.

# *Social Security Benefit Schedule*

This table shows examples of monthly cash social security payments. The amounts include the 15 percent increase recently signed into law. The new rates are effective Jan. 1, 1970. The first checks in the new amount will be sent out Apr. 3 covering payments for the month of March. A separate check in the amount of the benefit increase for the months of January and February will be sent out later in April. People who get benefits will get the increase automatically. They do not have to take any action themselves.

| Average yearly earnings after 1950 [1] | $923 or less | $1800 | $3000 | $4200 | $5400 | $6600 | $7800 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Retired worker—65 or older. Disabled worker—under 65 | 64.00 | 101.70 | 132.30 | 161.50 | 189.80 | 218.40 | 250.70 |
| Wife 65 or older | 32.00 | 50.90 | 66.20 | 80.80 | 94.90 | 109.20 | 125.40 |
| Retired worker at 62 | 51.20 | 81.40 | 105.90 | 129.20 | 151.90 | 174.80 | 200.60 |
| Wife at 62, no child | 24.00 | 38.20 | 49.70 | 60.60 | 71.20 | 81.90 | 94.10 |
| Widow at 62 or older | 64.00 | 84.00 | 109.20 | 133.30 | 156.60 | 180.20 | 206.90 |
| Widow at 60, no child | 55.50 | 72.80 | 94.70 | 115.60 | 135.80 | 156.20 | 179.40 |
| Disabled widow at 50, no child | 38.90 | 51.00 | 66.30 | 80.90 | 95.00 | 109.30 | 125.50 |
| Wife under 65 and one child | 32.00 | 51.00 | 70.20 | 119.40 | 164.60 | 177.20 | 183.80 |
| Widow under 62 and one child | 96.00 | 152.60 | 198.60 | 242.40 | 284.80 | 327.60 | 376.20 |
| Widow under 62 and two children | 96.00 | 152.60 | 202.40 | 280.80 | 354.40 | 395.70 | 434.40 |
| One child of retired or disabled worker | 32.00 | 50.90 | 66.20 | 80.80 | 94.90 | 109.20 | 125.40 |
| One surviving child | 64.00 | 76.30 | 99.30 | 121.20 | 142.40 | 163.80 | 188.10 |
| Maximum family payment | 96.00 | 152.60 | 202.40 | 280.80 | 354.40 | 395.60 | 434.40 |

**[1] Generally, average earnings are figured over the period from 1950 until the worker reaches retirement age, becomes disabled, or dies. Up to 5 years of low earnings or no earnings can be excluded. The maximum earnings creditable for social security are $3,600 for 1951-1954; $4,200 for 1955-1958; $4,800 for 1959-1965; and $6,600 for 1966-67. The maximum creditable in 1968 and after is $7,800, but average earnings cannot reach this amount until later. Because of this, the benefits shown in the last column on the right generally will not be payable until later. When a person is entitled to more than one benefit, the amount actually payable is limited to the larger of the benefits. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare)**

# Mitchell Seeks Broader Curbs Under L-G

The Administration has asked Congress to broaden considerably a section of the Landrum-Griffin law barring a person from holding office in a union for five years after conviction of any of a number of crimes.

Under the statute's Section 504, the list of crimes now includes robbery, bribery, extortion, embezzlement, grand larceny, burglary, arson, narcotics laws, murder, rape, various assaults and violations of laws on trusteeships.

An amendment sought by Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell would add kidnapping, perjury, forgery, mail and wire fraud, obstruction of justice, kickbacks from public works projects, interference with commerce by threats of violence and accepting fees or kickbacks from employers.

**Further, the ban on holding office would apply to anyone found guilty of violating the Landrum-Griffin law itself, the Taft-Hartley Act or the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act.**

Conviction for "conspiracy or attempt to commit any such crimes or a crime in which any of the foregoing crimes is an element" would also be added language.

The Administration bill as it was introduced would be retroactive, "applicable with respect to convictions occurring before, on, or after the date of enactment" of the amendment.

# Miami Cabbies Win Pact in 19-Day Strike

Miami—A 19-day strike won union recognition and a first contract from Yellow Cabs of Miami for some 500 taxi drivers.

The Railway & Airline Clerks, through its Allied Services Division, signed the 2½-year agreement. The strike started during the recent meeting at nearby Bal Harbour of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which passed a resolution endorsing the walkout.

The contract provides for company-paid hospitalization and life insurance, paid vacations, pay adjustments, check-off of union dues, and the posting of taxi supervisors at the busy Miami airport. The lack of supervisors had been a major grievance of the drivers, who had called for more orderly arrangements for picking up fares at the air terminal.

BRAC won a labor board election almost 18 months ago among the drivers for the local Yellow Cab firm, which is a subsidiary of the national Greyhound Co.

Local management challenged nearly 40 percent of the votes, and after the union was finally certified, it claimed negotiations would have to be carried on between BRAC and 11 firms leasing cabs from Yellow Cabs.

Late last year the NLRB issued an unfair labor practice complaint against the firm. The walkout started on Feb. 16.

Negotiating the contract for BRAC were Tom Fitzgibbon, director of organization, Vice Pres. Henry Letourneau of the Allied Services Division and six members of the Miami local.

## Tugboat Crews Vote To Continue Strike

New York—The tugboat strike here continued through its seventh week as members of the National Maritime Union tugboat local voted down a management offer.

The strike by 4,000 crew members has idled 200 tugboats serving the New York harbor.



**PREFABRICATED COMPONENTS** manufactured by members of the Laborers at plants in Colorado and Illinois are used in the construction of this high-rise apartment building. The union has signed a national agreement for the production of the concrete components.

# Laborers Sign Contract For Prefab Housing

The Laborers have worked out a national agreement for the manufacture of prefabricated housing aimed at meeting the need for adequate low-income homes and increased job opportunities for members of minorities.

This is the first contract signed by the LIU that clears the way for the mass production of union-made concrete housing components for construction of both single and multiple family dwelling units.

Pres. Peter Fosco of the LIU signed the contract for the union at ceremonies at the Housing & Urban Development Dept.'s headquarters in Washington. The participating companies are Prestressed Concrete of Colorado and Midwest Prestressed Concrete Co. of Springfield, Ill.

Witnessing the consummation of the contract were HUD Sec. George Romney and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz.

**Besides producing concrete components for garden-type and high-rise apartment buildings, the companies are expected to maufacture single family dwellings selling for about $15,000.**

The two firms operate four plants involved in the prefabrication process. The agreement recognizes the Laborers as the representative of the production line employes.

Expressing concern for the lack of adequate housing in the low-income range, Fosco said "urban decay is the source of bitter unrest, discontent and frustration in our cities. A key to meeting this crisis head-on is clearly to provide more housing."

"We believe we are taking a major step in that direction," he declared, "with the signing of this national agreement."

The three-year pact provides for the promotion and development of technological advances and volume production of low-income housing units.

The contract also prohibits strikes and lockouts during the life of the agreement and provides for employer participation in the LIU's National Industrial Pension Plan and its union label program.

Wages, hours and fringe benefits will be negotiated locally, the Laborers reported.

A key provision in the contract calls for extensive in-plant training programs to enable employes to keep pace with the technological developments in the concrete products industry, the union said.

Fosco suggested that these developments will make a major impact on the nation's housing shortage.

"Not only will this agreement help make more housing available to those who need it most, but through its farsighted training provisions it will provide permanent employment opportunities to many members of minority groups," Fosco observed.

More than half of the employes at the four plants covered by the agreement are from the minorities, the LIU noted. The agreement will also be extended to other plants that the firms are expected to open as the volume of production increases.

Existing plants operated by Prestressed of Colorado are in Denver and Pueblo, Colo., while Midwest Prestressed plants are located in Springfield and Rochelle, Ill.

Citing efforts of the LIU and the entire labor movement to meet the nation's housing crisis, Fosco pointed out that the union's executive board voted in January to invest $500,000 in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust, with another $500,000 to be invested soon.

# NMU Scores Delay On Passenger Fleet

The AFL-CIO Maritime Committee has criticized the Administration's lack of action with regard to the American flag passenger ship fleet which has been reduced by almost 75 percent in the past five years.

Joseph Curran, committee chairman and president of the National Maritime Union, told U.S. Maritime Administrator Andrew E. Gibson that if the purpose of the Administration's maritime program "truly is to restore this nation to first rank as a maritime power, then it must provide for continuation of the passenger fleet."

Curran also said that the Administration's 300-ship program for the U.S. merchant marine will "miss its mark" unless it guarantees that a fair portion of U.S. foreign commerce—50 percent—be carried on U.S. ships.

**Stricter Federal Standards:**

# *Nixon Asks Change In Pension Reports*

Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to tighten federal supervision of employe pension plans, by requiring more detailed reporting from administrators and writing into law a requirement that pension funds be handled and invested solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries.

It would impose the "prudent man" doctrine of fiduciary responsibility, requiring persons with control over funds to exercise "the same degree of care and skill as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in dealing with his own property."

The Secretary of Labor would be given broader powers to investigate pension and welfare funds and persons convicted of a long list of crimes, including offenses not related to financial matters, would be barred for five years from holding any responsible position with a pension or welfare fund.

**Not mentioned in the President's message to Congress or in the Administration bill were major proposals for pension reform which have been the subject of House and Senate hearings.**

These include suggestions for federal standards on funding and vesting and establishment of a system of government insurance to protect workers against loss of promised benefits if an employer goes out of business.

Last December, at House hearings, the AFL-CIO testified in favor of a mandatory government insurance program "that will assure the beneficiaries of private pension plans that they will actually receive the pension they have earned." The federation also urged funding and vesting standards for single-employer plans.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz said the additional information required in reports filed with the Labor Dept. on pension plans would include questions dealing with employe turnover and vesting rights.

"We will know a lot more" about vesting problems as a result of the added information, Shultz said.

The President's message also prodded Congress for action on the Administration's earlier requests for legislation dealing with manpower training, unemployment insurance expansion and occupational health and safety.

**Of the three, only unemployment compensation has gotten beyond the committee stage. A modified version of the Administration bill passed the House and is being considered by the Senate Finance Committee.**

In a letter to committee members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged that the House bill be strengthened in three key areas:

- By setting a federal minimum standard of benefits, with the ceiling not less than 50 percent of the statewide average weekly wage.
- By including agricultural labor, a provision of the Administration proposal that was dropped from the House bill.
- By advancing the effective date of extended unemployment benefits during periods of high unemployment from 1972, as provided in the House bill, to "the earliest date administratively practicable."

# Struck Firm's Meat Seized By Inspectors

Dubuque, Ia.—Federal meat inspectors, alerted by union members, impounded beef cuts from the struck Iowa Beef Packers, at an A&P store here.

Pres. Harold Miller of Meat Cutters Local 150 said a patrol of union members discovered a shipment of beef carrying no government meat inspection stamps. It is a violation of federal law to ship meat in interstate commerce without a federal inspection stamp.

Miller said members of Local 150 found the unstamped meat in a company refrigerator truck and summoned government inspectors from another local plant. The shipment, which originated at A&P's central warehouse in Chicago, was placed under government seal.

# California Labor Picks Henning to Succeed Pitts

San Francisco—John F. Henning has been named executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO, succeeding Thomas L. Pitts, who retired after 10 years in the state federation's top post.

Henning recently returned to the State AFL-CIO staff after having served for five years as Under Sec. of Labor and two years as Ambassador to New Zealand. He had previously been director of the California State Dept. of Industrial Relations.

Before his appointment to the state industrial relations post in 1959, Henning had served for 10 years as research director of the California AFL-CIO and administrative assistant to C. J. Haggerty, then the state federation's secretary-treasurer and now president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.



JOHN F. HENNING

**Pitts retired on medical disability and, in granting his retirement request, the State AFL-CIO executive council named him secretary-treasurer emeritus in appreciation for "a lifetime of dedication to the labor movement."**

Pitts had served as president of the State AFL-CIO and the former AFL State Federation of Labor from 1950 to 1960 and had been a member of its executive council since 1941.

Henning was chosen as his successor on a motion by State AFL-CIO Pres. Albin J. Gruhn.

*Nixon Eases Construction Ban:*

# Crafts Refute Claim Of Skill Shortages

(Continued from Page 1)

**freeing of $1.5 billion in state and federal funds for public construction that had been frozen last year, as well as withdrawal of a request to governors to postpone state-financed construction voluntarily.**

He did not, however, release a freeze on $1.8 billion worth of purely federal construction projects. Budget Dir. Robert P. Mayo said Nixon wanted "to take one thing at a time."

The President called for doubling of the production of subsidized housing from 223,600 units in 1969 to more than 450,000 units in 1970, and he proposed authority for the Federal National Mortgage Association to deal in conventional as well as FHA and VA mortgages.

He urged Congress to pass his proposals to authorize the Federal Home Loan Bank System to create a secondary market for conventional mortgages and allow it to subsidize borrowing by savings and loan associations as a means of expanding mortgage loans.

Much of the statement dealt with directives going to agencies of the federal government, particularly in carrying out programs to develop jobs and skills in construction.

The Secretary of Labor was instructed to prepare a plan within 60 days to expand present enrollment in the Labor Dept.'s construction training programs by 50 percent and to accelerate this pace over the next five years.

**The Labor Dept. was directed to make a six-month study on apprenticeship programs in construction and recommend ways for expansion. The Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare were also asked to expand veterans' training programs in construction.**

The heads of all federal agencies were asked to include a clause in all federal construction contracts to require maximum permissable employment of apprentices or trainees on projects, with 25 percent of them being in their first year of training.

In another area, Nixon called for timing federal construction contracts to spread out work and eliminate seasonality in the industry that leads to periodic layoffs of workers.

**In the area of equal employment, the President directed the Labor Dept. to encourage and assist communities in developing "hometown" solutions to the need for hiring minority group workers in the building industry.**

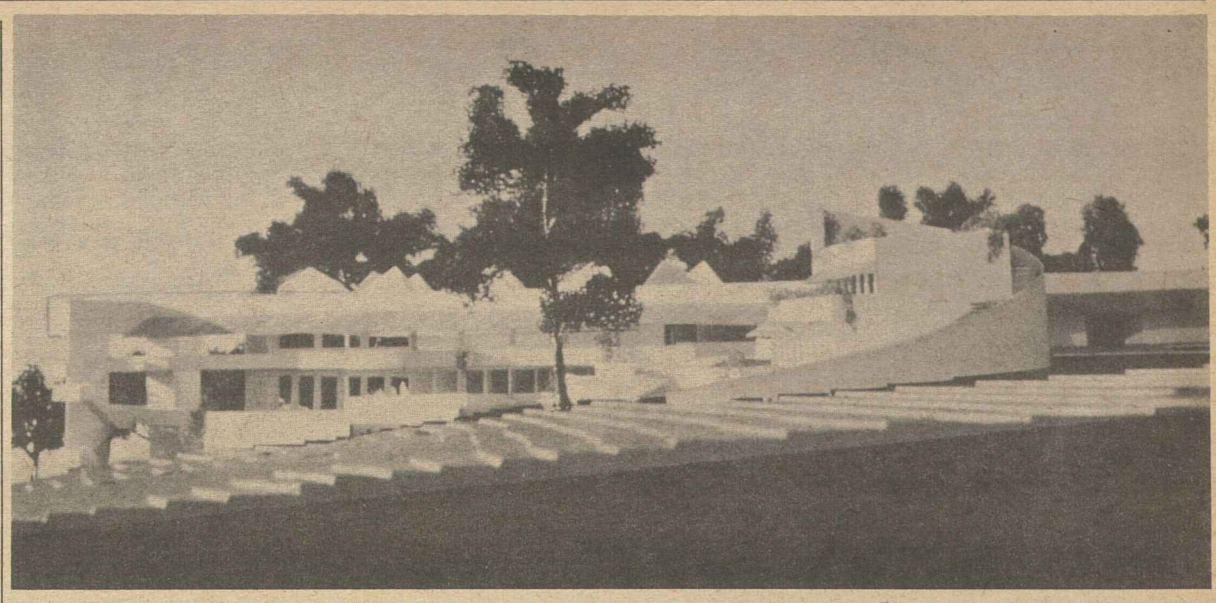
Haggerty expressed satisfaction in the proposals for correcting the seasonality problem, noting that the building trades have long pressed for such measures.

He also said the department is pleased to note the emphasis on cities adopting their own programs for hiring minority workers in construction. Unions have been instrumental in working out such programs in Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Haggerty said his department will "carefully study" the President's recommendations on apprentices and trainees. In the meantime, he cited two ways in which unions are helping to increase the volume of housing:

One, by negotiating agreements with contractors to provide new low-cost production techniques and training programs. Two, by investing pension and welfare funds in home financing through the AFL-CIO's Mortgage Investment Fund.

"We are ready, willing and anxious to move forward in building the housing that is needed by Americans," Haggerty concluded. "Not only do new homes improve the quality of all American life but it is our craftsmen who will be doing the building and our members who now live in homes so badly in need of replacement."



**NEW UNITY HOUSE** will be built by the Ladies' Garment Workers at Forest Park, Pa., to replace the administration building of the Pocono Mountains resort that was destroyed by fire last year. This is a model of the structure designed by architect Lo-Yi Chan. The new resort building is expected to be completed for the 1971 season.

# *Minority Group Youths Account For 11 Percent of New Apprentices*

Nearly 11 percent of the new apprentices admitted to registered training programs last year—8,000 of 73,000—came from minority groups, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz reported.

The addition of new minority group apprentices brought to more than 20,000 the number of minority participants working and learning in registered programs in 1969.

Overall, there were about 255,000 apprentices in registered programs last year, according to estimates from federal and state sources. Minorities represented nearly 8 percent of the total, Shultz said. He noted that this compared with 4.4 percent registered during 1966.

The Labor Dept. reported that 5,100 of the 8,000 new apprentices from minority groups were enrolled through government-financed entry assistance programs.

**Shultz said that the 63 Apprenticeship Outreach programs accounted for 3,300 of the new apprentices; the Apprenticeship Information Centers placed 1,800, and the remainder were recruited independently by program sponsors.**

About half of the minority group members registered last year were Negro. The other half was made up mostly of Spanish-speaking Americans, and about 1 percent of the total were Indians and Orientals.

Preliminary statistics on the 1969 operation of the Outreach programs showed that an average of 275 young minority group members were enrolled each month. This is a 70 percent increase over 1968, the Labor Dept. said.

The Outreach programs are operated by AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades councils, the National Urban League and the Workers Defense League.

Using the tutor-and-cram technique, the Outreach programs prepare minority youths exclusively to pass examinations for entry in building and construction trades apprenticeships.

**Outreach programs operated by building trades councils in 20 cities across the country accounted for 1,331 placements last year, a record high.**

The National Urban League, with operations in 24 cities, placed 1,973 apprentices. The Workers' Defense League placed 1,702 young men through its 12 programs.

Since July 1967, the Labor Dept. said, 5,633 minority apprentices were placed in 18 building and construction trades through the efforts of Outreach.

From that number, 3,195 were placed in five major trades: 1,132 as carpenter apprentices, 599 as electrician apprentices, 527 plumbers and pipe fitters, 513 painters, and 424 sheet metal workers.

# Living Costs of Retirees Put at $4,192 in 1969

A retired couple living in an urban area would have needed $4,192 in the spring of 1969 to maintain a moderate standard of living, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the amount was about $375-a-year more than the same family would have needed to maintain the same standard in the spring of 1967.

Since the Consumer Price Index moved up about 3 percent in the last half of 1969, the moderate or "intermediate" budget would cost the retired couple about $4,320 at the beginning of 1970.

BLS reported that budgets for a "lower" standard of living would have required annual income of $2,902 for the retired couple in the spring of 1969. A "higher" budget needed $6,616 in annual income at that time.

**Applying the increase in the CPI for the last half of last year, would price the lower budget at $2,989 at the beginning of 1970. The higher budget would cost $6,814.**

The government for the purposes of the budgets described a retired couple as a husband age 65 or over, and his wife, who are able to support themselves, live independently and are in reasonably good health.

The provisions of the three budgets vary as to what expenditures are allowed and how much may be spent on various items.

"Personal taxes" are included in the higher budget but no provision is made for them in either the intermediate or "lower" budgets since both are below the level at which the retired couples are obligated to pay federal income taxes.

Life insurance costs are not included in any of the budgets on the assumption that most couples have completed payment on policies prior to their living in retirement.

These are annual allowances in the spring of 1969 on basic items in each budget:

**Food**—Lower budget, $851; intermediate, $1,131; higher budget, $1,387.

**Housing**—Lower budget, $1,010; intermediate budget, $1,433; higher budget, $2,247.

**Clothing and personal care**—Lower budget, $240; intermediate budget, $396; higher budget, $608.

**Medical care**—Lower budget, $334; intermediate budget, $337; higher budget, $339.

**Transportation**—Lower budget, $205; intermediate budget, $412; higher budget, $735.

By region, the government's estimates of budget costs for an urban retired couple were generally higher in the Northeast and lowest in the South. Among major metropolitan areas, budgets were highest in Anchorage, Honolulu, San Francisco, and Hartford, Conn.

## S. Dakota Hikes Workers' Benefits

Pierre, S.D.—State AFL-CIO backed bills to improve benefits for injured and jobless workers were adopted during a 39-day session of the South Dakota legislature.

The maximum weekly benefit for temporary disability under the state's workmen's compensation law was raised from $44 to $50, and the minimum weekly benefit was increased from $22 to $27.

The legislature also increased the maximum hospital and medical benefit amount under the law from $21,700 to $75,000 and eliminated a $22,500 limitation on total and permanent disability. Under a new limitation formula the maximum benefit a disabled worker may draw is $78,000 over 30 years.

The maximum weekly benefit under South Dakota's unemployment insurance law was increased from $41 to $47. State labor supported the bill although it sought to increase the maximum to $51 a week.

On the debit side for labor, the legislature failed to pass bills to spell out negotiating rights for public employes and create a state Dept. of Labor.

# Contractors Lose Plea On Philadelphia Plan

Philadelphia—The controversial Philadelphia plan, which sets minority hiring "goals" or "quotas" in major federal construction, has been upheld by the U.S. District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania.

A suit brought by the Contractors Association of Eastern Pennsylvania had challenged the plan on several grounds and sought an injunction to prevent the Labor Dept. from putting it into effect.

The decision on appeal will be made by the board of the association which represents 80 contracting firms. The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. had filed a brief in the case here in support of the association.

The main charge of the contractors was that the plan violates the 1964 Civil Rights Act's ban on requiring a contractor to hire employes on the basis of race, color or national origin. Earlier, Comptroller General Elmer Staats ruled that the plan did violate the act.

**The association and the building trades brief cited language in the act which says an employer "can grant no preferential treatment" to race in hiring even to correct an "imbalance" in racial makeup of his workforce.**

The building trades singled out a Justice Dept. opinion sent to the Senate when the law was being considered in 1964 which held "any deliberate move to maintain a given balance would be a violation" of the law.

Federal Judge Charles R. Weiner, at one point, conceded that the association made a "forceful" argument in this area, but that was his only reference to it in his decision. He never mentioned the ruling of Staats.

Weiner said that the Labor Dept. requires only that a contractor "make every good faith effort" to meet certain hiring goals and maintain certain percentages of Negroes in his workforce.

He also rejected the association's contention that the plan was unconstitutional in that the Executive branch of government infringed upon an area that is the domain of Congress.

**The AFL-CIO had opposed the Philadelphia plan, which the Labor Dept. has said will be extended to other cities, on grounds that it is "unlawful, unsound and unworkable."**

The federation has emphasized that its Apprenticeship Outreach programs are proving increasingly successful in bringing minority workers into skilled crafts, and that these programs are steadily being expanded.

The building trades brief in the case here re-emphasized that point and cited figures on apprentices brought into the crafts under the programs. However, the judge took no note of this in his decision.

## Retail Clerks Boost Benefits for Retirees

The Retail Clerks announced that members voting in a national referendum approved an increase tied to the rise in the cost of living for all retirees who started to receive pension benefits before Jan. 1, 1969.

An RCIA canvassing board said 94.5 percent of those voting approved the change. The amount of the increase is based on the ratio of the Consumer Price Index for December 1968 to the index for the first month in which benefits are paid.

# Pollution: Words or Action?

**ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION,** ecology, the "quality of American life" and a host of other synonyms and interchangeable phrases and parts are beginning to dominate the vocabulary of the major mass media, and in another month or so the flood will reach avalanche proportions that in turn will pose a new disposal problem for American society.

It has been ever so. At the beginning of the 1960s the media discovered poverty. The trade union movement, social work organizations, outstanding political leaders and scholars had been working to eliminate, cut back, ease the impact of poverty. Every radical and liberal organization in America was dedicated to its end. But poverty was kicked under the rug until Michael Harrington's brilliant book was discovered by Pres. Kennedy—or so the story goes—and suddenly TV, radio, magazines, newspapers, book publishers blossomed forth with detailed accounts of "The Other America."

**The war on poverty had some impact, it made some people conscious that all was not well in "affluent" America. Some progress was made, most of it by improving the basic economic conditions in the country and adopting legislation such as a $1.60 an hour minimum wage. Poverty, in the jargon of the young, was "in." After all, who could or would be in favor of poverty?**

The same sort of problem is shaping up on environment. Who can possibly be in favor of filthy rivers, soot and smoke-laden air, beer-can littered roads and obnoxious burning garbage dumps?

**BUT AS WITH** poverty—which in some circles was extended to describe the nation's culture, its social ways, its ethics and morality—so with pollution.

Indications from the early courses of the anti-pollution onslaught is that the word pollution may be stretched to cover the entire society and all facets of our lives. The contention is that the country is polluted by racism and militarism and the philistinism of pop music and art; the list is endless.

But the fight for clean water, air and land and to restore a biological balance as best as possible is a specific and definitive struggle. We know what the struggle for civil rights is all about; what the endless battle to wipe out the slums and build decent housing means; what a decent wage and standard of living is all about.

**The problem is to rivet the attention of the American people on a specific problem long enough and dramatically enough so that the necessary political action and economic and social support is forthcoming.**

In the environment struggle—we had better decide here and now that clean air, water and land are obtainable, reachable objectives in their own terms; not "in" and "out" fads and slogans and phony demonstrations and confrontations, but legislation and money and programs and a sharp and definitive sense coming from across the nation that the American people will no longer tolerate despoilation of their land and air and water.

Again, conservation groups, social organizations, trade unions and others have been at this a long time, a rather small and sometimes limited voice relentlessly sounding the same theme. Now, finally, there is a chance for real action, a chance that must not be kicked away by faddism or smothered in a blanket of semantic smog.

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## Eye Strain




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Liberal Democrats in Congress Trapped by Soviet Arms Plans

**By John P. Roche**

**IF ONE ACCEPTS** a conspiracy theory of politics, the strategy of the Nixon Administration is a cunning plot against the liberal Democrats. If one assumes, as I do, that no Administration could organize a three-man cabal without a fourth—from the Washington Post—getting into the act, it's just bad news. But either way, the liberal Democrats are trapped in a grinder—the Soviet Union on one side and Sec. of Defense Mel Laird on the other.

Laird, a man of first-rate ability, has been quietly setting the Democrats up. While Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew has been drawing the headlines and the fire of the opposition, Laird has been laying the trap.

**He has been genial, the soul of reason. He has avoided all the cliches of messianic anti-communism. But his message has been clear: the Soviets are arming to the teeth and the Congress (read liberals) has refused to meet this challenge to our national security.**

It would be some consolation to think that Pres. Nixon and Laird lured the liberals into the trap, but, alas, they have rushed in under their own steam. The bait was, of course, the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM), which various liberal senators have denounced because: 1. It wouldn't work. 2. It would work but would provoke the Soviets. 3. It wouldn't work and would provoke the Soviets. 4. Whether it worked or not, we should spend our money cleaning up slums.

Laird, placidly ignoring this statis, has simply gone ahead building the record. He has emphasized the incredible Soviet production of the monster SS-9 missile and hinted that it may soon be equipped with MIRVs, four or five independently targeted missiles that travel on the same bus. He has announced that the Russians have developed a "killer satellite" which could wreck our surveillance system. He has urged the expansion of the "Safeguard" ABM.

The liberals, busy chopping away at the defense budget, have dismissed all this as the theme song of the "military-industrial complex." After all, the Soviet Union did agree to arms limitation talks. And any rational man will admit that Moscow has a strong interest in stabilizing the arms race. (It is, admittedly, a bit difficult to explain Soviet policy in the Middle East on this basis, but that can be treated as an eccentricity.)

**Those of us who insist on arguing that the USSR is launched on an extremely dangerous, hard-line course are written off as relics of the Cold War, men who have lost the capacity to adapt to changing circumstances. Mel Laird just sat and waited.**

Then the trap was sprung. Not by Laird, but by his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, Minister of Defense of the USSR. Writing in Pravda, Grechko stated, "We possess weapons capable of reliably hitting enemy aircraft and missiles irrespective of height or speed of their flight at great distances from the defended targets."

In short, the Soviets have an operational ABM system. True, it may not be very extensive, but it is in place—and Soviet statements of this sort tend to be very reliable. They know, for example, that our radar has been monitoring their tests.

**NOW WHAT?** Somebody will undoubtedly say that we provoked them into setting it up, but that is sheer nonsense. The lead time on a weapons system like this is five to ten years: the first "Safeguard" units will not be in place until 1975.

**The initial step must be a reappraisal of the whole liberal posture towards security problems—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, a liberal realist of the first order, could serve as a valuable tutor. For this is not just a bad dream: the Soviets are prowling in the Middle East, supporting Hanoi, playing with the noose around Berlin, and moving towards preponderant strategic power.**

The American people cannot and—as Pres. Nixon and Mr. Laird well know—will not permit this to happen. If the liberals continue their fixation on the "military-industrial complex," and ignore the perilous shift in the balance of world power, they will consign themselves to oblivion. Laird will send a wreath.

***The Bomb . . . The Dream:***

# Anarchism Breeds Repression

*The following commentary by Eric Sevareid was broadcast over CBS radio and television on March 12, 1970:*

**PART OF THE PROTEST** movement in this country is going back to the bomb and the dream. We are seeing a replay of the anarchist movement that periodically terrified Europe and parts of America before and after the turn of the century.

The weapons are the same: the assassin's bullet and the homemade bomb. The dream is the same: life without authorities or classes. The phraseology is much the same, and the theory of violence is the same—the propaganda of the dead.

As historian Barbara Tuchman points out, in the 20 years before World War I, six heads of state were assassinated, including the American Pres. McKinley, besides scores of less important leaders.

**Now police are called pigs; then they were called dogs. Now we have the Chicago Seven, their passionate courtroom speeches of martyrdom reprinted around the world. In '86 it was the Chicago Eight, sentenced to death for the Haymarket Square bombing that killed several policemen.**

Miss Tuchman wrote the following lines about that first anarchist period: "Thinkers in press and pamphlet constructed marvelous paper models of the anarchist millenium, poured out tirades of hate and invective upon the ruling class and its despised ally, the bourgoisie. They issued trumpet calls for action. Whom were they calling? What deed were they asking for? They did not say precisely. Unknown to them, down in the lower depths of society, lonely men were listening. They caught a glimpse of the shining millenium that promised a life without hunger and without a boss. Suddenly one of them would rise up, go out and kill, and sacrifice his own life on the altar of the idea."

**THE NOTE** presumably sent by today's bombers of three New York company buildings is in the pure anarchist spirit. "There is only one way to a life of love and freedom," it said, "to attack and destroy the forces of death and exploitation and to build a just society—revolution."

**And the basic flaws in anarchist assumptions and strategy also remain unchanged: their idea that man is naturally good in spite of his bad institutions; their failure to understand that in this country working people are not revolutionary in spirit or even very class conscious; their failure to accept the fact, in spite of all the evidence, that what even a successful revolution does is to increase the power of the state, a power they detest.**

Anarchist violence persisted in will bring neither revolution nor a life of love and freedom. It will simply bring counter-revolution, hatred and repression. The freedoms we have will be restricted, for everyone.

***In the Name of 'Law and Order':***

# Civil Liberties Under Fire

*The following editorial appeared in the March 15, 1970, edition of the New York Times entitled "Law and Order."*

**THE NATION RALLIES** easily to the defense of its liberty when threatened by enemies abroad. It is far more difficult to arouse men to the protection of their freedoms when they are eroded at home, especially when civil liberties and personal rights are being diminished in the name of law and order.

Citizens everywhere are properly insisting on effective measures against crime and disorders that menace public and individual safety. The current wave of bombings must be halted, and so must the narcotics traffic, organized corruption and the various other manifestations of a breakdown in law and law-enforcement which renders cities unsafe and politics unsavory.

**But instead of pressing for better police methods and a more adequate system of criminal justice, political leaders increasingly stoop to repressive legislation which would eventually limit the rights of all under the guise of curbing the lawless.**

There is awesome consistency in the pattern suggested by these developments of recent months:

● Anti-riot legislation, although enacted in response to some provocative forays by revolutionary extremists, is being employed in such broad and sweeping ways that it is more likely to convict men for their thoughts than for the commission of unlawful acts.

● At a time when there is growing uneasiness over the resort to excessive bail as a form of punishment, the "law-and-order" forces threaten to legalize preventive detention, when the emphasis ought to be on speeding the legal process.

● Legislation already passed by the Senate would give the prosecution wide range in the use of illegally obtained evidence, while sharply limiting the right of the accused to challenge its veracity.

● A narcotics control bill, also approved by the Senate, would allow police to break into private homes and may eventually even permit the rifling of physicians' records.

● The use of bugged telephones and other forms of electronic eavesdropping has assumed proportions which only a few years ago would have been thought inconceivable in a free society.

The House of Representatives, in defiance of earlier Supreme Court opinion would let the federal government bar or dismiss defense plant employes, by bureaucratic fiat and on the vaguest of poltical pretexts.

**THIS OMINOUS TREND** is accompanied by attacks on the news media and verbal assaults on dissenters. It exploits fear and suspicions.

**Instead of building confidence in the law by making it more efficient and impartial, such a strategy fosters mutual distrust. It pits one group against another and, by threatening repression of the momentarily unpopular, creates the illusion that the rights of the majority are enhanced.**

In reality, when the constitutional rights of some are abridged or suspended, the rights of all are in jeopardy. To give extraordinary powers to the police or the courts in the name of "law and order" is to risk descent into the lawlessness and moral disorder that have marked every police state throughout history.

***By New Studies Center:***

# Labor Education Stimulated

**THE SIX-MONTH-OLD** AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center is drawing broad interest and support from affiliates and having a "proliferation effect" in stimulating the unions to expand their labor education programs.

That report was given by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis and Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., center director, on Labor News Conference.

**Hoehler described the "basic core" staff development program as "rigorous," but noted that students give high marks to the course designed to update and upgrade the skill and understanding they need to do effective jobs.**

Physical limitation of the center's facilities will limit enrollment during the early stages of its development, Hoehler said, but added that longer-range possibilities include resident facilities and courses of study ranging up to two years.

"I don't think you can just teach people how to organize and how to bargain collectively and come up with a labor leader," Hoehler asserted. "They have to know a lot more about the society, the sciences and the ecology, he added.

**TURNING** to the Nixon Administration's education policies, Davis called for greater effort toward "equalizing the quality of education in the inner-city with that of the more affluent suburbs." He said that he agrees with the Administration's added emphasis on giving pre-school-age children "some educational experience."

But, the pressing need for smaller classes and adaption of newly-developed educational technology demand more solid commitment than the Administration has given to date to provide the funds it will take to really improve the quality of education, he said.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**PRESSURE** for new restrictions on organized labor and collective bargaining is growing in Washington and it's coming from all three branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial.

Collective bargaining may be facing one of its major tests since 1947 when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, but there is a significant difference between 1947 and 1970.

Twenty-three years ago the Congress—the infamous 80th Congress—was under conservative domination, but the trade union movement had a friend in the White House in Harry Truman and the Supreme Court was deeply committed to the concept of free bargaining.

**Today some objectionable restrictions on labor are being proposed from the White House, the Supreme Court appears set for a shift to conservatism and the Congress—well, the 1970 congressional elections may well decide the whole ball game.**

Here are some of the trends:

**EXECUTIVE BRANCH**—Pres. Nixon has proposed the Emergency Public Interest Protection Act of 1970 which in effect provides final and binding arbitration by outside parties in five industries: railroads, airlines, maritime, longshore and trucking.

For the first time it would place railroads and airlines under the Taft-Hartley Act with its 80-day "cooling off" period. There are many facets to the proposal but when the final crunch comes it means that an outside panel of three members, named by the President, would select the proposal of one of the two parties to the dispute.

Admittedly it has a new twist, this "final offer selection," but it is still compulsory arbitration.

This pressure for compulsory arbitration, not only in transportation, but in the Post Office Dept. and in government employment, has even brought forth a strong note of concern from the Chamber of Commerce as well as organized labor.

**Organized labor has a crucial stake in the National Labor Relations Board. Pres. Nixon has just named a management lawyer to the board who, if confirmed, will be its chairman, replacing Frank McCulloch.**

The Labor Dept. has proposed a form of compulsory arbitration in agriculture which uses an involved final and binding mediation procedure to block strikes or lockouts during harvest time.

In one other area there is at least uncertainty. This is in the Labor Dept. seeking to set aside the United Mine Workers election. The Secretary of Labor has not yet revealed specific evidence of malpractices in the election that would justify upsetting a membership vote of almost two to one. The courts will resolve the dispute.

**JUDICIAL**—The fight over confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court is taking on new meaning as a result of Chief Justice Warren Burger's minority opinion which favors giving states power in some picketing cases which they have not had before.

Joining Burger in his opinion were Justice Byron White and Potter Stewart. This indicates that a shift of one or two seats could switch the high court to a new position on picketing.

**LEGISLATIVE**—The 91st Congress has not been responsive to the anti-labor forces, but the pressures for such action are growing. The President has thrown the "hot potatoes" into the congressional lap.

**The hoppers of both houses are filled with a wide assortment of proposals to hamstring the labor movement and while they have been contained this could all change if the 1970 elections were to go to labor's enemies.**

The Senate subcommittee of the Separation of Powers of the Judiciary Committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) has already issued a report calling for major changes in the NLRB which it calls too pro-labor.

For the immediate future, the hope of heading off a new anti-labor tide is a liberal, progressive 92nd Congress.




**BROAD INTEREST** and support of affiliated unions for the six-month-old AFL-CIO's Labor Studies Center was reported by AFL-CIO Dir. of Education Walter G. Davis and the center's director, Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., second and third from left, on Labor News Conference. Questioning them on the public affairs radio program, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual network, were Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

***How to Buy:***

# Some Spring Bargains Spotted But Most Living Costs Still Rise

By Sidney Margolius

**FOOD PRICES** this spring have leveled off a little before the annual summer price leap. Clothing prices are taking a tumble, with some rare bargains available. But most other living costs are still rising.

The recession is hitting hardest at the younger families with low seniority and high installment debts. Reports from industrial centers also show that the families having most difficulty are those who depended on overtime to pay for installment purchases.



One of the problems in the cost of living is that while some farm and wholesale prices have come down, retailers have been noticeably slow to reduce retail tags. Despite a 15 percent increase in the supply of broilers, prices are still at about last year's level. While supplies of eggs are higher than a year ago, prices recently were at the highest levels since 1921, and retailers have lagged in passing along the recent price cuts.

**Retailers also have been slow to pass on recent reductions in wholesale beef prices. You wouldn't know it from the retail prices, but production of red meats actually has been at record levels. You'll have to outwit the stores at their own game by concentrating buying on their specials, and looking for the better values (see Food Buying Calendar below).**

But while your food prices are easing temporarily, housing costs have reached frightening levels with no relief in sight. The average intended sales price of new houses currently is $27,000, compared with $24,600 a year ago. That's a leap of 10 percent in just one year.

Jumping price tags on homes, and high mortgage and property tax rates, have knocked out the old rule of thumb that you usually can afford a house costing about 2.5 times annual income. Now you would have to estimate your home-buying capacity at about twice annual income. One lender figures that a family now needs an annual income of $13,000 to carry a $27,000 home compared with $8,000 for the typical $19,500 home five years ago.

A new expense problem in the form of utility rate increases is in sight, the Consumer Federation of America warns. Many private utility companies have filed for rate increases in recent months.

**The federation is asking its local affiliates to mount a fight against rubber-stamping by state utility commissions of the requested increases. What has especially angered both consumer organizations and even some of the state commissioners is that rates for phone calls within a state often cost more than long distance calls.**

But even though general living costs are still rising, there are bargains this month for alert shoppers. Here are tips on buying opportunities this April:

**Clothing**—Look this month for some of the biggest clothing sales in recent years. The combination of an early Easter, high prices of other necessities such as food, and last year's price increases, have led to reduced volume and large inventories.

Some clothing outlets already have offered men's suits at such rare prices as $19, unusual, of course, even for distress merchandise. But despite the bargains, select carefully. If the fashion designers succeed in getting women to buy the new midi length skirts, there isn't much you can do with mini skirts unless you sew two of them together. The mini skirts certainly have been profitable for manufacturers. They use only 1.9 square yards of fabric compared to 3.2 for the longer skirts of a few years ago.

**Cars**—While April is not usually a month of low car prices, manufacturers and dealers are trying to stimulate sales. One manufacturer has made outright list price cuts: Dodge, $150-$200, on the Dart.

**Appliances, TV**—Also look for cut prices on household appliances and TV sets this spring as makers and stores both cut prices because of slow sales. Especially look for big sales on color TV sets. RCA has been sitting on big inventories, but has been reluctant to cut prices as would ordinarily happen in such a situation. Meanwhile the rest of the industry is watching RCA and waiting, before they start dumping.

**FOOD BUYING CALENDAR**—You'll find meats a little cheaper this month, with both beef and pork (which has been high) in better supply. But broilers are still relatively better values, especially at sales.

**Eggs are the buy of the month. April is the flush season both for quality and price. Prices are down about 30 percent from last winter's high.**

While fresh produce generally has been high recently, you'll find good values in some of the canned vegetables and fruits in especially heavy supply. Prices are actually lower this year on canned corn, tomatoes, cling peaches and fruit cocktail.

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***Soup to Nonsense:***

# Well-Organized Day-Dreaming Soothes Pain of Boring Talks

By Jane Goodsell

**EVER FIND YOURSELF** bored to tears at a horse show or a lecture on Japanese flower arrangements? Have you ever waited, with sweating palms, for an x-ray report? Ever been a passenger on a plane, circling Kennedy airport for two hours in a dense fog? Listened, with sinking heart, to an after-dinner speaker (who has already droned on for 45 minutes) say, "And now, for a more comprehensive view of the problem, let us go back to 1946. . . ."?



In such situations, the only way to keep from losing your mind is to give it busy-work to do. I, myself, find it therapeutic to compose mental lists. Of, for example, the names of all the pets I've ever had. Or the teachers I've known. Or doctors. Or hairdressers. The foods I like best and hate most.

**Better yet are alphabet games. Try listing colors, one for each letter: "A" for apricot, "B" for blue, "C" for cerise, "D" for dust, "E" for ecru or eggplant, "F" for fawn, and so on. Or you can use geographical names: "A" for Athens, "B" for Boise, "C" for Calcutta . . . Or makes of cars: Austin, Buick, Chevrolet, De Soto, Edsel . . . Or wearing apparel: ascot, beret, caftan, diapers, earrings, fez, garters. . .**

This is ideal distraction for a dull lecture because not only are you likely to look impressively engrossed but, if you use paper and pencil (which is helpful) people will most probably assume that you are taking notes on the speech.

I can also recommend inventing second lines of verse to follow the first lines of famous poems:

Young Lochinvar is come out of the west,
Wearing a gaudy checkered vest.
Now I lay me down to sleep.
Here I go, counting sheep.
In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
Get up and put his trousers on.

***In New Book:***

# Experts Refute Myth On Labor Leaders

*The following is excerpted from the Yardstick column by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director, Division of Urban Life, U.S. Catholic Conference.*

**THERE IS A COMMON TENDENCY** in this country to exaggerate the power of labor leaders. They are frequently portrayed as opportunistic labor bosses—the "bad guys" of the labor movement, so to speak—who run their unions autocratically, with little or no regard for democratic procedures.

The rank-and-file, by contrast, are sentimentally and idealistically portrayed as the "good guys" who could be counted upon to do the right thing most of the time if only they could get out from under the control of their domineering leaders.

Derek C. Bok, dean of Harvard Law School, and John T. Dunlop, professor of economics at Harvard and one of the nation's leading experts in the field of labor-management relations, are of the opinion that this tendency to exaggerate the power of labor leaders is a serious mistake in that it fails to reckon with membership pressures, the influence of subordinate labor officials and staff assistants, and the pressure of the environment on union policies and programs.

**In a major book on labor-management relations, "Labor and the American Community," to be published in April by Simon and Schuster, Inc., Professors Bok and Dunlop begin their perceptive discussion of this problem by taking note of the fact that, at present, most commentators seem to assume that the future of the labor movement rests mainly in the hands of its leaders.**

"This point of view," they remark, "is reflected in the constant criticism of labor leaders, and it is buttressed by a mass of opinion data to the effect that unions are run pretty much as the top officials see fit."

They point out, however, that "one must beware of such opinion, for each of the groups that most influence the public view of organized labor has its special reasons for misconceiving the role of the union leader and exaggerating his influence."

**OF THE MAJOR GROUPS** in question, Bok and Dunlop single out two in particular: businessmen and intellectuals. Businessmen, they contend, are naturally inclined to blame their own labor problems on "some opportunistic union leader who has succeeded in leading the workers astray."

This is said to be an understandable reaction (and not merely a tactical ploy) on the part of management representatives, for "it would be most disagreeable to concede that wages are kept unfairly low or that the quest for efficiency had led to harsh supervision or uncomfortable working conditions."

**Intellectuals, for their part, are said to be overly sentimental about the rank-and-file and, by the same token, overly critical of labor leaders. Liberal critics of the labor movement, in the opinion of Bok and Dunlop, have been "unable to champion the cause of the poor and the disadvantaged without idealizing them as well. As a result—until recently, at any rate—these critics could seldom bring themselves to blame union shortcomings on the members; instead, they concluded that the leaders must somehow be responsible."**

The tendency to exaggerate the power of labor leaders is not simply an academic issue. On the contrary, it involves some very real problems in the practical order. Professors Bok and Dunlop cite two in particular:

1. The inability of labor leaders in some cases to exercise wage restraint, eliminate featherbedding, or refrain from strikes because of pressures from the rank-and-file.

2. The inability of labor leaders in some cases, because of rank-and-file apathy or opposition, to turn their talents to new fields: organizing the poor, mobilizing their members to fight for consumer protection, and taking the lead "in developing a more meaningful life for workers caught between the television set and the tedium of a semi-skilled repetitive job."

**The first of these two problems is very much in the news at the present time. It is estimated that one out of every eight collective bargaining settlements in disputes handled by federal mediators is being rejected by the rank-and-file. A good (i.e., bad) example of this growing trend was the refusal within recent weeks of one group of railroad employes to ratify an agreement negotiated in good faith by their union leaders.**

I would have to agree with Bok and Dunlop when they say that by underestimating the problems which many labor leaders face vis a vis the rank-and-file, "liberal critics have succeeded—after two decades of biting prose—in accomplishing virtually nothing except to antagonize the union leadership."



*Texas Report Hits Rangers:*

# Nixon Urged to Halt 'Green Card' Labor

The Texas Advisory Committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has asked Pres. Nixon to abolish "commuter labor" (green carders) crossing the border from Mexico and has called on the State of Texas to abolish the Texas Rangers because of their anti-labor activities.

The group also asked for coverage of farm workers under federal and Texas labor laws.

The committee, composed of citizens from all parts of the state, issued its recommendations after holding open meetings and interviewing Texans on discrimination.

They found that Mexican-Americans in the Rio Grande Valley were "fearful and bitter" toward the Texas Rangers.

**Farm labor is prevented from organizing, said the report, by the state's "mass picketing law" and law enforcement groups like the Texas Rangers.**

"There is strong evidence," they found, "that the conduct of law officers in strike situations in South Texas is not neutral, but rather supportive of the farm operators' position and intimidating to laborers and labor organizers."

Commission Chairman Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh was quoted as saying the oppression of farm labor in Texas is "as close as you can come to slavery or people in bondage or a complete deprival of normal, civil and human rights and I think it is a very serious situation and it ought to be made a federal case."

The report cites an estimate by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee that 43,687 commuters from Mexico work in Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico in competition with American workers.

These "green carders," said the committee, "provide a limitless source of cheap labor for growers, making organization of farm labor in Texas almost impossible."

The report also asked that the National Labor Relations Act and full minimum wage coverage be extended to farm workers and that the Texas Legislature enact workmen's compensation laws, unemployment and disability insurance laws along with mandatory housing standards applicable to migrant farm workers.

There was strong criticism of some federal economic development schemes. The "twin-plant" concept of the Commerce Dept. was denounced because it permits U.S. industries to locate plants across the border in Mexico in order to take advantage of cheaper labor.

**The plants are supposed to be linked with operations on the U.S. side providing jobs for both border communities. But, says the report, "in some cases after the company begins operations the plant in the United States is closed down and on occasion workers have been told if they want to work they will have to work in Mexico."**

The report also called on the federal government to make its Texas installations "models of equal employment opportunity for other Texas employers to follow."




**CULINARY WORKERS** and bartenders struck three Las Vegas resort centers and were locked out at 13 others in a contract dispute that dimmed the lights of the entertainment strip. Here are some of the 14,000 strikers whose picket lines, respected by 5,000 other union workers, won new contract terms after five days.

# Las Vegas Strike Pact Yields Gains for 14,000

Las Vegas—The first major strike in the history of Las Vegas's suburban gambling "strip" produced 31.5 percent over three years in contract improvements for 14,000 members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Five thousand showgirls, musicians, electricians and others refused for five days, the duration of the contract dispute, to cross the picket lines of striking union members. Culinary Workers Local 226 and Bartenders Local 165 struck the three hotels and resort employers imposed a lockout at 13 others.

The hotels turned off their neon signs and some asked guests to leave. Gov. Paul Laxalt (R) flew in from Carson City, met with each side in the dispute, then flew out again when negotiations were resumed.

**Some gambling casinos continued to operate with non-union help but business was anemic in the resort area outside the city limits. Hotels and casinos on Fremont Street in downtown Las Vegas were not affected by the strike. Their contracts have not expired.**

The strike started Mar. 11 at the Desert Inn, the International and Caesar's Palace. It ended Mar. 16 after the unions' joint executive board ratified a new three-year contract and hotels began calling back their employes on regular shifts.

The walkout was the first for "strip" employes. A 1967 strike involved only downtown resorts, the union said.

Wage increases in the new agreements range from 45 cents an hour for employes who get tips to 65 cents an hour for non-tip classifications—15 cents per year for the tip group, 25, 20 and 20 cents in the non-tip categories.

**Also won was a pension plan to take effect May 1, improvements in the health and welfare plans, including a dental care program, and other gains.**

Management of the Nevada Resort Hotel Association agreed to drop a no-strike no-picketing demand.

The hotel union represents maitres d'hotel, waiters and waitresses, chefs and other kitchen workers, bartenders and bar boys, housekeeping workers and, in the gambling casinos, change girls and booth cashiers.

# URW Presses Health, Safety In Big 4 Talks

Akron—The Rubber Workers served notice on the rubber industry's "Big Four" companies that establishment of a URW Institute on Industrial Health and Safety will have top priority in current contract negotiations.

Pres. Peter Bommarito of the union emphasized the importance of such an institute at opening bargaining sessions with Uniroyal, Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich. He said the union will ask each firm to create a health and safety fund to finance an institute program.

The institute would:

- Conduct a health and safety survey in the rubber, plastic and allied products industries for the evaluation, prevention and control of occupational hazards.
- Engage in research to identify the nature and extent of harmful work factors.
- Develop an industry-wide system for the early detection and recognition of the harmful effects of toxic influences.
- Arrange controls of new chemicals and processes, old processes of recognized toxicity, and working conditions that produce accidents.

Bommarito told the employers that the URW also seeks a substantial increase for skilled tradesmen, higher rates for hourly paid employes, elimination of plant wage differentials and other "unwarranted wage differentials whether based on geographic location or type of product." Members also will insist on pension improvements, better insurance provisions and key changes in the grievance and arbitration procedure, he said.

## AAA Elects Kirkland, Lyons as Directors

New York—The American Arbitration Association has elected AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the board of directors at the association's annual meeting here.

Among nine others elected to the board are Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and David A. Morse, who will retire May 31 as director general of the International Labor Organization.

# *Organized Labor's Role Traced In Pressing Equal Rights Fight*

New York—History shows that union officials were among the first to press for equal rights and educational opportunities for Negroes in America.

That point was emphasized and supported in a paper presented by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis at a two-day conference on Labor & the Migrant held at the Center for Migration Studies at Brooklyn College.

Attending the conference, at the invitation of its sponsor, the David Dubinsky Foundation, were more than 100 representatives of education, labor and minority group organizations.

Participants discussed economic contributions of migrants in the United States, their reactions to and involvement in U.S. unions, and experiences of migrants in Canada and Europe.

**Among papers presented, in addition to Davis's, were others dealing with experiences of migrant groups, including Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans.**

Davis noted that both the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor, the two main labor federations formed in the period immediately following the Civil War, attempted to promote equal rights for Negroes but found local prejudices too formidable to overcome.

While Negroes suffered extensively from wage and other forms of discrimination in the South after the Civil War, Davis pointed out, this was not the fault of union leaders.

Citing studies by Ray Marshall, a University of Texas professor who has specialized in Negro history, Davis pointed out that the prevailing sentiment among whites "was to keep Negroes on the lower end of the job spectrum."

He noted the public also overlooks efforts to advance Negroes' rights in the 1930s led by such labor officials as A. Philip Randolph, then president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Willard S. Townsend, founder of the United Transport Service Employes.

**And in the years since, he continued, they and other labor leaders have been responsible for ending segregation in union locals, bringing Negroes into leadership positions in labor and securing passage of civil rights bills in Congress.**

The integration of the Negro fully into society, Davis said, is part of labor's goal "to spread enlightenment throughout labor's ranks and the population in general."

This goal and an end to all racism still remain a challenge to America's future "in monumental proportions," Davis said. But, he added, "it can be achieved by a strong alliance between labor and Negroes. Their goals and objectives are identical."

Lois Gray and Edward Gonzalez of the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, Cornell University, urged unions to bolster their efforts on behalf of Puerto Rican immigrants.

Their paper pointed out that Puerto Ricans have mainly settled in New York, where "more than half of their families live in poverty" despite union efforts to raise their wage levels through legislation and collective bargaining.

Puerto Ricans "look to their unions as the major organizations with which they have continuing contact" to help them get better jobs, education and housing, it was emphasized.

Julian Samora and Jorge Bustamante, University of Notre Dame educators, presented a paper tracing exploitation of Mexican workers who have come into the United States both legally and illegally.

**They called for enforcement of existing immigration laws as applied to "commuters"—those who live in Mexico but come to the United States to work under "green card" permits—and enactment and enforcement of laws punishing employers of illegal aliens.**

Samora and Bustamante urged the application of minimum wage laws to all workers and full rights for workers to have unions and bargain in "agribusiness."

Other papers were presented by A. J. Jaffe of the Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University; Professors Jack Barbash of the University of Michigan and Solomon Barkin of the University of Massachusetts; and R. A. Jenness of Canada's Dept. of Manpower & Immigration.

Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, at a conference luncheon analyzed the economic, social and political progress made in this country by immigrants.

## 34 Bay Foundries Struck by Molders

San Francisco—Thirty-four Bay Area foundries have been struck in a dispute over wages and a proposed cut in overtime pay.

The struck firms employ 1,100 members of Local 164 of the Molders.

## *New Film Records Convention Actions*

**The story of the AFL-CIO's Eighth Constitutional Convention and its program for the Seventies is now on film and available for showing to state conventions and union meetings.**

**The 26-minute color film of the Atlantic City convention, "A Long Way to Go," describes labor's goals and covers the highlights of convention activity and discussion.**

**Included are addresses by Federation Pres. George Meany and other AFL-CIO leaders as well as major guest speakers, former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, Astronaut Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, who is a member of the Machinists, Labor Sec. George Shultz and Defense Sec. Melvin Laird.**

**"A Long Way to Go" may be rented at $3 a showing or purchased at $195 a print from the AFL-CIO Film Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.**

# AALC Funds Aid Togolese Union Center

Lome, Togo—An education center for Togolese workers was formally opened here through the cooperation of African and American trade unions.

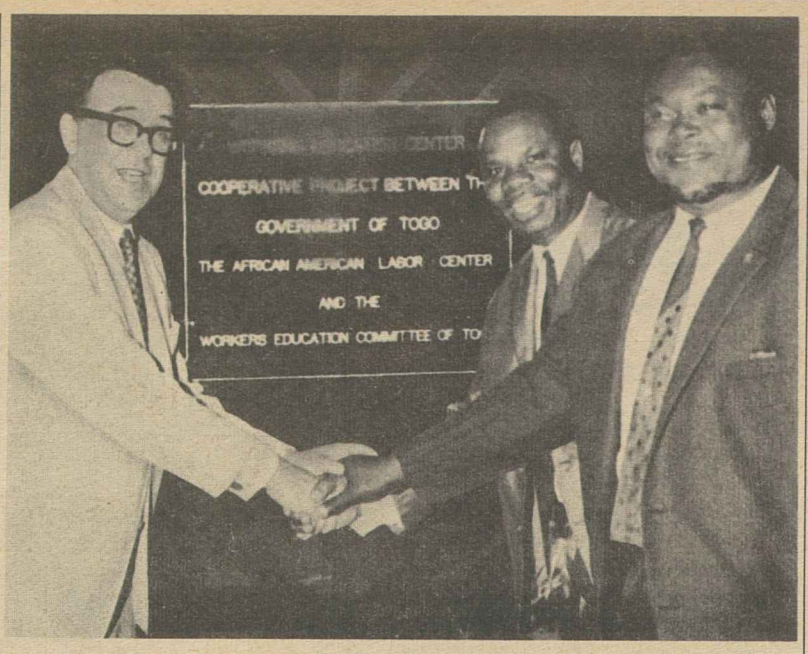
The construction costs of $37,000 for the Togo Workers' Education Center were paid by the African-American Labor Center.

The new two-story building is located in the heart of this West African nation's capital city. The structure has both classrooms and housing facilities.

**Expenses for the administration and maintenance of the center will be covered by the Togolese government, trade unions and the Togolese Workers' Education National Committee.**

Speaking for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the dedication ceremonies, AALC Executive Dir. Irving Brown noted speedy efforts which led to the construction of the center. It took exactly one year, Brown observed, from the discussion and planning stage to final completion and opening of the center. Meany is chairman of AALC.

The dedication program was attended by key Togo government officials, including Labor Minister Barthelemy Lamboni, who cut the ribbon for the formal opening.




**TRAINING FACILITIES** for the Togo Workers' Education Center are opened officially in the west African nation's capital city of Lome. Participating in the dedication of the building are, from left, Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Center; Eugene Agbogbe, chairman of the Togolese Workers' Education Committee, and Alphonse Tettekpoe, regional secretary of the Togo Teachers Union. The AALC provided funds for the construction of the center.

## New Agency Set For Credit Unions

An independent National Credit Union Administration will be established to regulate the nation's 13,000 federal credit unions under a new law passed by Congress and signed by Pres. Nixon.

The legislation had the strong support of the nation's credit unions, with some 20 million members.

Previously the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions had been a unit of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The bureau's present head, J. Deane Gannon, will serve as acting administrator of the new agency until the President names an administrator, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee.

# *New Labor Violation Laid to J. P. Stevens*

Shelby, N.C.—J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., the nation's most persistent textile industry violator of the federal labor law, has not abandoned its union-busting in spite of court rulings and National Labor Relations Board "cease and desist" orders, an NLRB examiner has found.

The decision came shortly before the NLRB okayed another examiner's recommendation that Stevens reinstate a fired employe and post compliance notices at all its plants in the area of Roanoke Rapids, N.C. The firing was in 1968.

Trial Examiner James T. Barker ruled that the nation's second largest textile chain committed a new violation by announcing new employe benefits two days before a scheduled NLRB election here last May and by harassing union members at another Stevens plant in nearby Hickory, N.C.

**The election was called off when the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and the Textile Workers' Union of America filed unfair practice charges against Stevens, a big government contractor.**

Barker heard testimony last November in Shelby and recently ruled that the corporation broke the law in these particulars:

- By timing a wage-increase announcement and announcing plans to give employes an extra paid holiday not according to its usual practice but by calling employe meetings just before the scheduled election.
- By questioning Hickory plant employes about their union activities, threatening them, putting pressure on them through supervisors, and maintaining an "unprecedented watch" over them during their normal work activities.

The ruling was the eighth in a row against Stevens's attempts to smash a union organizing drive that started in 1963.

Stevens has been found guilty of interference with the rights of its employes on seven previous occasions since 1963. It appealed all seven, lost every appeal in court—including two in the Supreme Court—and is expected by union members to appeal this one in line with its system of challenging the law every step of the way to the high court.

**In the latest case, the examiner concluded that Stevens did not post bulletin board notices of an industry-wide wage increase, its usual practice, but timed the announcement to coincide with an attack on the union and a hasty promise to grant another paid holiday.**

Coming two days before the scheduled election, the announcements were made to "gain maximum impact" and to influence employes against voting for the union, the examiner ruled.

He recommended also that Stevens be ordered to reinstate a union member who quit because her pay was cut, to give her backpay at her former rate and a job comparable to the one she left because of a supervisor's harassment.

## D.C. Station to Air Labor News Conference

The AFL-CIO's public affairs radio interview Labor News Conference can now be heard in the Greater Washington, D. C., area on WAVA-FM Tuesdays at 11:05 p.m. Labor News Conference soon begins its 10th year on the Mutual network, featuring top union officers and staff in spontaneous interviews by veteran Washington reporters on a wide range of issues in the news.

# Shift in Trade Policies Urged to Meet Realities

The nation "needs a change in its international trade posture, policy and mechanism" to meet the realities of the 1970s, Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger told a panel of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

He testified before a subcommittee seeking views on what trade policy the United States should pursue in the decade with regard to both its national interest and maintaining a strong position in international trade.

Goldfinger cited examples of harsh effects on U.S. workers in a number of industries due to the development of multi-national companies that are manufacturing abroad to take advantage of low wages, and then shipping products back to the United States.

**Much of his testimony was based upon a 40-page report on trade presented by the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee to the recent AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Florida.**

Citing a deterioration in the nation's trade position—to a point where the U.S. surplus of exports over imports has nearly vanished, Goldfinger said a new trade policy should be based upon two principles:

One, moving ahead with orderly trade expansion "with the United States as the starting point of American policy and posture."

Two, the development of "realistic trade, investment and monetary policies to deal with foreign investments and relations of U.S. firms, multi-national corporations and international banks."

New policies and mechanisms must be adopted, he continued, "to make it possible to get at the varied causes of the specific problems that affect different groups of workers, different product-lines and different industries."

"Economic and political isolationism is not the answer," Goldfinger said. "Neither is continuation of a head-in-the-sand posture and maintenance of policies that really were developed in 18th and 19th Century England, when it was the only major industrial nation in the world."

*90th Convention:*

# Marine Engineers Press for Growth

Miami Beach, Fla.—The 15,000-member Marine Engineers Beneficial Association came into its 90th convention here Mar. 16-18 with major gains to report and broad plans for the future.

The 95-year-old union, whose basic membership comprises licensed engineering officers on the U.S. merchant fleet, has begun to organize related groups, like shipping company office personnel and naval architects. It adopted a resolution calling for an "intensified enlargement" of organizing campaigns.

The report of MEBA Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon to the 32-delegate "mini-convention" described last year's negotiations with maritime employers as a "triumph of the American system of collective bargaining."

He praised the cooperative efforts with the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association which had made possible an agreement without resort to a strike.

**The MEBA president's report noted that the union's pension plan now has assets of $104,807,000. Total benefits paid out last year by three MEBA plans—pension, health and vacation—totaled just under $35 million, an average of about $4,000 each for the almost 10,000 beneficiaries covered by MEBA's maritime agreements.**

The convention heard reports on the successful operation of a number of MEBA functions begun or expanded within the past two years:

- The Calhoon-MEBA Engineering School in Baltimore has graduated 294 young men from its two-year course into jobs as third assistant engineers aboard merchant ships. An additional 168 men will be graduated this year. Over 600 men are currently enrolled at the school, either as cadet officers or men returning for advanced upgrading courses.
- The MEBA retirees group is working to serve the special needs of men who have left their maritime engineering jobs. Under the present agreements, men can retire after 20 years, regardless of age, and after 25 years they receive pensions of 50 percent of their pay.
- Four diagnostic centers have been opened by MEBA plans in New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. Members and their dependents are eligible for annual physical checkups and other forms of medical care.

A call for rapid enlargement and improvement of the American merchant marine was sounded by the convention. A statement passed unanimously by the delegates charged that the merchant marine is being permitted to "deteriorate quantitatively and qualitatively."

**"It is nothing less than a major scandal that this rich nation is willing to turn over its overseas trade to the merchant ships of other countries, a move clearly detrimental to our economy and to our national defense posture.**

"The time has come to stop demoting the American merchant marine and to start promoting it."

The union called for speedy passage by Congress of the Nixon Administration's shipbuilding program as a "first and long overdue step toward rebuilding the American merchant marine." It added that the Administration's goals for the merchant marine need expansion in order to develop a merchant fleet "consistent with our nation's pre-eminent position in world trade."

The delegates rapped Administration efforts to introduce compulsory arbitration into the transportation industry. They charged that Pres. Nixon's message to Congress on the administration of pension funds ignored a number of "constructive suggestions" and concentrated instead on catering to "those whose aims have always been to hamstring trade unions."

In other resolutions, MEBA urged more effective protection of the consumer, a more adequate program to set and enforce standards for air and water purity, and passage of the O'Hara-Williams bill for the setting of federal standards for industrial health and safety.

No elections were held at the convention. In 1968 Calhoon was re-elected president for a 5-year term and Charles A. Black of San Francisco was elected secretary-treasurer. The union has two districts: District No. 1—Pacific Coast Division, covering men on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts; and District No. 2, covering the Great Lakes.

# Pressmen's Settlement Ends Baltimore Strike

Baltimore—Publishers of this city's three daily papers held out for 10 weeks against scheduling changes asked by striking Printing Pressmen but changed their minds an hour before a scheduled union membership meeting.

Hearst's News-American and the evening and morning Sun resumed publishing Mar. 17 after Pressmen's Local 31 voted 207-36 to accept a new three-year contract. Removal of the picket lines brought a return to work also for more than 1,000 other union members who had stayed out since Jan. 2.

**The strike was the first in the history of Baltimore pressmen. It grew out of an arbitrator's ruling last year that continued to deny regular days off and scheduled lunch periods for all but a few pressroom workers.**

The strike settlement moved the union part way toward its goal of better scheduling. Other gains include wage increases of $20 a week, $15 and $13 at yearly intervals; vacations with a top of four weeks now, six weeks in 1972; improvements in sick benefits, life insurance, hospitalization coverage, bereavement leave, and an eighth paid holiday — the employe's anniversary of hiring—in the final contract year.

Union members voted to put $1.25 of their weekly wage boost into pensions instead of regular pay.

The pressmen's old contract expired Dec. 31. So did contracts of the Typographical Union and the unaffiliated Mailers. The publishers came to terms with them during the pressmen's strike, and with the Stereotypers.

Due to expire later this year are Teamster contracts at all papers and the Newspaper Guild contract at the Sunpapers.

For Supreme Court:

# Carswell's Fitness Disputed in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

well's involvement in a Florida golf club set up to evade desegregation of city-owned facilities and his participation in a land development that barred Negroes.

Tuttle confirmed the telephone call in a telegram to Tydings and expressed surprise that the original letter of endorsement has been "used for a purpose inconsistent with my decision not to testify as communicated directly to Judge Carswell."

Tuttle said, however, that he didn't think Carswell was trying to deceive the Judiciary Committee by not informing them of Tuttle's change of mind.

The fact remains that Carswell made no effort to correct the record and the impression that Tuttle was still supporting him, Tydings said.

Senators, he declared, will have to draw their own conclusion as to why Carswell did not do so.

Later Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said Carswell's failure to reveal he had lost the backing of his former chief judge raised "new questions" that could hinder his confirmation.

**And the assistant Republican leader, Sen. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.) conceded that "it doesn't help obviously when a respected jurist like Tuttle withdraws his support."**

A second sharp rebuff to Carswell came from a colleague on the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge John Minor Wisdom, a prominent jurist originally appointed by Pres. Eisenhower, disclosed that he could not support Carswell's nomination and said, "I stand with Judge Tuttle."

He said one of the judges in the circuit court had asked Carswell's colleagues to write letters to the Senate Judiciary Committee in support of the nomination. Wisdom said two other judges had refused to do so and he himself had threatened to write a "dissenting opinion" on the nomination if any effort were made to get a blanket endorsement of Carswell from the judges.

Wisdom rejected a suggestion that he might be in line for the Supreme Court vacancy if Carswell's nomination is rejected by the Senate.

**"I do not fit in with Atty. Gen. John Mitchell's Southern strategy," he said.**

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) accused Carswell of violating three canons of judicial ethics while serving as a federal district judge before his promotion to the court of appeals.

He based his charge on testimony by witnesses before the Judiciary Committee that Carswell had been hostile, discourteous and prejudiced in his attitude toward attorneys bringing civil rights cases before his court.

The judicial canons involved, Cranston said, set standards for a judge's conduct on the bench, require courtesy and civility to lawyers and specify that the judge's conduct "in every particular . . . should be above reproach."

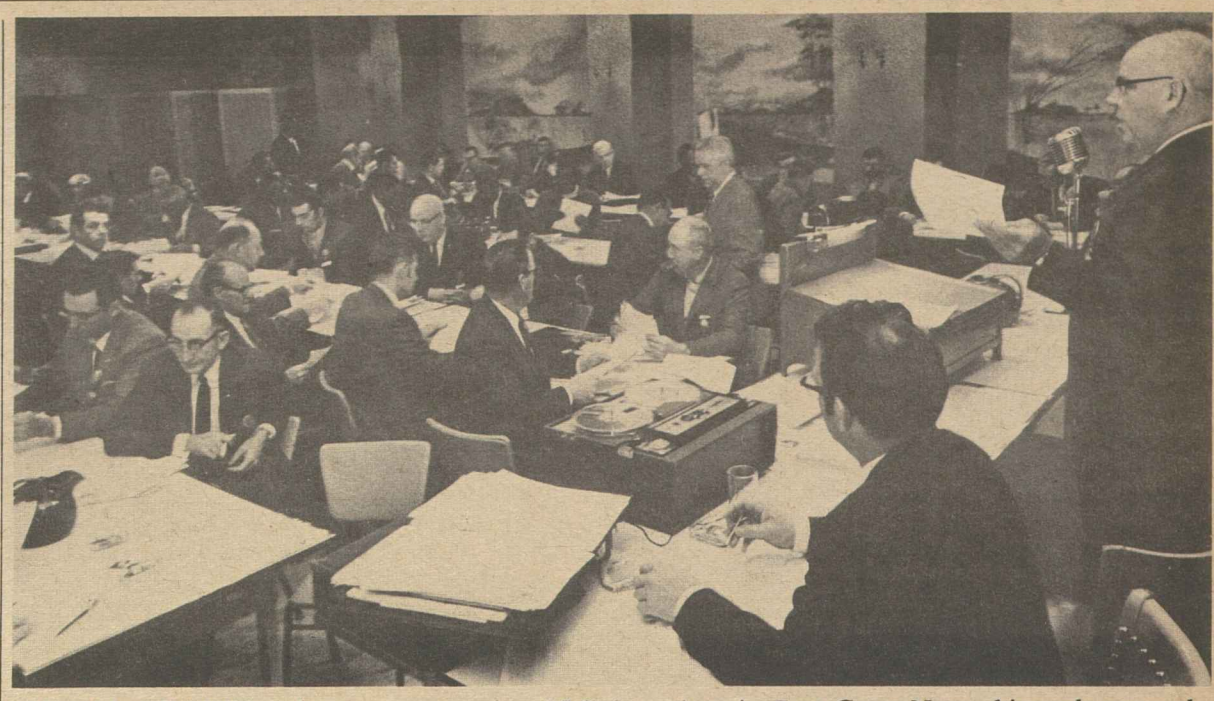
**Cranston charged that Carswell has shown "a consistent pattern of bias and hostility toward anyone arguing a civil rights case," along with "emotionalism, intemperance, anger, and a close-minded determination to prejudge the cases before him without even listening to them."**

Leading newspapers throughout the nation, including a number that had editorially supported the Haynsworth nomination, have come out against confirmation of Carswell.

The latest addition to the list came when the Baltimore Sun resumed publication after settlement of a 74-day Pressmen's strike.

**Its lead editorial described Carswell as "about as nearly a nonentity as a federal judge can be."**

The newspaper said, "We do not in any way find fault with the appointment of a conservative southerner. We object, however, to the appointment of mediocre men to the nation's highest court, and mediocrity is the word that most accurately characterizes Judge Carswell's record."



**METAL TRADES** delegates representing 35,000 workers in East Coast Navy shipyards stressed organizing, expanded services and other goals in the year ahead at a Washington convention. They denounced a Defense Dept. order cutting out thousands of civilian jobs. Pres. Earl Brown of the East Coast District Metal Trades Council, addresses the convention. Retiring Sec.-Treas. Merle J. O'Donal is at the left.

# Metal Trades Score Slash In Navy Jobs

Delegates representing 35,000 metal trades workers in Navy shipyards denounced a Defense Dept. order that would wipe out thousands of civilian jobs and urged Pres. Nixon and Congress to halt the Administration's "current unemployment program."

In a resolution unanimously approved by more than 100 delegates to a Washington, D. C., convention of the East Coast District Metal Trades Council, the council charged that federal employes have been chosen as "pawns to be sacrificed in the chess game the Administration is playing under the guise of balancing the budget."

**The Defense Dept.'s "meat-ax approach" to economy would "reward dedicated employes" for years of faithful service by reducing them to the welfare ranks, accelerate the already dangerous unemployment rate, and return the nation's defense posture to pre-Pearl Harbor status, the delegates said.**

The council, headed by Earl Brown of Norfolk, Va., is affiliated with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. It encompasses 49 locals of 20 AFL-CIO international unions working in naval shipyards in Washington, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, N.H., Boston and Charleston, S.C.

In other actions, the council voted to resist Navy efforts to "destroy and render ineffective" its affiliated unions by promoting the "independent organization" concept which has led to raids by unaffiliated unions. The delegates also voted to cooperate with the Metal Trades Dept. in expanding its facilities and services.

New terms in office were voted for Brown, of the Boilermakers, and Vice Pres. Charles Thomas of the Painters, Philadelphia. Merle J. O'Donal of the Pattern Makers, Portsmouth, N.H., stepped down as secretary-treasurer and was succeeded by Robert Young of the Firemen & Oilers, Portsmouth.

# Supreme Court Voids NLRB Contract Ruling

The Supreme Court ruled in a divided opinion that Congress did not give the National Labor Relations Board the power to order an employer or a union to reach contract agreement on any specific point.

The court voted 4-2 to reverse a 1966 decision by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The lower court had ruled that the H. K. Porter Co., Inc., steel firm in Danville, Va., must agree to deduct the dues of consenting members of the Steelworkers as a remedy for the company's refusal to bargain in good faith on a checkoff clause. The high court remanded the case to the appeals judges for a new ruling.

**The union and the NLRB had been trying since 1961 to find some legal way to get the Porter firm to obey the law requiring it to bargain in good faith. The board's 1966 order, fashioned at the suggestion of the D.C. appellate court, was the first in its history compelling agreement on a specific contract clause.**

Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the majority opinion for himself, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. The opinion said "it may well be true, as the Court of Appeals felt, that the present remedial powers of the board are insufficiently broad to cope with important labor problems. But it is the job of Congress, not the board or the courts, to decide when and if it is necessary to allow governmental review of proposals" for contract agreements and "compulsory submission to one side's demands."

Justice John M. Harlan wrote a concurring opinion. He said "I join in the court's opinion on the understanding that nothing said therein is meant to disturb or question the primary determination, made by the board and sustained by the Court of Appeals, that petitioner did not bargain in 'good faith' and thus may be subjected to a bargaining order enforceable by a citation for contempt if the board deems such a proceeding appropriate."

Justice William O. Douglas, in an opinion concurred in by Justice Potter Stewart, dissented. Douglas said he agrees the law does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or make a concession in collective bargaining, yet the board has the power, where one party does not bargain in good faith, "to take such affirmative action . . . as will effectuate the policies" of the law under its Section 10(c).

**Douglas wrote: "Here the employer did not refuse the checkoff for any business reason. Nor did the employer refuse" in the hope that delay might bring a concession from the union.**

"Its reason was . . . to avoid reaching any agreement with the union." He stressed "the case is rare, if not unique, and will seldom arise. . . . Hence with all respect for the strength of the opposed view, I dissent."

# Firm Ordered to Stop Harassment of Unionist

Carrollton, Ga.—The Southwire Co., which has a nine-year record of defying its employes' right to organize, has been hit with another National Labor Relations Board citation for unfair labor practice.

The NLRB ordered Southwire to stop interfering with union members at the plant where it makes wire cable and to withdraw a "major warning" notice issued in 1968 to a union supporter. The employe, Jerry McColley, Sr., was the only victim of previous company discrimination who kept working at the plant and continued to wear a big union button.

Southwire management previously had fired McColley twice for his support of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers — in 1962 and 1966. Reinstated by court order in both instances, McColley received a warning notice—preamble to possible firing — when he repaired a shearer by cutting a faulty bolt instead of straightening it two months after his second reinstatement.

McColley was a mechanic responsible for the repair of scrap area equipment, including a shearer and belt conveyors.

**In August 1968, McColley reported that a bolt was bent 45 to 90 degrees in the shearer, and was instructed by a foreman not to repair it then. In September, another employe injured his hand so severely in the machine that he was taken to a hospital for treatment.**

Another foreman ordered McColley to "fix the bolt." When he did so by cutting instead of heating the bolt, he was given a warning notice for "improper use" of company property. Trial Examiner Myron S. Waks found that the notice was a pretext, and the NLRB agreed.

Waks cited four court orders against Southwire from 1961 to 1967 for threats, firings, and unlawful showing of the discredited anti-union film, "And Women Must Weep."

Still pending against Southwire and Pres. Roy Richards is a special master's finding that they committed contempt of court during the course of their illegal conduct. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals heard arguments on the contempt finding Mar. 16 in Atlanta.

# Sanctions Lifted from Railway Carmen

Sanctions required under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan have been removed from the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany informed federation affiliates.

He said the union "has fulfilled in all respects" the procedures of Section 16 of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution dealing with removal of sanctions imposed for non-compliance with determinations of the impartial umpire. The sanctions had been imposed last July.

The Railway Carmen are now "entitled to full protection under the internal disputes plan as well as all other rights enjoyed by AFL-CIO affiliates in good standing," Meany said.

Unions remaining under sanctions required by Article XX of the constitution are the Air Line Pilots Association, International Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers, National Maritime Union and the International Typographical Union.

# 'Best-in-South' Furniture Pact Averts Strike

Fort Smith, Ark.—Major contract improvements for 1,100 employes of the Ward Furniture Co. were won by the Furniture Workers a few hours before a scheduled walkout. The company is one of 53 owned by DeSoto Inc., nationwide business conglomerate.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer congratulated Local 281 negotiators for "the best settlement" with a furniture company in the South.

Under it, employes will get an immediate wage hike of 18 cents an hour; two additional increases totaling 24 cents; 5 cents additional an hour for night workers, plus other benefits—a seventh paid holiday, a vacation top of three weeks, major medical insurance coverage, and a raise in employer insurance contributions from 4 percent of payroll to 6 percent.

In another southern settlement, UFWA Local 282 in Walls, Miss., reached agreement on first contracts covering 300 new members at Plastic Laminates Co. and Imperial Dinettes, both owned by the same company. The contracts increase wages, establish holiday schedules and introduce two-week vacations.

*Budget Limit Scored:*

# Full Funding Urged For School Program

The AFL-CIO urged full funding of federal aid to education programs and warned Congress that "in many parts of the nation the very survival of the public school system hangs in the balance."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called on a House Appropriations subcommittee to take the big step needed to close the gap between the amount Congress has authorized for education programs and the amount appropriated each year.

For key programs this year, the Administration has again asked for only about half the money authorized to be spent for the major education programs.

**That's not enough, the AFL-CIO said. Biemiller's statement, presented to the House subcommittee by Legislative Rep. Richard Warden, termed the budget request for elementary and secondary education "unresponsive to the magnitude of the problems confronting our schools."**

Similar levels of appropriations in past years, the statement stressed, have meant that major cities have been able to provide special catch-up and enrichment programs to only about one-third of the needy children who need them. "This discriminatory expenditure of federal funds for some poor children but not others seems to us indefensible," the AFL-CIO testified.

In other areas of aid to education, the AFL-CIO:

● Protested Administration proposals to cut appropriations for the Teacher Corps "which was already funded far below its authorization." The program, it said, "has demonstrated a remarkable ability to draw dedicated and imaginative young teachers into the inner city schools."

● Stressed labor's concern over inadequate funding of vocational education and adult education programs, declaring: "We are greatly disappointed in the Administration's recommendations in this area. They would have the effect of sharply cutting back grants to the states for existing vocational programs."

● Objected strongly to "the continued failure to request full funding for the work-study program" for college students, describing it as "one of the most meaningful vehicles for assisting low and moderate income students without burdening them at the beginning of their careers with substantial debt."

The House Appropriations Committee, for the first time, has separated education funds from the omnibus appropriations bill for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Labor Dept. and other agencies. By giving it priority consideration, it hopes to have the money appropriated before the start of the school year so that school systems and communities will be able to plan their programs with the knowledge of the amount of federal aid available.

**Biemiller welcomed the effort but reiterated the AFL-CIO's position that the money should actually be appropriated a full fiscal year ahead to eliminate the uncertainty.**

The federation concluded its testimony with a strong plea for a high congressional priority for aid to education.

"Everywhere our schools are in deepening trouble," the federation said. "The quality of American life in the years ahead will depend in large part upon our ability to save our schools. We will pay dearly in the future for the money we save today."



**FIFTY INTERNS** from the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development's program for young professionals hear Thomas Hannigan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers discuss "Labor Costs in Construction" at a recent seminar at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. They heard labor and government experts on subjects ranging across the entire construction field.

# *HUD Interns Study Labor, Construction*

Fifty young college graduates ranging in age from 22 to 28 and in specialties from art to social science recently took part in a Dept. of Housing & Urban Development seminar at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

**The seminar dealt with all phases of construction—with experts from labor and government discussing new technology, Administration policy, apprenticeship programs and minority groups, and the labor movement in the 1970s.**

Taking part from the AFL-CIO were Boris Shishkin, secretary of the federation's Housing Committee; Don Slaiman, director of the Dept. of Civil Rights, and the center's director, Fred K. Hoehler, Jr.

Other speakers were Thomas Hannigan, assistant director of research and education for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Reese Hammond, director of education for the Operating Engineers, and Malcolm E. Peabody, HUD Deputy Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity. The seminar chairman was Otto Pragan of the center's faculty.

Said one intern, political science major Edwin Stromberg, "In our day-to-day work at HUD we don't get the opportunity to make contact with the representatives of labor or to discuss the issues affecting labor." He voiced the conviction that the most profitable area of cooperation between the labor movement and young HUD staffers is in the field of their greatest concern—social welfare.

# Administration Assailed On Civil Rights Retreat

Columbus, Ohio — The Nixon Administration represents "the greatest setback to civil rights" since the Hayes Administration of 1876 halted the reconstruction period, a veteran civil rights leader charged here.

Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, further accused Pres. Nixon of being "a deceptor" by pretending to be helping Negroes while working against them.

Rustin delivered the keynote address to more than 450 labor and civil rights leaders from all parts of the state attending the third biennial Ohio AFL-CIO Civil Rights Conference.

He charged Nixon with creating a coalition of southern segregationists, northern business interests and fearful whites to turn back the progress made by blacks under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

**Rustin also charged that Nixon is trying to turn back civil rights progress in two other ways—by cutting back on funds for poverty programs and by appointing segregationists to the Supreme Court.**

The Administration's "deception," he said, comes in its promotion of so-called black capitalism. A few black capitalists "manipulating" in the ghettos can no more wipe out poverty than white capitalists have eliminated it in Appalachia, Rustin declared.

Other speakers at the two-day conference included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal, Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan AFL-CIO and Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the NAACP.

O'Neal, president of Actors Equity and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, emphasized that "a Negro-Labor alliance must be made a firm and enduring reality." There is no hope for black workers outside the context of the labor movement, he said.

Scholle similarly urged close cooperation between civil rights and union leaders. He said the unity must be extended to advancing economic and political rights as well as civil rights.

Mitchell called on those attending the conference to "get on the ball" in the 1970 elections and "return the friends of human rights to office."

He answered Administration attempts to blame labor unions for discrimination by declaring that "there is no such thing as a split between the labor movement and the civil rights movement of this country."

It is the Administration, he charged, which is promoting discrimination in three ways: By trying to water down the Voting Rights Act, by attempting to make the Supreme Court a friend of segregation, and by trying to convince Negroes that they should return to a segregated life.

3-21-70

# *Voting Rights Issue Sent Back to House*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the polls. It also retains the requirement that any state or local changes in voting laws must be approved by the federal government before taking effect.

Added to the law were two widely-supported provisions of the Administration-House bill — a nationwide ban on literacy tests as a requirement for voting and a shortened residence requirement for voting in presidential elections. Hundreds of thousands of Americans lose their vote in every election because they moved to another state or county and haven't lived at their new addresses long enough to meet state residence requirements for voter registration.

**The Senate bill would allow persons to vote for President if they lived in the same area at least 30 days before the election. It would not affect state residence requirements for voting for other offices in the ballot.**

The 1965 Voting Rights Act, which the Senate insisted on retaining, is credited with having added 800,000 southern Negroes to the voter lists.

Although the courts have ruled discrimination in voting clearly unconstitutional, the long delays in establishing voting rights for Negroes by court order, and subterfuges used to impose new roadblocks, had resulted in only token Negro registration in many southern communities before 1965.

In another major development, Congress moved towards a new confrontation with Pres. Nixon over his tight-budget "anti-inflation" policies.

A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on a 34.6 percent increase in subsistence benefits to Viet Nam veterans enrolled in schools, colleges and training programs.

This would raise payments for an unmarried veteran without dependents from the present $130 a month to $175, retroactive to Feb. 1. The House had originally voted for a rise to $170 and the Senate had voted a $190 basic benefit.

The final version of the bill was quickly approved by the House, and the Senate was scheduled to act on it promptly.

**Last fall, when the legislation was before the Senate, Pres. Nixon termed the proposed increase "excessive" and "inflationary" and the Veterans Administration said a "justifiable" increase would be about 13 percent.**

Nixon conceded that veterans were "deserving" of higher payments, but insisted that "they must be champions of responsible government."

Unlike the GI bill for World War II veterans, the government does not pay tuition for returning servicemen. They have to meet that cost themselves.

Less than one-fourth of returning veterans are enrolled in schools or training programs and supporters of the increase contend that the high costs and low subsistence allowances are keeping others from further education or job training.

## Sen. Smith Wins Illinois GOP Vote

Illinois voters will choose between Republican Ralph T. Smith and Democrat Adlai Stevenson III this fall in an election to fill out a four-year Senate term.

Smith, who was appointed to the Senate seat after the death of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen last year, won a 3-2 victory over William Rentschler. He was backed by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie (R), who had appointed him to the vacancy.

Stevenson, the son of the late two-time Democratic presidential candidate, had no primary opposition. He is currently state treasurer and had demonstrated impressive vote-getting ability in statewide elections.

In three congressional primaries in Chicago, where two incumbent Democrats are retiring and one died last summer, candidates supported by Mayor Richard J. Daley won easy victories.

## Hearst Guard Charged In Pressman's Shooting

Los Angeles—An armed guard for the struck Herald-Examiner was charged under the felony statutes with assault with a deadly weapon for shooting a locked-out printing pressman in the Hearst paper's parking lot.

Pressman Robert Vail was discharged from a medical center here after being treated for the wound.

# New Training Grant Issued For Painters

The Painters union and the industry have surpassed their manpower training goal and are preparing to start a new program.

The Labor Dept. announced that the National Joint Painting and Decorating Apprenticeship and Training Committee has been awarded a new contract under the Manpower Development & Training Act (MDTA) to train 1,150 persons in 28 states.

During its previous 18-month contract, the joint committee subcontracted for 42 programs in 22 states and the District of Columbia and successfully trained 582 persons, 52 more than the goal.

The new contract, to run for two years, will be supported with $972,552 in federal funds.

The contract calls for the promotion and development of subcontracts with the union and employers to upgrade the skills of 825 journeymen and prepare 325 unemployed disadvantaged persons for entry into apprenticeship.

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# Mail Unions, Government Negotiate as Walkout Ends

## Senate Sets Showdown On Carswell

A new move to sidetrack the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell picked up strength in the Senate as nationwide criticism of the appointment continued to mount.

A solid majority of Democrats, joined by a growing number of disenchanted Republicans, have said they will vote for a motion to send the nomination back to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

If past precedent is a guide, recommittal would have the effect of killing the nomination although the committee could still make another try at bringing it back before the Senate.

**The showdown on the recommittal motion has been set for Apr. 6 after the Senate's Easter recess. If the motion should fail, the vote on confirmation would come two days later.**

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), leading the fight against confirmation, expressed optimism about the outcome. And for the first time since the nomination was sent to the Senate, newsmen covering the debate were taking seriously the possibility that Carswell would not be confirmed.

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed that confirmation of Carswell "would degrade the United States and the Supreme Court."

"It is by now entirely clear," Meany wrote, "that Judge Carswell is anti-Negro and is utterly without distinction as a judge and lawyer. His 1948 white supremacy diatribe

*(Continued on Page 6)*



**FIRST DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS** in the history of the postal service open in Washington. James C. Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and chief negotiator for the seven postal unions, is at right center, facing Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount. Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and Assistant Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., are at the end of the table. Striking postal workers returned to their jobs as the negotiations got under way.

## Talks Seek Solution To Pay Dispute

Union and management negotiators met across the bargaining table for the first time in the history of the postal service to try and reach agreement on a pay raise.

On one side of the table were the presidents of the seven unions holding exclusive bargaining rights for more than 600,000 postal workers. Their chief negotiator, at the request of the six AFL-CIO unions and one unaffiliated organization, was James C. Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Speaking for management were top officials of the Post Office and Labor Departments including, at the opening session, Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz.

They held their first meeting in a conference room at the Laborers headquarters, and later shifted to a Washington hotel.

**Across town, on Capitol Hill, House and Senate conferees also met for the first time—to discuss the months-long deadlock over differing versions of pay legislation passed last year.**

The conferees agreed on the principle of retroactivity and promised that other federal employes will not be bypassed on a pay raise. Then they recessed to await the outcome of negotiations.

In New York, where the first major strike of federal employes in the nation's history had erupted out of smoldering resentment over the delay in pay legislation, federal troops were withdrawn as postal employes returned to work to tackle the mountain of mail piled up in the week-long dispute.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*Kirkland at IUD Parley:*

## Trade Policy Shift Urged to Benefit All

**By Duane Emme**

Organized labor will fight for a "healthy expansion" of U.S. trade that "enhances the well-being of the American people, in place of one that enhances corporate greed," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

The AFL-CIO also will help process the "grievances" of workers adversely affected by the present deterioration of the nation's position in world trade, Kirkland said.

"This is the problem of the entire trade union movement, not just the problem of some workers," he told 500 representatives of 45 unions. "It's a problem of the entire nation and that's the way we intend to handle it."

Kirkland was the final speaker at a two-day conference on "The Developing Crisis in International Trade," sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

**The meeting was called "to express the common concern over the effects of international trade upon American workers," IUD Pres. I. W. Abel emphasized in his keynote address.**

Other major speakers included AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, Senators Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) and Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), and numerous foreign trade specialists from government, education and labor.

Concern over the sharp deterioration in U.S. trade, expressed by Abel and Kirkland, ran through other major addresses, views presented in conference panels and papers submitted by individual unions.

Speakers from the floor gave vivid, first-hand accounts of workers left jobless by firms fleeing to low-wage areas in Japan, Taiwan,

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *Higher Prices Wipe Out Gain In Earnings*

Over-the-year gains in average weekly earnings of rank-and-file workers were more than erased by price increases, the Labor Dept. said in its February report on the Consumer Price Index.

A seasonally-adjusted rise of five-tenths of 1 percent in living costs in February sent the CPI to 132.5 meaning that goods and services worth $100 in the 1957-59 base period cost $132.50 last month.

**The index as a whole, said the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 6.3 percent above its level for February 1969, the highest year-to-year rise in 20 years.**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *New York Plan Keyed To Minority Training*

New York—A labor industry program has been launched here to expand training efforts aimed at bringing more minority group members into the building trades.

Called the New York plan, the program provides for on-the-job training of 800 workers during the first year of operation.

While the ground work for the program is well advanced, its implementation hinges on adequate financing. Negotiations for funds are continuing between Mayor John V. Lindsay and the New York Building & Construction Industry Board of Urban Affairs—the sponsor of the plan.

**An unspecified amount of state money has been committed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, but the federal government has rejected the group's request for financing.**

The Manpower Administration turned down the request for $5.5 million for the first year of operation on the theory that the training could be achieved by other means than through a central trade facility.

The New York plan would operate independently of established training programs, said Peter J. Brennan, a trustee of the Board of Urban Affairs and president of the Building & Construction Trades

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Building Trades Press Legislative Action Goals

Increased unemployment is no way to halt inflation or meet the nation's urgent needs, delegates representing 3.5 million building trades workers told Congress and Pres. Nixon.

Nearly 3,500 delegates to the 15th legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. came to the nation's capital to impress on their congressmen and senators the extent of back-home support for labor's program.

They stressed their demand for action now to meet the nation's needs for housing, pollution control, health care, safety legislation —and jobs.

With more than half a million construction workers currently unemployed, severe joblessness is a fact, not just a threat, BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty told the delegates.

**Haggerty and other department leaders, including presidents of the affiliated unions, met at the White House with Pres. Nixon for more than an hour in a broad-ranging discussion of government policies and issues.**

An all-day briefing session for the delegates was keynoted by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

*(Continued on Page 2)*




**NEARLY 3,500 DELEGATES** are briefed by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. before going to Capitol Hill to present labor's legislative program to their congressmen and senators. Presidents of the department's affiliated unions are shown at the platform table.

## *Bill Endorsed For Insurance Guaranty Unit*

Strong support for a Federal Insurance Guaranty Corp. to protect consumers against the failure of insurance companies has been voiced by the AFL-CIO.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller stated labor's position in a letter to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

**A bill sponsored by Magnuson would create a federal insurance agency similar to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. that protects bank customers.**

With his letter, Biemiller submitted a fact sheet showing that:

● In the last 12 years, 135 property-casualty insurance companies have become insolvent. More than a million consumers have lost $200 million in unpaid claims and unearned premiums. A half-million victims of failed mutual-insurance companies have been assessed about $60 million to pay claims—including their own—against their mutual firms. Five million persons have suffered indirect losses from such failures.

● Only a centralized federal agency could prevent the interstate manipulations that often lead to such failures, and guarantee prompt and full payment of losses if insolvency occurs. The cost of such an agency has been estimated at less than 5 cents a year per $100 of premium.

Hearings on Magnuson's bill have demonstrated the need "far better than we could," Biemiller wrote. "But we wish to urge as strongly as possible that the committee take affirmative action on the legislation to create the Federal Insurance Guaranty Corp."

## Dr. W. F. Draper Dies, UMW Medical Chief

Dr. Warren F. Draper, 86, retired executive medical officer of the United Mine Workers Welfare & Retirement Fund, died at George Washington University Hospital.

During his 21 years of leadership with the UMW fund, the union built 10 hospitals in the mining regions of Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia and supervised medical care for miners and their families in 1,500 hospitals in 28 states.

Dr. Draper also served in the U.S. Public Health Service for a number of years and held the post of deputy surgeon general. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Ann Draper, an economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

## Schoemann Asks Cures For Critical Housing Ills

Labor is taking steps to help cure a "sick" housing industry "but we demand similar action from those who are most responsible for the shortage of homes," Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters declared.

Schoemann outlined the steps being taken by the Plumbers and other unions in a luncheon address to about 500 of the union's members attending the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Dept.'s legislative conference in Washington.

He also re-emphasized the determination of labor and the Plumbers to expand job opportunities for workers from minority groups. Schoemann reported on successful results of the union's efforts in this area.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, addressing the group, discussed labor's legislative activities in Washington and the "tremendous importance" of political action by unions in this year's elections.**

Meany stressed that "we can't talk very effectively on legislation unless we have friends in Congress." That theme was also emphasized by another speaker, COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan.

The Plumbers are "doing a lot more than talking about the housing shortage," Schoemann declared. "We are trying to do something about producing more housing, and at least attempting to hold the current price level, if not reducing prices."

He cited agreements signed with manufacturers of pre-fabricated homes to facilitate their expansion and create thousands of new jobs in the construction industry.

He further pointed to a union agreement with American Standard, Inc., which will help expand housing production by providing complete, factory-built plumbing systems.

These and other actions prove that "we are attempting to do our share—as we always have"—to keep up with changing conditions in providing Americans with more homes, Schoemann said.

Now, he added, "We call upon the moneylenders, the land speculators and the government administrators to take similar bold action to resolve the critical problem of providing more homes."

Schoemann described the union's recently negotiated agreement with the National Constructors Association to train 500 minority workers over an 18-month period "and find jobs for them on NCA projects."

He traced the union's participation in Apprenticeship Outreach programs that are now training Negroes and members of other minority groups for building trades apprenticeships in 50 cities.

**Urging local unions to expand their efforts to provide job opportunities for members of minorities, Schoemann said the nation is "looking to us for leadership."**

"We can and we must assist the neglected citizen to find a way to climb up the economic ladder and enjoy the bounty of America," he concluded.

*At Legislative Parley:*

## Crafts Spur Action On Pressing Needs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The "very, very tough problems" Congress faces, he said, are compounded by "an Administration that talks one way and acts another."

A year after the President assured labor that inflation would be halted without a rise in unemployment, Biemiller noted, "inflation is worse than it was and unemployment is going up."

The Administration talks about putting $10 billion into an anti-pollution program. "Fine. The kind of thing we need," Biemiller added.

"But what do they actually do when they get down to brass tacks? They cut back on existing appropriations and hold back the money that should be paid out right now."

**The "final straw" for postal workers, he told the delegates, was when the Administration proposed to balance the budget "by postponing for six months a wage increase that by law is due the government employes July 1."**

Biemiller termed the Administration's proposed transportation labor disputes law "Rube Goldberg gimmickry" that would make a mockery of collective bargaining and "has got to be defeated."

From House Majority Leader Carl Albert came a tribute to the building trades legislative program as one that is in "the nation's interest . . . not only in your interest."

Albert suggested that the key issue in this year's election will be "acute economic stagnation in consort with record-breaking inflation."

**House Speaker John W. McCormack warned that "the country is slipping into an economic recession . . . an unfortunate replay of what happened to this nation's economy in the 1950s."**

Two senators facing tough reelection battles this fall—Ralph Yarborough of Texas and Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey—received enthusiastic, standing ovations from conference delegates.

Yarborough, who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, said that passage of construction safety legislation last year must be implemented this year by appropriation of the money needed to enforce it and "see that you get that protection."

Williams, who heads a key Labor subcommittee, charged that the Administration is misleading the nation by seeking to put the blame for high housing costs on labor.

**Over the past 20 years, he said, the labor cost in housing has gone up less than 15 percent—compared with increases of 400 percent in both the cost of land and in the cost of financing.**

Other speakers at the day-long program included Chairman Carl Perkins of the House Education & Labor Committee, Chairman Wright Patman of the House Banking Committee, Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

Louis Sherman, the department's general counsel, discussed with the delegates some of the specifics of labor issues and warned that there are pressures to gut the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law, either through legislation or through administrative interpretation.

Delegates reported back to the department's legislative representatives—and to their members back home—on the positions taken by congressmen and senators towards such labor issues as on-site picketing legislation, occupational health and safety, clean air and water programs, urban mass transportation, trade promotion funds and expansion of Davis-Bacon to buildings built to be leased to federal agencies.

## *Labor Dept. Study Revives Issue Of Lower Wage Floor for Youths*

A Labor Dept. study has again raised the issue of whether high unemployment among teenagers is a byproduct of the federal minimum wage law.

Ultimately, the study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics concludes that "the magnitude of the employment effects of minimum wage legislation probably has been small."

But on the path to that conclusion it suggests that "a substantial differential between youth and adult rates would increase job opportunities for teenagers."

Last November, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz denied published reports that his department was considering proposing a special youth wage below the $1.60-an-hour federal wage floor.

Replying to a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Shultz said at the time that he had made "no policy decision to recommend a youth wage at all, and I would oppose any youth wage figure below the existing statutory minimum of $1.60 an hour for all persons in covered industries."

**Meany wrote Shultz after Commerce Sec. Maurice H. Stans had been quoted as saying the Administration was considering dropping the minimum wage for persons under 21 to "about $1.20 or $1.25 an hour" to reduce youth unemployment.**

The claim that high teenage unemployment is the result of the wage-hour law was refuted in an article in the July 1969 issue of the AFL-CIO Federationist. The author was Francis X. Burkhardt of the AFL-CIO staff.

Burkhardt wrote that the worsening of teenage unemployment "could hardly have been caused by the Fair Labor Standards Act" when it began to show up in 1963 or the years following.

From 1938, when the law was passed, until 1967, he emphasized, "most typical teenage occupations were not covered by FLSA—such as medium-sized and small retail stores, restaurants, service establishments and farms."

It was in the 1966-68 period that the teenage jobless rate moved up to about five times the adult rate. Actually, BLS unemployment figures since then show little change in the ratio.

As for a special lower minimum for teenagers, the Federationist article asserted that it would have four clear social disadvantages:

**It would displace family heads, discriminate against young workers, result in a loss of dignity in the work performed by youths and enrich employers for their "youth discrimination."**

"The need is to provide more job opportunities for both teenagers and adults, with FLSA as a uniform wage floor—rather than to encourage low-wage employers to displace adults and hire lower-wage teenagers," Burkhardt declared.

The Labor Dept. study said a survey of employers revealed that they most frequently cited restrictions on employment of youths in hazardous occupations as a consideration for not hiring them.

**Employers also view teenage job applicants with strong reservations, the study said, because of uncertainty over the draft, high labor turnover and the unreliability of teenagers with respect to job performance.**

The study noted that one formerly easy-access job for youths—the family farm—has greatly diminished. Young people are also restricted in employment opportunities by their limited skills, and for youths in school, by their availability, it said.

Burkhardt pointed to many of these factors and, like the Labor Dept., said that a great part of high joblessness among youth is due to the influx of 16-to-19-year olds into the job market—a 53 percent increase between 1958 and 1968.

While this was going on, Burkhardt wrote, BLS estimates show that employment in the kinds of jobs employing three out of four teenage workers increased only 20 percent.

The Labor Dept. study sees some diminishing of the problem in the 1970s in that the teenage population is expected to increase by about 12 percent as against a 40 percent increase in the 1960s.

Pay Boost Delayed:

# Nixon Budget, Veto Threat Lit Fuse for Postal Walkout

By David L. Perlman

A letter from Pres. Nixon to House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford last October and the President's budget message in February lit the fuse that exploded this month in the first major work stoppage in the history of the U.S. postal system.

In his "Dear Jerry" letter, which Ford read to the House, the President strongly indicated he would veto the pending postal pay bill because it would "seriously undercut" the Administration's efforts to check inflation.

Before there could be any pay raise, Nixon insisted, Congress should approve his proposals for a postal corporation to deliver the mail. This, he suggested, would solve all the problems.

**The bill that Nixon protested so vehemently would have given postal workers a 5.4 percent raise retroactive to Oct. 1, 1969. It would have set up machinery for an additional 5.7 percent raise for all salaried federal employes, including postal workers, early in 1970.**

It also would have shortened from 21 years to eight years the period it takes postal workers to move from the starting salary—currently $6,176 a year—to their top salary of $8,442.

Despite the veto threat, the House passed the bill by a 311-51 vote.

But the Senate listened more carefully to the veto warning.

Last December, it passed a pared-down substitute for the House bill and made it applicable to all salaried federal employes. The Senate bill would give employes making less than $10,000 a year a 4 percent raise as of Jan. 1, 1970, with a smaller percentage increase for persons making higher salaries. In addition, it would mandate a "comparability increase" on July 1, 1970 of not less than 3 percent.

House and Senate conferees were named, but never met. Among the problems that emerged to delay action were differing opinions over legislative strategy among the unions affected.

The White House, at a series of meetings, sought to win over postal unions to the concept of a postal corporation. The Letter Carriers' leadership was willing to take this route if it could obtain assurances of an immediate pay raise plus more effective collective bargaining procedures. The other six postal unions with exclusive bargaining rights, the largest of which was the Postal Clerks, opposed the concept.

The American Federation of Government Employes, meanwhile, representing the largest organized group of non-postal employes, pressed for equality in pay raises for classified employes—a concept written into the Senate bill but not the House measure.

But overshadowing these differences was the startling demand made by Pres. Nixon in his Feb. 2 budget message.

Under a 1962 law, federal employe salaries are supposed to be pegged to comparable rates in private industry, based on annual surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The last survey, taken in June 1969, showed federal pay an average of 5.7 percent below private industry—as of that date. Since then, of course, prices and pay have risen substantially putting federal workers still further behind.

The Administration's initial timetable called for the 5.7 percent increase to be effective as of July 1, 1970—a year behind in comparability.

But now, Nixon told Congress, in order to slow inflation and show a budget surplus, comparability increases should be put off still another six months—until Jan. 1, 1971, a full 18 months after the salary survey.

His budget did allow for a 5.4 percent increase for postal workers retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970—but only if tied to approval of a postal corporation.

**As the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement sharply denouncing the President's proposed delay, "We do not believe the government should buy a budget surplus at the expense of its workers."**

To force federal employes to wait until 1971 would break both "the nation's pledge" in the 1962 pay law and Nixon's "personal promise" to federal employes in his election campaign, the Executive Council declared.

Delays, veto threats and vetoes are nothing new in the history of federal employe pay legislation.

What the Post Office Dept. and the congressional committees involved failed to fully realize was that the tensions were greater than in the past—reflecting both soaring living costs and a new public employe militancy.

There had been some signposts. As far back as 1968, convention delegates voted to drop the strike ban from the constitution of the Postal Clerks. And the Letter Carriers, also with a convention mandate, brought a successful court suit overturning as unconstitutional the ban on government workers advocating the right to strike.

**Leaders of all of the postal unions had reported frankly on the growing membership demands for militant action if pay legislation were delayed. But government leaders dismissed the warnings as traditional rhetoric.**

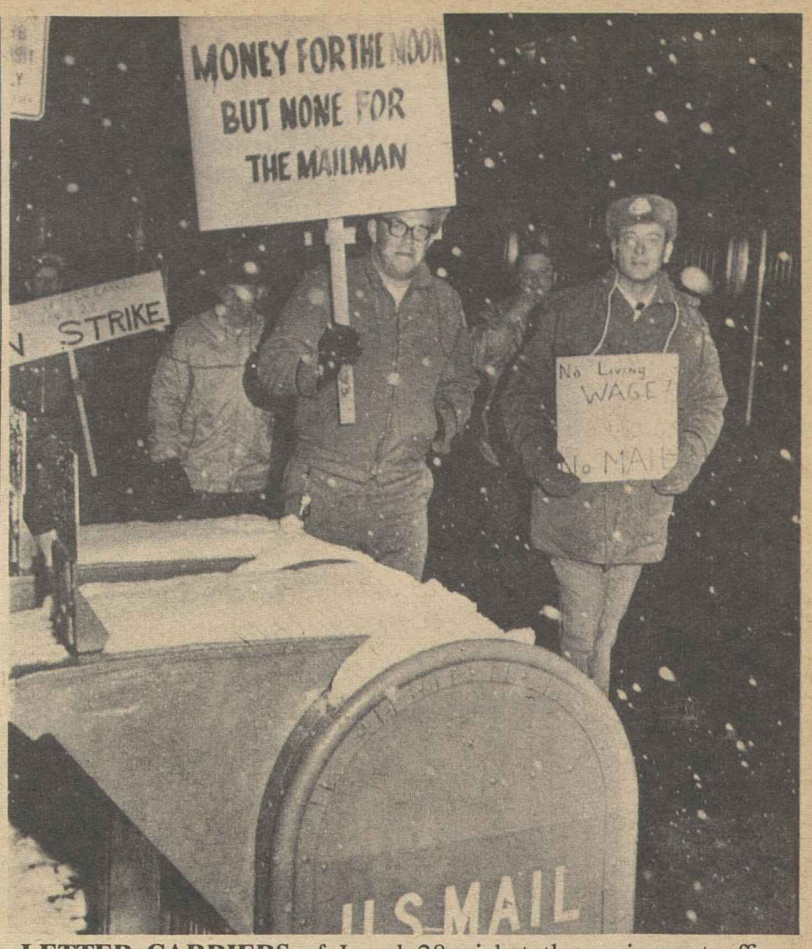
Adding to the legislative confusion was the decision of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee on Mar. 12 to accept a modified version of the Administration plan—a 5.4 percent raise, retroactive to Jan. 1, coupled with the postal corporation concept that the committee had sidetracked last year by a tie vote.

The committee action was supported by the Letter Carriers but opposed by the other postal unions.

From the White House came constant reiteration that there must be no pay raise this year without a postal corporation tie-in. Not until postal workers in New York, joined by tens of thousands elsewhere, risked their jobs and civil service careers in an illegal strike did the word come from the Administration that "we stand ready to begin negotiations . . . on all issues, including pay."

On the union side, the impact of the spreading walkout produced a new unity on strategy, reflecting the urgency of the postal pay needs—the "complete agreement" announced by all AFL-CIO unions after a meeting with Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

It specified that in negotiations with the Administration and in lobbying efforts with Congress, only "an immediate pay raise measure" will be considered. Postal reform proposals "are separate and distinct measures and should be so treated."




**LETTER CARRIERS** of Local 28 picket the main post office in St. Paul, Minn., as the first national postal strike spread from New York City to many major cities across the country. The striking mailmen later returned to their jobs as negotiations to resolve the dispute opened in Washington.

# Bargaining Under Way In Mail Wage Dispute

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Elsewhere, in the cities where the wildcat strike had spread, mail service was virtually back to normal.

At the peak of the walkout, nearly 200,000 postal workers in 12 states were off the job and only the urgent appeal of their unions prevented a total nationwide shutdown. Government officials agreed to the unions' call for direct negotiations, but only on condition that postal service continued while the talks were being held.

Pres. Nixon, in a nationwide television and radio address, acknowledged that postal workers "are underpaid and they have other legitimate grievances."

But he said "essential services must be maintained" and announced that military units were being ordered into the New York City post offices where the backlog of mail was "most acute."

A statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany after Nixon's speech deplored the use of military personnel to perform the work of civilian employes. **(Text, this page.)**

"This action will not restore mail service nor contribute to an early resolution of the problems," Meany said. "It raises a specter of the misuse of military power that is foreign to this nation's traditions and principles."

**Meany stressed that "postal workers have genuine, deep-seated problems and grievances" and "have been made the victims of partisan political maneuvering, false economy and budgetary sleight-of-hand."**

He said that "as a first order of business, the pay increase to which these workers are clearly entitled should be enacted." The assurance of prompt action on pay and other inequities, Meany said, "should of course be extended . . . to all federal employes."

He joined with the officers of all of the postal unions in urging the workers to resume their duties.

In another statement, Meany announced that the presidents of all the unions had met with the AFL-CIO executive officers and reached full agreement that only "an immediate pay raise" will be considered in the negotiations. Proposals for a postal corporation or postal reform are "separate and distinct" issues which should not enter into the current talks.

Postal workers in New York made no effort to interfere with the army and national guardsmen assigned to key post offices and the servicemen moved only a trickle of mail as they struggled good naturedly with the complexities of postal sorting schemes requiring the memorization of hundreds of slots for journeymen-level speed.

Most of the strikers in other cities voted to return to work and New York letter carriers, whose vote to walk out sparked the strike, returned with both the assurance of immediate national negotiations and the mandate of a federal court order.

**During a break in negotiations, the Postmaster General met with Nixon and told newsmen that "the President feels the postal employes have returned to their jobs so they have done their part. It is time for us forthwith to do our part by reaching an agreement."**

He said Nixon promised to do everything possible to secure congressional approval of an agreement reached through negotiations.

# Use of Troops Termed Misuse of Military Power

*AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the following statement on the postal situation, Mar. 23:*

**The AFL-CIO deplores the use of military personnel to perform the work of civilian employes of the post office in New York or any other city. This action will not restore mail services nor contribute to an early resolution of the problems and circumstances which caused the stoppage of those services. It raises a specter of the misuse of military power that is foreign to this nation's traditions and principles.**

**The postal workers have genuine, deep-seated problems and grievances that merit the sympathetic concern of all Americans. They have petitioned their government for the redress of those grievances, so far in vain. They are loyal, patriotic citizens who have devoted their lives to the service of the public. Their reward, so far, has been neglect by their government and public indifference. They have been made the victims of partisan political maneuvering, false economy and budgetary sleight-of-hand.**

**The best and surest way to bring about the restoration of full, efficient postal service, which we all desire, is not punitive sanctions, but prompt action to meet the basic needs of those workers and to resolve their genuine grievances on the basis of simple, obvious justice. Partisan politics and empty posturing for the sake of public image should be set aside and, as a first order of business, the pay increase to which these workers are clearly entitled should be enacted now.**

**The assurance of prompt action on pay increases and of the full and fair consideration of all inequities and grievances should of course be extended, not only to postal workers, but to all federal employes.**

**The AFL-CIO joins the officers of all the postal unions whose members are involved or affected by the stoppage in calling upon all postal workers to return to their stations and resume their duties. The point of the walkout has now been clearly made and brought to the attention of the public. With the support of the public, we are confident that these workers will achieve economic justice. That support should not be jeopardized.**

# Julius Hochman Of ILGWU Dies

New York—Julius Hochman, a veteran of the great cloakmakers' strike of 1910 and a long-time vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, died here of an apparent heart attack. He was 78.

Hochman held positions with the ILGWU from 1916 until his retirement in 1962. He also served as general manager of the union's New York Dress Joint Board. He was born in Bessarabia and came to the United States when he was 15, after working as a tailor in Europe for three years.

Hochman joined the ILGWU's Local 25 during the 1910 cloakmakers' strike and became its business agent in 1916. He was named a vice president of the union in 1925.

Active in politics, he was a leader in the old American Labor party and the Liberal party. His broad cultural interests also brought him prominence as an author and lecturer.

# Postal Strike Lesson

**NEW YORK TIMES** columnist and associate editor James Reston has posed one of the basic issues of our time as it flows from the postal dispute. In a recent column he wrote that the issue goes far beyond the mailman.

"It is central to all questions of freedom and authority and respect for institutions, now under challenge in the church, the universities, the government and even in the family.

**"The fundamental question is whether institutions claiming the right of authority have the wisdom to recognize and remove legitimate grievances in time. If they do not, they are clearly in danger of losing respect and having to use force in order to avoid anarchy."**

Applied to the postal dispute Reston continues:

"The President and the Congress did not recognize the legitimate grievances of the mailmen in time. They trifled with them, and played politics with them. They are now insisting on respect for their authority, as they must in the crisis, but they did not use their authority to be fair to the mailmen before their authority was challenged."

This clear and cogent statement applies across the board to all government institutions—state and county and local—which have failed to recognize and act on the legitimate grievances of their workers, their right to organize and bargain collectively.

It applies equally to those in government at all levels that do not heed the legitimate grievances of minority groups—especially Negroes—relating to equal rights in schooling, housing, jobs and the simple right to vote.

It applies as well to those in colleges and universities who have placed the welfare of the faculty and the administration ahead of that of the students, who have failed to handle legitimate grievances dealing with students and courses and decision-making and all the rest—grievances by students as students, not as politically oriented organizations seeking to disrupt and destroy a campus.

**ORGANIZED LABOR'S** historic mission has been to present and correct the grievances of the American worker—to business and industry on wages and working conditions and grievance handling itself, to the government at all levels on safety and compensation for injury and unemployment and illness and old age and minimum wages and fair elections—the entire scope and host of issues that make up labor's program.

**There have been some outstanding successes and some failures and a lot of unfinished business, but labor is still, in Reston's terms, petitioning the government for redress of grievances.**

The erosion of authority among the basic institutions of American life that Reston writes of is a real one and stems in fact from a failure to respond to real and actual needs. Reston says that the mailmen have made the point clear, although he terms their methods wrong. But he concludes:

"They are insisting that governments must be responsive to the legitimate grievances of the people if they are to be respected and obeyed."


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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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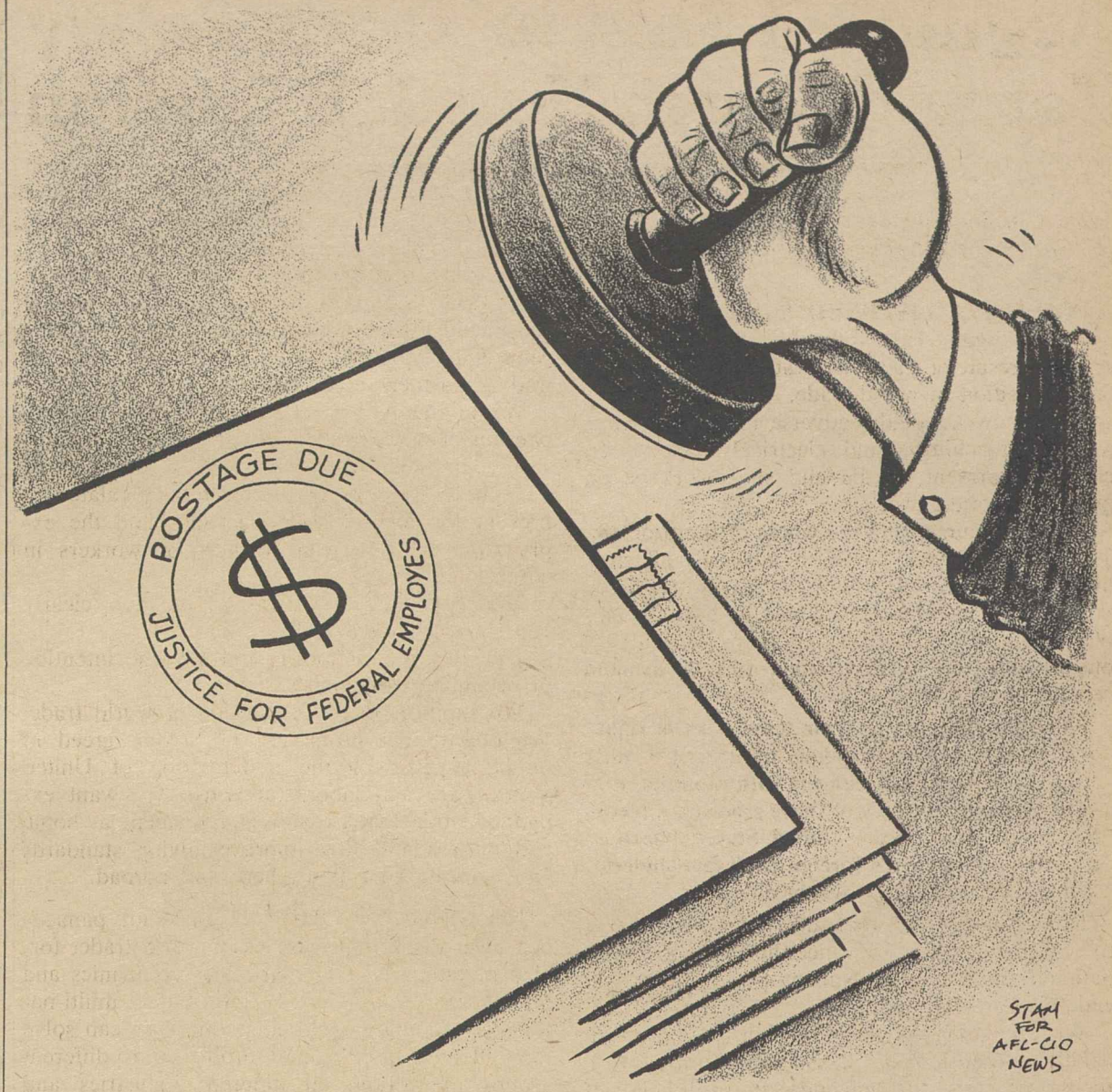
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***A Word Edgewise:***

# International Reality Dismissed By Hit-Miss Recognition Policy

By John P. Roche

**ANYONE** with a logical mind has a terrible time making sense out of American attitudes towards foreign policy. The reason for this is simple: all factions employ logic the way a drunk uses a lamp post—for support, not for light. The first question, in other words, is "What do we want?" The second, "What theory can we use to get what we want?" It usually takes, at most, 10 minutes to provide ideological justification for desired objectives.

Take "recognition" as a case in point. A while ago the U.S. Senate passed a quite sensible "sense of the Senate" resolution sponsored by Alan Cranston of California. It declared that the act of recognition of a foreign government was in no way to be construed as approval or disapproval of the character of its regime. It was merely acceptance of the fact that the government ran the place.

**This was cheered by liberals who have been urging U.S. recognition of Peking. It was denounced by various conservatives, particularly the pro-Taiwan lobby, on the ground that Mao Tse-tung is a Communist dictator whose hostility is well known and whose power will be strengthened by our recognition.**

Now in my judgment this is a phony issue, and has been for 20 years. While accepting the view that we should recognize any existing government —fascist, Communist, racist, or vegetarian—I do not believe the act of recognition would have an impact one way or the other.

We have been meeting with Peking in Warsaw since 1955 and the lack of formal recognition has hardly influenced the negotiations. The hangup is not over protocol—they want us to give them Taiwan. If we were willing, they would not insist on recognition as a precondition for acceptance. As long as we (correctly) refuse to give them Taiwan, they won't recognize us.

**This sort of cold-blooded assessment is, of course, scorned by liberals and conservatives alike. For one thing, it takes the spice out of life, mutes the fun and games, and—perhaps most seriously—undermines organizational fund-raising.**

God alone knows how many thousands of dollars have been raised to prevent, or support, recognition of Red China. To suggest that this was analogous to rolling a drunk hits a professional lobbyist on his most sensitive corn—his pay check.

So the entertainment continues, but now the conservatives are on the offensive. Using the weapon captured from Sen. Cranston and his liberal allies, they were demanding recognition of Rhodesia, the breakaway white regime in what used to be British Southern Rhodesia, before Sec. of State Rogers announced that we would close down our consulate there. The very thought of recognizing the white-supremacist minority government of Ian Smith had brought liberal and Negro pressure groups out screaming.

**THE BLACK AFRICAN** states went further, suggesting to Sec. Rogers on his recent tour that the United States should help overthrow Smith, the Republic of South Africa, and the Portuguese in Mozambique and Angola to boot. Presumably we have a mandate from them to eliminate white racist government, though one may wonder how they would react if we also opposed black discrimination against Asians, which is rife in East Africa.

**It should be obvious that I have no affection for Smith or his "cowboys" (he has a striking resemblance to George Wallace), but the only question that Sen. Cranston permits us to ask is "Does Smith run Rhodesia?" The answer is "Yes." (Our concern is not with the legality of his break with London, which is a problem for Her Majesty's Government to wrestle with.)**

Smith is no more, or less, legitimately in power than Mao, the Greek Colonels, Castro or Kosygin. We recognize the Colonels and Kosygin, we should recognize Mao and Castro—and Smith. Recognition is not a blood test; it is just a statement of reality.




***Kirkland Scores Corporate Greed:***

# Regulated Shift in Trade Policy Termed Key to Halt Job Erosion

*The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to a conference in Washington of the Industrial Union Dept. on "The Developing Crisis in International Trade."*

**YOU HAVE LISTENED** to reports and you have discussed the difficulties faced by workers as a result of the deterioration of the United States position in world trade.

You know about the adverse impact on steelworkers, machinists and electrical workers, on clothing, garment, textile and shoe workers, on glass and pottery workers.

That, of course, isn't the whole of the problem. There are many other workers adversely affected, like maritime and shipyard workers, among others.

The direct victims are affected by either a fall-off in exports or a flood of imports or both. Every one of them has a right and a duty to demand redress of their grievances.

**They have come to their unions, as is right and proper, and their unions have a right and a duty—singly and in concert with other unions—to demand a redress of these grievances from the government of the United States, because it is the government's foreign trade and investment policies that are responsible.**

Let me assure you that the AFL-CIO is going to help process their grievances and fight for international trade and investment policies that will end this hardship.

We are going to seek, in short, a policy of healthy expansion of international trade on a reciprocal basis, that enhances the well-being of the American people, in place of one that enhances corporate greed.

This is a problem of the entire trade union movement—not just the problem of some workers. It's a problem of the entire United States and that's the way we intend to handle it.

Since 1934, the trade union movement—the AFL and the CIO before merger and the AFL-CIO since—has provided consistent support of United States reciprocal trade policies and the expansion of world trade, based on our goal of increasing employment and improving living standards both at home and abroad.

In the beginning, as world trade expanded greatly, the majority of Americans and, for that matter, the majority of the people of the world benefitted.

But during the 1950s, changes in world economic conditions began to appear. By the 1960s, such changes accelerated. The benefits to Americans of expanded world trade decreased and the problems grew.

**The world economic scene of 1970 is altogether different from 1934 or even from 1960. Changes in world economic conditions require changes in United States trade policies. The hard facts of life require that the government's foreign trade policies be modernized with speed, in the light of what has been happening.**

This isn't a new idea for us. Since 1965, the AFL-CIO has been seeking a shift in government policy in this area. To date, our demands have not been met and the situation has grown more urgent.

We know that the solution cannot be found in going back to high tariff walls, any more than it was found by the United States unilaterally pursuing a policy of unlimited free trade, while its trading partners erect barriers.

We in the AFL-CIO have supported the expansion of world trade. We continue to support such expansion. But expansion of world trade must be made orderly. It must be regulated to prevent the loss of American jobs and the exploitation of American workers or workers in other countries.

Let me state the AFL-CIO position clearly and without equivocation:

We are not isolationists and have no intention of becoming isolationists.

We support orderly expansion of world trade. We oppose the promotion of private greed at public expense or the undercutting of United States wage and labor standards. We want expanded trade that expands employment at home and abroad and that improves living standards and working conditions, here and abroad.

**NO SINGLE ACTION** or one-shot panacea can meet the complex issues of world trade, foreign investments of United States companies and the operations of United States-based multi-national corporations. No single measure can solve the different trade-related problems of different groups of workers in different industries and occupations.

A battery of realistic policies and measures must be adopted to meet the needs of the American people in world economic relations in the 1970s. We will work in the Congress and in the Executive branch for the necessary changes in government posture and policy.

I will not repeat, here, the list of AFL-CIO recommendations to achieve this goal. They are contained in the resolution on international trade, adopted by the AFL-CIO convention last October.

It seems to me that this conference has served an excellent purpose by focusing attention on this major problem.

**But we can't solve the problem by just talking to each other. We can't solve parts of the problem for some workers and overlook other workers just as adversely affected. We can't solve the problem by erecting barriers around the United States. We can't solve it by turning our backs on world trade.**

We have to solve it with a practical, commonsense foreign trade and investment policy that promotes trade and employment, and achieves decent wages and working conditions—in the United States and in every nation with which we trade.

And, working together, we can make the Congress of the United States and the Executive branch understand the magnitude of this problem.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**A HIGHLY RESPECTED** conservation group says that Pres. Nixon is not seeking enough money to do a real job on cleaning up the environment.

"The new budget requests for the environmental program," says the Conservation Foundation, "do not add up to the major reallocation of federal funds which many believe to be essential if we are to control pollution and enhance the environment."

The Conservation Foundation, a non-profit research and education foundation here, outlined its conclusion in its monthly letter.

**The publication credits the President for proposing legislation to strengthen the nation's air and water pollution control laws by expanding federal clean-up authority. It also notes that he has taken steps to improve park and recreation programs, and that he has asked Congress to increase funds for several programs in fiscal year 1971.**

He seeks $168 million in Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations for outdoor recreation lands and facilities. For fiscal 1970, he requested $124 million, which was appropriated. He also seeks more funds for national parks administration.

For family planning programs, he seeks $101.9 million, up from $69.3 million in 1970.

And he also seeks more funds for aid to development of new communities, for water and sewer system grants, for water resources planning and research, and for fish and wildlife programs.

**However, says the publication, the President's description of his environmental program as the "most comprehensive and costly" in history is open to question. For example:**

- The President seeks less for air pollution control than Congress approved in the 1970 HEW appropriation bill he vetoed.
- His budget requests are exactly the same as last year's appropriations for several other environmental programs.
- Thus far, he has said nothing about liability for pollution from oil spills, strip mining, acid mine drainage, the environmental impact of electric power generating plants.
- He has said nothing about noise pollution.

In a detailed analysis of Nixon's proposed "$10 billion nationwide clean waters program," the letter points out he proposes to "alter the current system of grants" to help local governments build sewage treatment plants.

**INSTEAD OF SEEKING** appropriations under the existing authorization of $1.25 billion for these grants in fiscal year 1971, he wants to replace this with $1 billion in "contract authority" and only $40 million in appropriations for Fiscal 1971 (compared to $800 million appropriated for 1970).

Nixon's proposal would also reduce the federal contribution to a maximum of 50 percent of the cost of a local government's sewage treatment plant, compared to the 55 percent maximum under the existing system, the newsletter says. It comments:

**"It is clear that 'the environment' is an issue of great public concern and it is clear that politicians realize this. There is a danger, of course, that as the two parties compete to outdo each other as defenders and restorers of the environment, partisan politics might obstruct substantive progress toward cleaning up the nation's degraded air, water and land."**

In the final analysis "the fact that the public does care, is concerned, and will be watching, is perhaps the best hope that the 1970s will be 'the years when America pays its debt to the past by reclaiming the purity of its air, its waters, and our living environment.' "

***Goldfinger Cites Slump:***

# Speedy Administration Action Sought to Shore Up Economy

**THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION** must move quickly to stem the rising unemployment and shore up the slumping economy, declared labor economist Nat Goldfinger.

"Unemployment has been shooting up sharply over the past couple of months," said the AFL-CIO director of research. He pointed out that 600,000 workers have been added to the unemployment rolls since December. Goldfinger also noted that "weakness in various parts of the economy," particularly the decline of residential construction and industrial production, "point to a continuing trend of unemployment, unless the Administration moves in fast to turn things around."

**Goldfinger said "there is no sign yet that the Administration is taking strong action" to reverse the trend. He said the release of $1.2 billion in federal funds to aid state and local construction projects is only "one small step in the right direction," but not "enough to get us back on the road to rising employment and increasing job opportunities."**

Goldfinger appeared on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

**GOLDFINGER SAID** the Federal Reserve System should "directly control bank loans to business for plant and equipment investment," to "get at the only part of the economy which is rising sharply and absorbing funds out of the money markets," where interest rates have climbed to the highest point "since the Civil War period."

He said the federal government should also give "immediate assistance" to residential construction, through "direct loans for creation of low- and moderate-income housing." He said that the proposal of Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) to make $3 billion available through the Home Loan Bank for loans to home buyers earning less than $10,000 a year would also "stimulate residential construction in the moderate-income area," and should be adopted.




**THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION** must move in fast to stem rising unemployment and shore up the slumping economy, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Lee Cohn, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast on Mutual radio.

# SAG Moves to Spur Domestic Film Making

Hollywood, Calif.—Members of the Screen Actors Guild voted by a 98 percent majority in a national referendum to approve contract changes aimed at bringing "runaway" film production back to the United States.

SAG Pres. Charlton Heston announced that the revised agreement, which he called the "comeback" film contract, was ratified by a record-breaking vote of 14,903 to 354.

"This proves we are on the right track," Heston said, "in taking affirmative action to make it more feasible economically to produce films in this country which can compete in the marketplace with films made in other countries."

The changes go into effect at once, he said.

The notice to SAG members of the proposed changes said in part:

"An essential part of that program is to seek legislation to encourage domestic production." Another aspect of the board's program is self-help under which all crafts and guilds would "carefully examine practices and contracts and make meaningful adjustments to help revive production."

**It also said the SAG board met with film producers and offered to make five contract changes for the remainder of existing contracts.**

The studio reporting zone will be changed to permit actors to report anywhere within a 30-mile radius of Beverly and La Cienega Blvds., instead of six miles, the present limit. Other changes will reduce costs of films made principally for first showing on television, the union.

The changes may not seem important to the layman "but to the producer they mean a great deal," Heston said.



**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE** award of the Greater New York Consumer Assembly is presented to Esther Peterson, legislative representative of the Clothing Workers, for her efforts in the interest of consumers during the Johnson Administration. Seymour W. Klanfer, president of the group, makes the presentation during the fourth annual assembly in New York.

# *New York Plan Set On Minority Training*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Council of Greater New York.

Brennan said the plan will combine periods of instruction counseling and remedial education at a central training facility.

"The result will be a comprehensive work-learn program with a continuity of training . . . and a reasonable assurance of entry into the industry as a qualified craftsman," he declared.

**The program is the answer of the city's construction trades and building contractors to the Philadelphia plan that imposes racial quotas on federal projects of more than $500,000 unless independent programs are devised. Such programs have already been developed in Chicago and Pittsburgh.**

The on-the-job training aspects of the New York plan would be carried out initially on federal, city and state assisted projects where such training is stipulated.

A pilot program on which the New York plan is based has been operated by the Board of Urban Affairs since last June at a Model Cities project in Brooklyn.

The Workers Defense League has agreed to assist community screening committees in the selection of the trainees. The plan stipulates that they would have to be New York City residents, although there are to be no age restrictions.

Brennan pointed out that the advantage of the program over the Philadelphia plan is that the New York plan will provide continuity of both training and work.

A minority group member might get on-the-job training for three or four months on a construction project under the Philadelphia plan, he said, but he would find himself unemployed again when his trade finished work on the project.

Most of the trainees coming under the New York plan would have little or no experience in the construction trades, the Board of Urban Affairs said. The length of the training period for each individual would be determined by the amount of experience he had before entering the program.

**Between on-the-job assignments, a central training facility would continue to develop the trainee's skills until he could be assigned to his next on-the-job position.**

Represented on the Board of Urban Affairs, besides the Building Trades Council, are the Building Trades Employers Association of New York and the General Contractors Association of New York.

The operations of the board are financed through a 1-cent-an-hour contribution negotiated in contracts between the unions and contractors last July.

Minority group members now represent 16.6 percent of the city's 73,454 construction trades workers in the 65 local unions, according to a survey conducted by the Building Trades Council. Of that number, 7,871, or 10.7 per cent, are black, and 3,676, or 5.1 per cent, are Spanish-speaking.

# Nixon Program Aimed At 'Official' Segregation

Pres. Nixon pledged his Administration to immediate efforts to end "official" school segregation in line with the Supreme Court's 16-year-old decision outlawing it.

But the President said his interpretation of the decision is that where school segregation is not the result of "official action," integration is "a matter for local determination."

In a 10,000-word statement, Nixon reasserted his opposition to busing of school children to achieve racial balance in school enrollments.

**He proposed allocating $500 million in fiscal 1971 and $1 billion in fiscal 1972 to be used in improving education in "racially-impacted" areas and resolving desegregation problems. The funds would have to come from other programs.**

"Words often ring empty without deeds," Nixon said. "In government, words can ring even emptier without dollars."

He repeatedly drew a distinction between "de jure" segregation—arising by law or acts of school officials—and "de facto" segregation—resulting from segregated housing patterns.

The Supreme Court, he said, spoke most clearly in Brown v. Board of Education, the historic 1954 decision, to find that de jure segregation is unconstitutional.

On the other hand, he argued that while de facto segregation "is undesirable," it has not generally been held to violate the constitution and has not been dealt with by the Supreme Court.

Granting that some lower court decisions have interpreted the 1954 ruling as requiring busing in some instances, Nixon contended that these were "not prevailing judicial views."

"Unless affirmed by the Supreme Court," he added, "I will not consider them as precedents to guide Administration policy elsewhere."

**The President took issue with those who have charged him with "backing away" from the principle of school desegregation and have "therefore feared that the painstaking work of a decade and a half might be undermined."**

"We are not backing away," Nixon asserted. "The constitutional mandate will be enforced."

Although Nixon said official school segregation "must be eliminated at once," the statement set no deadlines for action and it did not spell out how the government would enforce desegregation policies.

It did cite a long list of "basic principles" to guide the Justice Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in seeking solutions to desegregation problems "that are both realistic and appropriate."

***Move to Kill Nomination:***

# Senate Vote Slated On Judge Carswell

*(Continued from Page 1)*

has repeatedly been affirmed, not repudiated, by his actions. The nation's most eminent attorneys and law teachers attest that he is not qualified for any high court, including the one on which he now sits."

**As for the argument that "Judge Carswell's very mediocrity is a qualification because he will represent the average man," Meany termed it "an insult" to the nation's workers.**

"We see this nomination, when coupled with other Administration policies and actions, putting into question the commitment to racial equality," Meany stressed.

In an embarrassing rebuff to the White House, 39 black elected Republican officials called a press conference shortly after a meeting with Pres. Nixon to announce their unanimous opposition to confirmation of Carswell.

The group, including mayors, judges, state legislators and city councilmen had taken part in a two-day meeting in Washington sponsored by the Republican National Committee.

**In a significant switch, Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) said he will oppose the Carswell nomination even though he voted to confirm Pres. Nixon's first choice for the Supreme Court, Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.**

He attacked Carswell's record on civil rights, ethics and judicial performance and termed the Florida judge "undistinguished."

An even more dramatic turnabout came with an announcement from Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) that he will vote to send the Carswell nomination back to committee even though he is not certain how he would vote on direct confirmation or rejection.

Fulbright voted for confirmation of Haynsworth and normally has voted with the conservative southern bloc on issues related to civil rights.

Carswell has been sharply criticized, by some of his supporters as well as opponents, for evasiveness about his role in the transfer of a segregated Tallahassee golf club from city to private ownership so as to keep Negroes out.

At the time, Carswell was a high-ranking federal official—U.S. attorney for that section of Florida.

Witnesses have testified that the motive for transferring the club to private ownership—to avoid court-ordered desegregation of a public facility—had been widely discussed in local newspapers and throughout the city.

**Nevertheless, Carswell told the Senate Judiciary Committee, when he served as one of the incorporators of the private club and helped arrange the transfer, he wasn't aware of any racial issue and the question of whether the club would be open to Negroes "was never discussed."**

At the hearing, Carswell first denied that he had been an incorporator of the club and then backtracked and admitted he had when copies of the incorporation papers with his signature were shown to him.

A Washington Post news story on Mar. 26 dropped a new bombshell on the episode.

It related that the night before he testified, Carswell had admitted his role in the transfer of the golf club to two members of the American Bar Association committee investigating his appointment.

The very next morning, when asked under oath whether he had served as an incorporator of the club, Carswell replied flatly, "No, sir." Not until the evidence was produced did he retract his denial.

# Kirkland Hits Carswell On Race Bias, Ability

New York—Established "bias against Negroes and basic incompetence" are the grounds for labor's unaltering opposition to the confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

He spelled out the opposition in an address to the annual spring education conference held by Teachers' Local 2 to discuss current education problems and national issues.

Kirkland told 2,300 teachers and representatives of other unions that labor cannot dismiss Carswell's "white supremacy" speech "as a youthful indiscretion committed two decades ago and now recanted."

The judge, at 28, was not a child when he expressed his "repugnant views" and he never repudiated them until the speech was exposed by a reporter and threatened his confirmation, Kirkland pointed out.

**Labor would be impressed if Carswell's actions had proved "his latter-day conversion," he said. "But his decisions adhere more to his 1948 white-supremacy prejudices than to his suddenly announced 1970 views."**

On the question of Carswell's ability, Kirkland noted that leaders of the bar, esteemed constitutional lawyers and heads of law schools, "many of them political conservatives, have publicly attacked the judge's record on the bench.

"He hasn't written any books, or any articles in the learned journals. He hasn't made any landmark decisions, and his words are seldom quoted in legal briefs."

There is only one way in which Carswell's record is "spectacular," Kirkland continued. "It would be hard to find any judge on the federal bench whose mediocrity, to put it kindly, is so thoroughly documented."

Kirkland said that as a national average federal judges are sustained on four out of every five of their decisions appealed, whereas Carswell's "batting average" is three reversals in every five of his decisions appealed.

**"Now I say that in any factory in the country, any production worker with that kind of rejection rate would never be able to hold his job," he concluded.**

The two-day conference covered such subjects as teacher training, educational progress, new elements in education, the student-activism movement and the emerging role of the community in education.

The local's annual John Dewey Award, honoring one of the founders of the teachers' labor movement, was presented to Dir. Cesar Chavez of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee by Albert Shanker, Local 2 president.

Chavez was cited for inspiring all of labor with his organizing among migrant farm workers and "successful teaching in one of life's most difficult schools."

Kirkland Hits 'Corporate Greed':

# Shifts in U.S. Trade Policy Urged at IUD Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, other areas in the Far East and some countries in Europe.

One union representative estimated that 5,000 jobs are being lost a month in electronics. Another said the U.S. shoe industry "is in danger of being closed down completely." A third told of "shop after shop" shutting down in the rubber industry.

**"We can't wait. . . . We need jobs now. . . . Pensions are being lost. . . . It's a crisis in full-bloom"—were some of the comments from the floor.**

There were no resolutions adopted, since the purpose of the conference, as Abel explained it, was to "seek the pieces to a puzzle." However, there were several clear points of concensus emerging from the sessions:

- Old theories about trade are obsolete. So are the labels "free trade" and "protectionism." There must be expanded trade by the United States, but the goal can and must be accomplished without exporting jobs.
- A wide variety of new policies, mechanisms and changes in law are needed to accomplish the goal.
- The time has come for the government to regulate U.S.-based multi-national companies spreading around the globe and curb skyrocketing investments in foreign subsidiaries.

In opening the conference, Abel said, "We are here because our members have been hurt, and are being hurt, by imports and they want something done about it."

He stressed that the multi-national firms are either manufacturing products or producing components in widely separated areas of the world—at wages as low as 15 cents an hour—then shipping products back into the United States.

**Noting that the process has brought no reduced prices for American consumers, Abel said, "It might be one of the understatements of the year but labor does not believe that all decisions of industry are necessarily in the best interests of our nation."**

The industries in which workers are being displaced were identified as ranging "far and wide"—through electronics, steel, shoes, glass, pottery, leather goods, textiles, meat processing, pianos, motion pictures, shipbuilding and shipping.

Kirkland emphasized that labor always has supported trade expansion. "We are not isolationist and have no intention of becoming isolationist," he asserted.

But, he added, "expansion of world trade must be made orderly. It must be regulated to prevent the loss of American jobs and the exploitation of American workers or workers in other countries."

This problem, he said, cannot be solved by erecting barriers around the United States nor can it be solved by the nation turning its back on world trade.

"We have to solve it," he concluded, "with a practical, commonsense foreign trade and investment policy that promotes trade and employment . . . in the United States and in every nation with which we trade.

"And, working together, we can make the Congress of the United States and the Executive branch understand the magnitude of the problem."

**Goldfinger said that in the last 25 years multi-national firms have set up at least 8,000 new foreign subsidiaries with total assets of more than $100 billion.**

"The whole world is their oyster," he pointed out. They juggle wages, prices, profits, dividends, exports and imports beyond the control of any nation, he asserted, adding: "These runaways have been a major factor in U.S. trade deterioration."

Noting that as much as 50 percent of "what is called America's foreign trade" involves the multi-national corporations, Goldfinger added, "These are not trade relations among nations. They are company transactions."

He appealed to the U.S. government to take immediate steps to regulate and control giant companies "that are exporting American technology and jobs, and perhaps even trending towards a multi-national corporation dominated society."

Senators Muskie and Hartke accented the need for other nations to remove trade barriers, for enlarging U.S. trade and for protection of workers who suffer harshly from imports.

Muskie summed it up as "an urgent need for a balanced trade policy." Hartke said increased trade must be accompanied by "fair and equal trade."

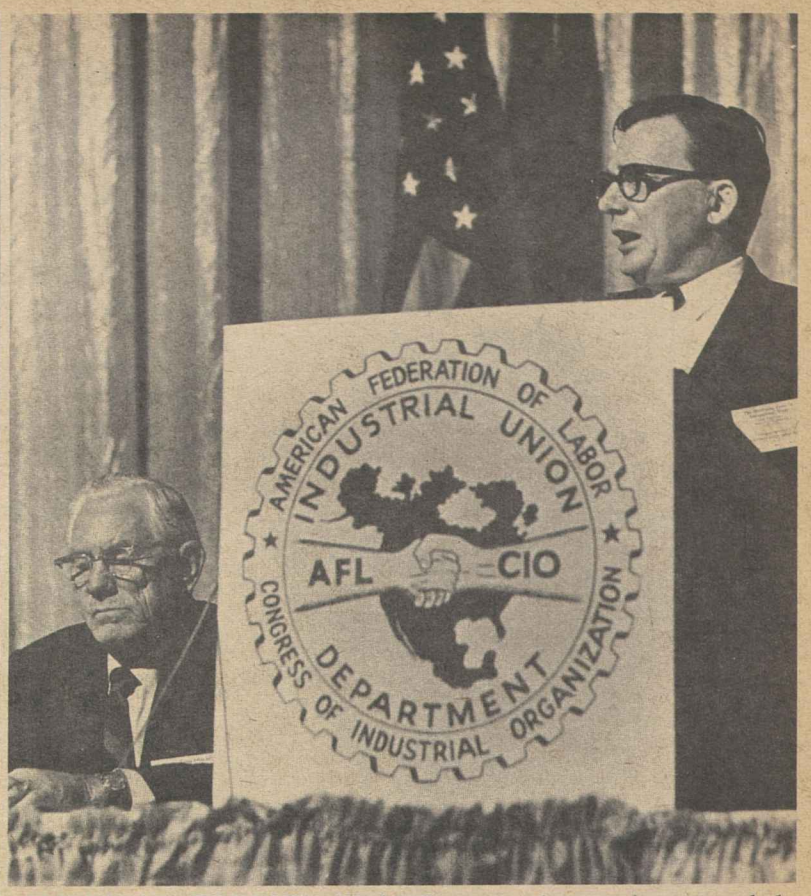
**Theodore R. Gates, Pres. Nixon's special representative for trade, and U.S. Tariff Commissioner Bruce E. Clubb urged amendments to the 1962 Trade Act to make it easier for workers affected by imports to get benefits.**

Of 16 speakers on various panels, only two appeared to be out-of-step with the thinking of the conference. Both were challenged sharply by fellow panelists and speakers from the floor.

Prof. Richard N. Gardner of Columbia University Law School contended there is adequate protection for workers hurt by imports and Assistant Sec. of State Philip H. Trezise maintained "there is no crisis in trade," only a "few growing pains."

Lazare Teper, Ladies' Garment Workers' research director, said it was evident that Gardner had never participated in any union's effort to get relief for workers.

Elizabeth Jager, an AFL-CIO economist, charged Trezise with practicing "19th Century diplomacy." His attitude, she said, "justifies the State Dept. having cultural exchanges with the American people to find out what is happening in the United States."




**AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE** can and must be expanded without exporting jobs, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Pres. I. W. Abel of the Industrial Union Dept. emphasized at the IUD-sponsored conference in Washington on the "developing crisis" in trade. The sessions drew more than 500 representatives of 45 unions, trade specialists and educators.

# 1-Day Stoppage Protests Rise of Apparel Imports

New York—Tens of thousands of Clothing Workers across the country demonstrated peacefully in the streets of large and small cities in a work stoppage protesting the rise of low-wage imports imperiling their jobs.

The demonstrations ranged from turnouts of 30,000 in New York City and 25,000 on the streets of Philadelphia to 1,500 in Staunton, Va., 1,000 in New Albany, Ind., and hundreds in small towns.

Thousands of workers paraded in Los Angeles and San Diego and rallies took place throughout the South, too.

The Clothing Workers said the massive turnouts surpassed the union's expectations.

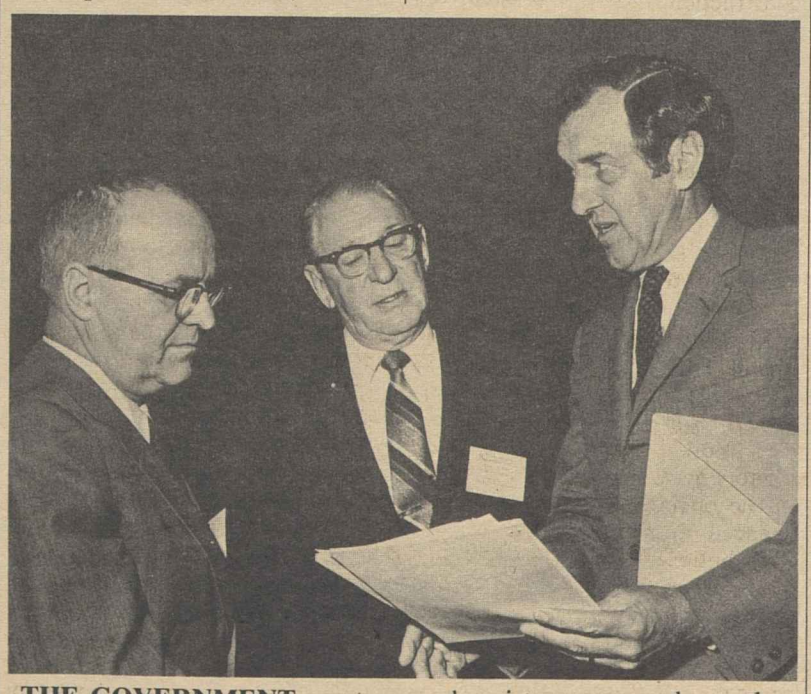
**"If the present flood of imports continues," ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said, "we are informing our employers that we may have to consider the stopping of cutting and sewing Japanese cloth in order to protect the jobs and conditions of our members and prevent the destruction of the industry. We also will petition Congress to take appropriate action to protect the industry."**

The nationwide demonstration, Potofsky said, will continue the union's demand that Japan sign a comprehensive international agreement regulating the imports.

The ACWA has no desire to cut off trade, Potofsky said. "We do, however, want to regulate the flood, thereby protecting the jobs and security of American workers."

Demonstrators carried signs asking for both Congressional action and for the public not to buy low-wage imports.

In Philadelphia demonstrators heard Mayor James J. Tate; in Baltimore 6,000 listened to Gov. Marvin Mandel and Mayor Thomas J. D'Alessandro; in Chicago 6,000 heard Mayor Richard C. Daley and Adlai Stevenson III; Gov. Frank Licht spoke in Pawtucket, R. I.



**THE GOVERNMENT** must expand assistance to workers who suffer harshly from imports, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), right, told the Washington conference on trade sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. With him from left, are Presidents John E. Mara, Boot & Shoe Workers, and George Fecteau, Shoe Workers.

# All-Out Drive Pledged For National Health Plan

New York—Past efforts by labor to secure health legislation—successful as many of them have been—appear in retrospect as "preliminary skirmishes for the real battle now underway."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland emphasized that point here to illustrate the federation's determination to win enactment of a national health insurance program now before Congress.

Kirkland spoke at a testimonial dinner for the benefit of Deborah Hospital honoring E. Howard Molisani, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Deborah is a 40-year-old nonsectarian hospital in Browns Mills, N.J., which specializes in treating lung and heart diseases. Labor organizations have made many contributions to help support it.

**For years, Kirkland pointed out, labor has been calling for "a rational, national system of health service" to provide care for everyone—rich or poor, black or white, young or old, employed or not.**

Now, he continued, Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), a member of the House Ways & Means Committee, has introduced a bill "that would create just the kind of national health insurance program we have been talking about."

The legislation would cover curative and preventive medicine, inpatient, outpatient and rehabilitative care—"the best medical care in the world for all of our people," Kirkland declared.

At the same time, he stressed, the program would preserve the free choice of doctors and patients, traditional freedom of practice and the traditional authority of medical associations.

The entire program would be financed through the social security system for about 7 percent of the nation's payroll, which is less than the nation's present financial spending on health, Kirkland noted.

**Terming rational organization of medical services "the key" to the program labor advocates, Kirkland said the Griffiths bill would end the "chaos" that now characterizes such services.**

"It would encourage group practice," he explained, "bringing the specialists together under one roof, along with all their supporting technicians and the expensive machines and equipment that are now endlessly duplicated and mostly idle.

"The product would be a total prepaid package of medical services, regardless of which medical skills were called into play in any particular case. Billing, bookkeeping and other business functions would be centralized and that is no small matter."

The legislation "does not propose to change the nature of medical service, only the method of distributing, delivering and financing it," Kirkland noted. "We propose to make the best available to all."

Members of AFL-CIO unions are, for the most part, among the lucky 75 percent who have some sort of health insurance, but it's not good enough, he observed.

"And, of course," he added, "the fate of the unlucky 25 percent of the American people, with no insurance, is intolerable."

**Many of them, he stressed, are the nation's poorest citizens, living in ghettos, where men and women can expect "seven fewer years of life" and the infant mortality rate "is about even with that in Ecuador."**

"So," Kirkland concluded, "the AFL-CIO is going to fight for the Griffiths bill with all the resources at its command and with all the allies and all the support it can find.

"We believe this is the next real opportunity for another great advance in the struggle for human progress. We must take full advantage of that opportunity. And we must and will keep at it until we win."

## Air Line Pilots Name Lou Davis as Editor

Lou Davis has been named executive editor of the Air Line Pilots magazine and other publications of the Air Line Pilots, the union's director of publications, Frank Martineau, announced.

Davis will also manage the editorial activities of the various ALPA newsletters, bulletins and news bureau operations.

Before joining the union staff, Davis was special report editor of Air Transport World and Washington editor of Airport World magazine.

*Senate Floor Fight Due:*

# Committee Curtails Jobless Benefits Bill

Senate liberals, outvoted in the Finance Committee, will seek to strengthen a House-passed unemployment compensation bill when it reaches the Senate floor.

The Finance Committee voted down all but one of a series of labor-backed proposals to improve the House bill. It then took a big step backward and knocked out a House-approved extension of coverage to some 750,000 workers in small establishments with fewer than four employes.

The one step forward was extension of unemployment insurance rights to about 250,000 farm workers—those employed by the largest 2 percent of the nation's farm employers. But even this was substantially less than the 400,000 farm workers the Administration had proposed be covered.

**While the bill was before the committee, the AFL-CIO urged that it be strengthened by setting federal minimum standards of benefits. But an amendment proposed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) was rejected by a reported 8-6 vote.**

Other amendments dealing with duration of benefits and federal financing of extended benefits during periods of high unemployment were likewise rejected.

The bill is expected to reach the Senate floor sometime in April, after action on the Carswell nomination.

In another development a hot Senate debate was touched off by a House-Senate conference agreement on extension of the basic program of federal aid to education.

Southerners sought to return the bill to conference, protesting that the conferees had nullified a controversial Senate-passed amendment aimed at curbing government pressure for school desegregation.

The original amendment, sponsored by Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), would have prohibited the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare from applying different standards to segregation resulting from illegal dual school systems than it applies to segregation resulting from neighborhood housing patterns.

**Opponents charged that the effect would be to halt all desegregation directives since the Supreme Court desegregation rulings apply only to school systems which had been segregated by law.**

The conference committee, in somewhat involved language, restored the distinction between the two types of segregation.

Almost lost sight of in the debate was the fact that the basic legislation extended the Elementary & Secondary Education Act an additional three years, substantially increasing the amount of federal funds authorized to be appropriated and allowing new uses for funds earmarked for low-income neighborhoods. It expands adult education programs and allows school districts, if they wish, to use federal funds to offer bonuses to recruit teachers for schools with high concentration of disadvantaged children.

On the House side, a Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) approved an Occupational Health & Safety bill giving the Secretary of Labor broad powers to set and enforce industry health and safety standards.

**The AFL-CIO supported this concentration of authority in the Secretary of Labor as far preferable to the Administration proposal, which would have diffused responsibility in a five-member board.**

The subcommittee bill provides for an advisory committee to work with the Secretary of Labor, but puts the final responsibility on him.

The Senate voted final approval of a 34.6 percent increase in subsistence payments to veterans enrolled in schools, colleges and training programs.

This cleared the bill for the President's signature — or veto. Last year he had attacked an earlier version of the bill as "inflationary." The legislation, nevertheless, had near-unanimous bipartisan support in both the House and Senate. Its sponsor is Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.).

Plans for House action on the welfare reform bill before the Easter recess were put off when Rules Committee Chairman William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) refused to give an early hearing to Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), who will manage the bill in House debate. Rules Committee clearance is necessary before the bill can be brought up on the floor.



**TEST SAMPLES** gathered in a mass health examination of about 1,500 Steelworkers at Butler, Pa., are readied for analysis by laboratory manager Mrs. Linda Crocker. Discussing the program instituted by the union are, from left, USWA Health & Safety Dir. Paul E. Schremp, Field Service Dir. Edward Krishack, Mrs. Crocker, and Marco Vestich of the union's health and safety department. The tests were conducted at Pullman-Standard Manufacturing Co., where members of USWA Local 1415 are employed, to pinpoint possible health dangers attributed to toxic welding fumes.

# *Increased Living Costs Erase Gains in Wages*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The gross average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers rose $1.06 in February to $117.18, the government said. While that was $7.07 more than a year ago, the 6.3 percent price rise wiped out $7.38 of earnings over the 12-month period.

The January-to-February pickup in average weekly earnings was attributed to a gain of one-tenth of an hour in the workweek and a 2-cent rise in hourly earnings.

Spendable earnings, average weekly pay after the deduction of social security and federal income taxes, increased by 85 cents in February to $102.82 for the worker with three dependents. It was up 6.5 percent over the year.

Real spendable earnings—expressed in 1957-59 dollars to reflect price increases—averaged $77.60 in February for the worker with three dependents, up 10 cents from January but essentially unchanged over the year.

Real spendable earnings were down over the year in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate. But these drops were offset by an increase in contract construction earnings.

**On the price front, Labor Dept. figures showed that the cost of commodities in February had increased 5.4 percent over the year while services rose by 7.9 percent.**

The department saw a faint ray of hope in that the increase in the February CPI was less than the rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in each of the previous three months.

The February price rise was led by larger-than-seasonal increases in food and apparel prices and advances in charges for consumer services, particularly home mortgages.

Prices of beef, pork and fresh fruits and vegetables were up more than usual in February and were blamed for much of the overall increase in food costs.

Apparel prices also were up more than seasonally last month, five-tenths of 1 percent. Substantial increases were posted in other nondurable goods, particularly cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and household furnishings.

Medical care services climbed by eight-tenths of 1 percent in February—their sharpest monthly increase in nearly a year.

Also contributing to the overall increase in the cost of services were advances in property taxes, insurance and maintenance and repairs.

**Prices of consumer durables remained unchanged on the whole in February rather than edging down as they usually do. Used car prices were down for the second consecutive month but the decline was offset by increases in housing and household goods.**

Of 67,000 workers who will receive cost-of-living pay hikes as a result of the February index, nearly 33,000 in farm equipment, chemical and household appliances will receive boosts ranging from 2 to 5 cents.

About 23,000 workers, half of them in electronics and auto equipment, will receive increases of 2 to 8 cents an hour. About 6,600 employes of a Chicago mail order house will get a 4-cent hourly increase.

# Nixon Presses Longer-Term College Loans

Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to make more money available for college education loans to students from low and middle-income families.

His proposals would, however, saddle students with a bigger debt after graduation since interest payments while they are in school would merely be deferred until graduation. At present, the government pays the interest cost while the students are in college.

**To keep down the payments in the years right after graduation the President proposed to stretch out the repayment period from 10 to 20 years.**

The President proposed to increase the amount of money available for student loans by setting up a national student loan association that would "buy up" loans to students made by private banks. The principle is based on the mortgage-buying role of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

The present law provides equal benefits for students from families with adjusted incomes of up to $15,000 a year.

Under the new proposal, benefits would be limited to youngsters whose parents have income under $10,000. Those from families above that amount would receive no loan subsidies, but the government would guarantee banks against default. The present 7 percent interest ceiling on educational loans would be lifted and banks could charge whatever interest they wanted.

The President expressed the hope, however, that the government guarantee would induce the banks to charge a lower interest rate.

8-28-70

# Bargaining Resumes in Bid to Settle Long Railroad Shopcrafts Dispute

Negotiations between four shopcraft unions and the railroads resumed in an effort to settle their 17-month-old wage-rules dispute before a moratorium on any strikes or lockouts expires Apr. 11.

The agreement for continued talks, with help from mediators, was obtained by Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) of the House Commerce Committee after spokesmen for all sides testified at committee hearings.

**The hearings centered on Pres. Nixon's plan—strongly opposed by labor—to impose a tentative agreement accepted earlier by the Machinists, Boilermakers and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers but rejected by the Sheet Metal Workers.**

It includes a wage increase of 68 cents an hour over two years for more than 40,000 skilled shopmen along with a controversial provision for limiting crossing of craft jurisdictional lines.

The latter provision caused the Sheet Metal Workers' members to reject the tentative pact. It had been agreed earlier that all four unions must accept it to make it effective.

Some talks have been held since Congress imposed its 37-day moratorium on March 4 to head off a threatened strike, but they involved only three of the four unions. The Sheet Metal Workers had objected to Labor Dept. participation on the grounds that the department had drawn up the Administration bill.

In testimony before the committee, spokesmen for the unions emphasized that the dispute would be "quickly settled" if railroad managements were forced to negotiate by the realization the government would not intervene.

IAM Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger, who also testified for the Boilermakers and IBEW, said, "If we are to be prohibited from striking then someone should see to it that there is no further stalling by railroad managements."

Vice Pres. W. J. O'Brien of the Sheet Metal Workers charged that Nixon's proposed mandatory solution to the dispute amounts to turning union men into "involuntary servants."

**He gave the committee a detailed account of the union's objections to the controversial work rule, contending that its application "would imperil our entire craft."**

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, testifying for the Administration's proposal, traced the lengthy history of the dispute. He said more legislation simply delaying walkouts or lockouts might only inflame the situation.

The committee before securing pledges for further negotiations, advanced several ideas for arbitration of the dispute but could find none that was acceptable to all parties.

# Pilots Endorse Global Drive to Halt Hijacking

The Air Line Pilots have given their complete endorsement to a resolution passed by the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations calling for steps to curb hijacking and sabotage of airliners.

The resolution, adopted by a recent IFALPA conference in London, calls upon all affiliates to press their governments, airlines and airport authorities for the development of safety standards to prevent hijacking and sabotage.

If steps are not taken by a country or airport to adopt standards, principal officers of IFALPA may call for a ban on all traffic into and from a country failing to comply.

ALPA said it will carry the IFALPA's position to Congress, the Departments of Labor and Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other areas of government concerned with the two problems.

# Farm Workers Win Breakthrough Pact


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# Unions Score Major Gains In Postal Wage Agreement

**First for Union:**

## *3 Growers Sign Table Grape Pact*

Los Angeles—The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee signed its first contract with table grape growers in California opening the way to the sale of union label grapes.

While the pact is with a small segment of growers in the lush Coachella Valley, it was heralded by both sides as a "significant breakthrough" toward a forseeable end through collective bargaining of the long strike and nationwide boycott of table grapes.

Actual signing of the three-year contract took place on Apr. 1, at a press conference in an auditorium of the Los Angeles Catholic Archdiocese.

A bishops' ad hoc committee on farm labor, representing the U.S. Catholic Conference, has been active for some months in bringing together UFWOC and grower negotiators.

**The landmark contract, termed "reasonable" by UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, was formally signed before the bishops and the press by Chavez and Lionel Steinberg, a principal stockholder in vineyards representing one-eighth of the total Coachella Valley grape production — about 8,000 acres near the Southern California-Mexico border.**

At their sides were Bishop Joseph Donnelly, chairman of the bishop's committee, and William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization, who has been actively aiding the Farm Workers since their establishment in 1965.

Kircher was deeply involved in helping to hammer out details of the contract in Los Angeles earlier in the week.

The new contracts are the first

*(Continued on Page 3)*



**FIRST CONTRACT** with table grape growers in California's Coachella Valley is signed by Dir. Cesar Chavez of the AFL-CIO's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Others at signing ceremony in Los Angeles included, at right, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher and Lionel Steinberg, representing three employer signers of the breakthrough agreement. Bishop Joseph Donnelly of Hartford, Conn., chairman of a committee of Catholic bishops that spurred negotiations, is seated next to Chavez.

## White House Woos Votes For Carswell

Pres. Nixon told the Senate it has no business questioning his choice of Judge G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court and demanded that it confirm the nomination.

The President posed the issue as one of presidential prerogative in a letter aimed at holding the votes of a number of Republican senators who have indicated their distaste for the nomination.

A solid majority of Senate Democrats, including several southerners, have announced they will vote Apr. 6 to send the nomination back to the Judiciary Committee. Senate Republican leaders had reportedly told the White House that the nomination was in trouble.

**Using a letter to a freshman Republican senator to get his message across, Nixon demanded that senators swallow their misgivings and vote to confirm Carswell because the President is "the one person entrusted by the Con-**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

*Rebuffs Segregationists:*

## School Aid Package Approved by Senate

The Senate voted final approval of a new three-year program of federal aid to education—holding out the hope, but not the guarantee, that more federal funds will be made available to overcome the financial crisis facing the nation's schools.

A die-hard group of senators held up the bill in an effort to restore an amendment that would have had the effect of halting most government efforts to desegregate dual school systems in the South.

But the move to send the legislation back to a House-Senate conference committee was beaten, 43-32, and minutes later the Senate approved the bill on a 74-4 vote.

The House is expected to approve the conference report promptly after it returns from an Easter week recess.

**On paper at any rate, the new legislation authorizes $24.6 billion in federal aid over the three-year period, including more than $15 billion for the key program of improving the education of children in poor neighborhoods.**

This type of assistance includes both in-school and after-school programs, with the extent of federal aid governed by the number of children from poverty-level families in each school district.

The legislation also permits expansion of the "impact" aid program for schools attended by children of federal employes and servicemen by adding new categories of children in public housing proj-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Meany Hails Bargaining Commitment

**By David L. Perlman**

In a triumph for collective bargaining, seven postal unions and the federal government negotiated a two-part, 14 percent pay increase for the nation's 700,000 postal workers.

Included in the package is a 6 percent raise, retroactive to Dec. 27, 1969, which will be extended to 1.3 million other salaried federal employes.

The additional 8 percent raise for postal workers will be part of a new postal reorganization law "requiring collective bargaining over all aspects of wages, hours and working conditions including grievance procedures, final and binding arbitration of disputes, and in general all matters that are subject to collective bargaining in the private sector."

The reorganization bill will provide still further increases for most workers. The time needed to move from the starting salary to the top pay of the grade will be cut from 21 to 8 years.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the agreement on collective bargaining "a tremendously significant forward step in the history of labor relations in this country."

**The wage provisions, he said, will bring "a measure of justice to postal employes." But the "most significant" development is that the Executive Branch of the federal government has agreed to collective bargaining procedures covering the same areas as in private industry.**

The example, Meany suggested, "will not be lost on the people whose job it is to deal with public

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## IAM Reaches Accord With National Airlines

The Machinists reached tentative agreement with National Airlines on the eventual return to work, with full seniority of nearly 1,000 mechanics locked out by the big airline more than 14 months ago.

The pact hinges on two key factors—settlement by National of its dispute with 3,500 members of another union, the Air Line Employes, who have been on strike since Jan. 31, and final negotiation and ratification by IAM members of the terms of a new three-year contract retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969.

The agreement was reached at headquarters of the National Mediation Board in Washington under pressure of an Apr. 2 IAM strike deadline, according to George M. Brown, chief union negotiator.

**The union blamed the "archaic, long-drawn-out" processes of the Railway Labor Act for prolonging the dispute more than 15 months. The Mediation Board kept the case in mediation for nearly a year, thus preventing the**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *HEW Plan Endorsed For Medicare Option*

A proposal for new comprehensive health programs under Medicare and Medicaid advanced by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. has been given strong endorsement by the AFL-CIO.

Federation Pres. George Meany said the proposal, if adopted by Congress, would bring "substantial progress" toward achieving one of labor's goals.

A new Medicare option would be provided allowing aged beneficiaries to join a prepaid comprehensive health service plan providing preventive health care as well as physician service and hospitalization.

**The option also would be offered beneficiaries under Medicaid, the federal-state-local program to help the poor pay their health care bills.**

The proposal was first set forth by HEW Under Sec. John G.

*(Continued on Page 6)*



**HISTORIC BARGAINING AGREEMENT** covering nearly 700,000 postal workers is announced at news conference in the AFL-CIO building. In front, center, with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany are Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount, right, and Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., left, who assisted both sides as a mediator. Also shown are some of the union and government negotiators, along with Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, who helped get the bargaining sessions under way.

*In Direct Bargaining:*

# Postal Unions Score Major Wage Gains

*(Continued from Page 1)*

employes at the county, state and city level.

Meany added:

"This means that the federal government is taking the lead in resolving the question of representation for public employes, and they're resolving it by the method we know best—collective bargaining."

Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount, who appeared with Meany at a joint news conference to announce the agreement, said the successful eight days of negotiations which turned "disruption and discord" into "accord and progress" was in itself proof of the "validity" of collective bargaining, which he termed "the crucial element in postal reorganization."

Congress must still act to seal the bargaining table agreement. Some details of the postal reorganization bill to be presented to Congress by Apr. 10 still have to be worked out in further discussions, but agreement was reached on the key elements.

**All seven postal crafts, which hold exclusive bargaining rights for non-supervisory postal workers, had asked Meany to represent them when spreading wildcat strikes at major post offices throughout the nation spurred an agreement by the government to enter into immediate negotiations with the unions.**

Meany designated his executive assistant, James C. Gildea, as chief negotiator for the seven unions.

Deputy Postmaster Gen. Elmer T. Klassen, former board chairman of the labor-management Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations and a veteran management negotiator in private industry, headed the permanent government team.

Blount and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz were present at several of the meetings. And Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., a former Machinists representative, played a unique mediation role with the confidence of both sides. When Gildea and the seven union presidents met with Meany to consider the government's counter-proposal to the unions, Usery was invited to sit in.

In addition to a firm guarantee of collective bargaining procedures —to be established by law—the departmental reorganization bill will:

- Provide an additional 8 percent wage increase for postal workers effective as of the date the legislation becomes law.
- Establish through immediate negotiations with the unions a new wage schedule that would reduce the time required for an employe to move from the starting rate to the top pay of his grade to no more than eight years. It now takes 21 years to reach the top pay step.
- Provide a Post Office structure so that the department "can operate on a self-contained basis" and have "authority commensurate with its responsibilities" to improve postal services.

The Administration pledged to recommend to Congress the legislation needed to put the agreement into effect.

**The Post Office Dept. also promised not to initiate disciplinary action against any postal employes with respect to the strikes that took place until there have been union-management discussions on the issue.**

Here is what the new agreement will mean to the vast majority of postal workers in the big postal clerk and letter carrier pay categories:

Their pay now starts at $6,176 and after 21 years of service goes to $8,442.

Under the new agreement, the starting rate will be $7,069—an increase of $893 a year.

The top rate will be $9,663 after eight years—$1,221 more in pay reached 13 years sooner than under present law.

Parties to the agreement are six AFL-CIO affiliates—the Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, Mail Handlers (a branch of the Laborers), Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes, Special Delivery Messengers and Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes—and the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers.

Differing versions of pay legislation had passed the House and Senate last year, none of them as high as the amount provided in the agreement.

**A House-Senate conference committee met for the first time after the wildcat walkouts, but recessed to await word from the negotiating table. The conferees, however, agreed on the principle of retroactivity.**

The Administration earlier had insisted that its "anti-inflation" budget couldn't stand a general federal pay increase and had imposed a postal corporation condition for a maximum 5.4 percent raise for postal workers. But it dropped its inflexibility and agreed to negotiate "unconditionally" on all issues.

With experienced bargainers on both sides of the table, the history-making negotiations got under way on Mar. 25, after virtually all postal workers had gone back to work.

On Apr. 2, Meany, Blount and the negotiating teams came down together from their meeting in the AFL-CIO Executive Council room to announce to waiting newsmen that agreement had been reached—and labor history had been made.

# *Machinists Reach Accord With Airline*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**union from setting a strike deadline.**

The IAM said that when the board finally released the case and permitted a 30-day waiting period before a strike could be set, National management agreed to return the mechanics to work. The 30-day period was due to end Apr. 2.

Meanwhile, ALEA members continued to picket National ticket offices across the country in a dispute over their own contract terms. Their walkout caused the airline to suspend flight operations, which to that point had continued with the help of shop supervisors and strike-breaking mechanics.

The return-to-work agreement provides that all fired employes shall be reinstated with the same seniority they had on or about Jan. 20, 1969, when they were discharged following a brief work stoppage in a dispute over safety.

**Recall Set**

Upon resumption of service following contract settlements with the IAM and ALEA, the airline will recall all IAM members on their old shifts within 12 days. Employes will return with the right to all benefits previously earned—wage levels, extended vacation time, sick and injury leave, and pension benefits, the union reported.

**No layoffs will be made during the new contract term unless the layoff is caused by "an other-than-minor curtailment" of National operations. Work "farmed out" after Jan. 15, 1969, will be returned to the airline's own shops in New York, Newark Philadelphia, Miami and other points.**

Benefits for the period of the lockout will be subject to the final court decision in the IAM's lawsuit against National, it was agreed. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled for the union last Sept. 23, then remanded the suit to the original U.S. District Court in Miami. Another hearing on the IAM appeal will be held Apr. 6 in Jacksonville, Fla.

During the dispute, National announced the start of Miami-to-London service but postponed it when members of Britain's Transport & General Workers Union refused to handle any flights by the struck airline. IAM and British air transport unions are members of the International Transport Workers Federation.

# Administration Accused Of 'Writing Off' Negro

The Administration "has written off the Negro" for strategy that is designed to give it a political advantage, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) charged at the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in Washington.

The two-day conference, attended by nearly 400 participants, heard addresses by leaders in government, spokesmen for civil rights groups and three prominent newsmen.

There was no attempt to develop a consensus among speakers or participants. The broadly-supported liberal coalition is set up to spur discussion of issues rather than adopt policy.

**Hart, speaking at a dinner meeting, said the Administration strategy is to sustain itself in office by forming a coalition of southern political leaders and "everyone who feels irritated, threatened or angered" by Negroes' gains.**

"Unhappily," the Michigan senator declared, "this is one of those times when political consideration, even if it's sound, does not result in sound public policy."

Evidence of the Administration's "strategy," Hart suggested, shows up in a weaker stand on enforcement of school integration, support for a "watered-down" voting rights bill and the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

A conference panel discussed the Justice Dept.'s recent subpoenas of newsmen's notes to aid prosecution of members of the Black Panthers and Vice Pres. Agnew's verbal attacks on the objectivity of news media.

Frank Mankiewicz, a syndicated columnist and television commentator, charged the seizure of notes was clearly an "unconstitutional policy." He compared it with the Administration's "anticonstitutional" policy in the civil rights area.

**Fred P. Graham of the New York Times viewed the subpoenas in a somewhat lighter manner, as an unintentional mistake. However, he said, he was "appalled" at the insistence of department officials that newsmen testify in trials "at the risk of their careers."**

Bill Monroe, an NBC news editor, warned of many signs of "the possibilities of freedom for television being chipped away," including the "harshness" of Agnew's attacks and their tendency to set up "guidelines" for television news coverage.

Other speakers at the conference included Stephen Horn, vice chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Representatives Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) and Brock Adams (D-Wash.); Mayor Howard N. Lee of Chapel Hill, N.C., and Paul Anthony, executive director, Southern Regional Council.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Dr. John W. Turnbull of the National Council of Churches served as co-chairmen for the conference.

# Tugboat Strike Ends as Crews Win New Pact

New York—Harbor tugs began moving again when captains, engineers, deckhands and cooks ended a nine-week strike with a vote to accept a new three-year contract.

Nearly 4,000 members of Marine Local 333, National Maritime Union, roared approval of a negotiating committee report in crowded Manhattan Center. There were about 150 no votes.

Capt. Joseph O'Hare, president of the local, called the settlement "the best we ever had." It will give tug crews their first pay raise in four years, improve pensions, provide fixed overtime for barge workers not previously affected and sharply improve hourly pay scales, he said.

O'Hare put the increase in wages and other benefits at 53.6 percent over the contract term.

**Wage boosts alone were put at 20 percent the first year, 10 percent the second and another 10 percent in the final year.**

The pension plan was changed to permit retirement at age 55 after 20 years of service, instead of at age 65 after 25 years. Pension benefits are to be figured at $10 per month times years of service.

The strike, longest in the local's history, was called against 250 tugs owned by 40 companies that bargain through the New York Towing & Transportation Employers Association, and 10 firms that bargain independently.

No struck tugs left the dock during the tieup. All harbor traffic was halted except for railroad tugboats, independent oil barge operations and deepsea ships whose skippers managed to move without tug assistance.



**THE CAUSE OF RACIAL JUSTICE** has been "written off" by the Administration in favor of its southern strategy aimed at sustaining it in office, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) charged in an address at the 22nd annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in Washington.

'Significant Breakthrough':

# Farm Union Wins First Pact With Table Grape Growers

(Continued from Page 1)

in a series that UFWOC hopes to sign with other growers. Negotiations with additional employers will be held here starting Apr. 6, Kircher announced.

Presently unsigned to contracts are the bulk of Coachella Valley growers—eight ranch owners—and employers in Central California's San Joaquin Valley, heartland of the table grape industry.

Until now, UFWOC has had contracts only with California wine grape growers.

At one point Kircher held up an artist's rendering of the first Farm Workers' union label—red and black, with UFWOC's eagle emblem.

**He told the conference: "When I told AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany about this contract, his comment was: 'Great—now we have to promote the sale of union label grapes while continuing the nationwide boycott of scab grapes.' "**

Serving with Bishop Donnelly on his committee were Archbishop Timothy Manning of Los Angeles; Bishop Hugh A. Donohoe of Fresno, Calif.; Bishop Walter W. Curtis of Bridgeport, Conn., and Bishop Humberto S. Medeiros of Brownsville, Tex.

"From our many conversations," Bishop Donnelly said, "the committee is confident that this breakthrough will serve as a pattern for others who wish to help solve this prolonged dispute.

**'A Beginning'**

"The present settlement is but a beginning. But we do feel confident that additional settlements will follow this formula worked out with so much goodwill by the United farm workers and the Coachella Valley growers who are parties to the agreement."

**He added that the bishop's committee in a recent conference with Meany had been assured "that the AFL-CIO would stand solidly behind this agreement and any future agreements."**

Bishop Donnelly, who for nearly 20 years served as chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation & Arbitration before he became a bishop in 1965, said that he would request the U.S. Catholic Conference, scheduled to meet later this month in San Francisco, to continue the bishops' committee on farm labor.

Archbishop Manning, recently named to the Los Angeles archdiocesan post, opened the news conference on a note of cordiality and hope for the future of farm workers everywhere.

"I welcome to this interview," he said, "so many people concerned with the questions of justice and peace.

"It is our ardent hope that this day's business will be but the beginning of a chain of such contracts so that prosperity and peace can once more descend into our fields and our homes.

"The church is happy to have been a servant to the parties involved in these conflicts, to have been the bridge across which a meeting could take place."

Steinberg, in signing represented the David Freedman Co., the Wonder Palms Ranch, owned by Freedman Brothers, and, in effect, the Travertine Ranch, owned by Charles Freedman who is incapacitated by a stroke and was to sign separately.

Steinberg was interviewed facing a battery of cameras and newsmen.

**He pointed out that while his agreement with UFWOC represented only his interests, that "through friendship with Chavez this will be a constructive solution to the problem—a huge step forward."**

He indicated among the reasons for the breakthrough the fact that farm workers "represent the lowest paid segment on the economic scale . . . and next to them are the farmers themselves."

"Farmers in this state are not receiving 5 percent on their investment. We are in the midst of an agriculture recession in California"

Steinberg later was more optimistic in referring to the agreement and the union label on grapes that will be harvested in his fields in early July.

"I am certain that this will mean more grapes will be sold and eaten in the United States as a result of what we do here today."

Chavez, spelled out terms of the contract and said, "we are signing what we consider a reasonable contract."

For the first time in many months he was not sitting in his customary rocking chair—part of therapy for an ailing back condition—as he punctuated with emotion the words "signing a contract."

"Some of the critics have charged during the last five years that the union doesn't want contracts. Well, we have disproved that today.

**"If the other growers, in light of what is happening here and now, continue to ignore us, then they are dealing in bad faith and their only object is to destroy the industry and the union."**

He said that UFWOC will assume a "wait and see" attitude with other growers throughout the state, but meanwhile will prepare to call a strike again against those unsigned Coachella Valley growers "in a matter of days."

Coachella's growing season—abbreviated by the desert heat—spans only about 60 days in May and June, while in the Central Valley it runs some 90 days beginning in August-September.

The contract, Chavez said, calls for a 6 percent wage increase bringing the minimum hourly rate to $1.75, plus 25 cents per box per picker during the harvest.

The employer will contribute 10 cents an hour per employe toward health and welfare and two cents an hour toward an economic development fund for workers displaced owing to age or mechanization of the industry.

**750 Workers**

Steinberg said the contract will affect some 750 workers during the peak of the season.

The contract, which contains a provision for reopening on wages in each year of its term, also includes a successor clause.

As a safeguard for farm workers and consumers the growers involved agree not to use "hard pesticides" including DDT, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Tepp and Parathion.

**Kircher, describing UFWOC as "the baby of the AFL-CIO," said that while the agreement "is a great breakthrough, it only scratches the surface."**

"It does, however, demonstrate that it is possible to have a collective bargaining agreement with the Farm Workers and if the other growers do not recognize this then they are only interested in destroying the union."




**NEW UNION LABEL** of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee will be stamped on more than 3 million boxes of California grapes under a first contract signed with three growers, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher tells Los Angeles press conference. Others, from the left, seated: Archbishop Timothy J. Manning and Bishop Joseph Donnelly of a Catholic bishops' committee that assisted the contract negotiators; standing, Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference, and UFWOC committeemen.

# Newspaper Negotiations Continue in New York

New York—Contract negotiations between the city's major daily newspapers and 10 unions have continued beyond the expiration of the old agreements in an effort to reach a new accord without a strike.

The employers waited until just before the contract deadline to make their initial wage offer. They presented the same proposal to all the unions—a 16.5 percent increase over three years, covering wages, health and welfare, pensions and all other benefits.

**The unions — representing about 13,000 employes of the three papers—rejected it, saying it would barely equal the increase in the cost of living since the last contract was negotiated in 1967.**

Strike authorizations were voted by members of Typographical Local 6, ITU Mailers Local 6, and members of the New York Newspaper Guild at the Post. The Deliverers voted to strike but withheld a date for the walkout.

The Guild represents news, advertising, clerical and maintenance employes at the Post, Times, and Daily News. The craft unions have members also at the Morning Telegraph, Fairchild Publications and the Long Island Press.

Members of ITU Local 6 voted 474-4 to authorize the ITU executive council to set a date for a walkout and to determine which newspapers should be struck. Mailers Local 6 voted 102-1 for strike authorization at all papers except the Telegraph, where tentative agreement was reached.

After contracts reached their expiration date and were extended day to day, the printers called membership meetings at the plants of the Times, Post and News. A union spokesman said the intention was not to interfere with newspaper production but to speed the pace of negotiations by the publishers.

Bargaining between the publishers and key unions was aided by Theodore W. Kheel, whose services as mediator were offered by the city government. Kheel met with both sides frequently and also offered the assistance of Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Mediation Board and Regional Dir. Frank H. Brown of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Local 6 Pres. Bertram A. Powers told members at a Times chapel meeting that publishers want the right to unlimited use of outside tape for setting type without any additional payment to union members, the unlimited right to install automated equipment, and an end to the requirement that type for advertisements set outside the plant be reset in the plant.

**The publishers have offered to raise wages in all union departments by 6.5 percent this year, 5 percent more next Mar. 31, and an additional 5 percent one year later. The offer did not include continuation of an existing cost-of-living escalator clause.**

Existing weekly pay scales for craft unions are, for day work: paper handlers $154.89, drivers $160.86, mailers $167.67, pressmen $183.52, stereotypers $184.05, printers $184.43, machinists $189.27, electricians $192.97, engravers $206.03. Newspaper Guild rates also vary from one job to another.

# Striking Atlanta City Workers Gain Support as Dispute Widens

Atlanta—Community support for striking municipal employes mounted as the dispute with the city administration widened.

Members of the State, County & Municipal Employes have been off their jobs since Mar. 17. The strike was triggered, the union said, when Mayor Sam Massell reneged on the third step of a wage package negotiated by SCME earlier.

The city granted an 8 percent increase in January, but the additional 4.3 percent wage boost was withdrawn. Continued efforts by the union to reopen negotiations, and keep moving until settlement, have been rebuffed by the city.

**When strikers marched on City Hall Apr. 1 and showed Massell their take-home pay stubs ranging from $60 to $70, the mayor failed to respond to their appeals, the union reported.**

The march was led by SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf and leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, including the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany fully endorsed the efforts of the strikers, declaring in a message to Wurf that "their cause is just; their needs have been demonstrated."

Meany said he found "especially shocking" the firing of 1,600 workers by the mayor and the use of city prisoners to collect garbage.

**"This situation demands an immediate and satisfactory settlement to protect the rights of union members and the welfare of the city of Atlanta," he declared.**

Before the Mar. 17 walkout, negotiators for SCME Local 1644 had worked out what they thought was the entire three-step wage package with the city's aldermanic finance committee.

Later, attempts were made to renegotiate the additional wage boost with Massell, but when talks broke down, more than 2,000 city workers walked out.

**On the fourth day of the strike, Massell—who had the full support of labor organizations, including SCME, in his campaign for last year's election—announced the dismissal of 1,600 of the strikers.**

The city mailed termination notices to the strikers and began advertising for replacements. At first only about 25 strikebreakers took out applications. The city withdrew the offer for hiring when the fired strikers themselves applied for the jobs in a show of unity.

Most of the striking workers are employes of the city's sanitation department and other public works operations. In an attempt to clear away accumulating piles of garbage, the administration employed prisoners from the city jail. When this proved ineffective, private hauling firms were employed.

As rallies got under way during the third week of the strike, Rev. Abernathy pledged the full backing of the SCLC, which he heads.

Abernathy called on nearly 1,000 listeners at one rally to be ready to launch a strong "non-violent" struggle in support of the strikers "unless Massell gets the word."

Police have arrested nearly 40 strikers, many of whom were charged with "criminal action against government property." The union charged that several strikers have been severely beaten by police.

## Full Benefits Urged For Panamanians

Panamanians employed by the U.S. government in the Canal Zone should be entitled to health and life insurance benefits on the same basis as the American citizens working alongside them, the State, County & Municipal Employes said.

Pres. Jerry Wurf, in a statement to a House Civil Service subcommittee, urged approval of legislation to extend the federal employe insurance programs to the 10,850 non-citizen federal employes in the Canal Zone.

The cost of the government's share of the premiums, he said, could easily be met out of the operating revenue of the Panama Canal Co. and the Canal Zone government.

# To Meet America's Needs

**WE ARE HERE** to urge legislation to provide for public service employment to meet all the needs of America—to provide jobs for those who need them, to provide services for America that have been too long ignored, to make the economic and social picture in America one of which we can all be proud.

We want to make it expressly clear that federal funds should be used only to hire additional personnel to perform needed services. These funds should not be used to help defray current payroll costs or to hire replacement personnel. The underlying justification of federally created jobs is that they will help the disadvantaged worker and help improve the quality of public services.

**A federal program to create public-service jobs for the unemployed and seriously underemployed was needed in 1967, 1968 and 1969. It is even more essential today. It is time we all stopped fooling with the notion that the private sector can find enough jobs for everyone, including the hard-core unemployed. It just can't.**

We are shocked by the Secretary of Labor's statement that the Administration has no "intent to create jobs in the public sector, especially for the hard-core unemployed." We cannot agree with the Secretary of Labor's view that the basic responsibility of government is to "commit itself to preparing people to fill those jobs" that will presumably materialize out of thin air in the private sector of the economy which has no major growth opportunities because of the Administration's current economic slowdown policies.

**BASIC TO SOLVING** the problems of poverty in America's work-oriented society, is a national economy that is growing rapidly enough to provide job opportunities for all persons who are able to work and seeking employment. Under such conditions—linked with an expanded manpower training program—the vast majority of workers will be employed in the normal channels of private and public employment.

For those who remain unemployed or underemployed, a federally-financed public-service employment program is the only logical answer. Such a program would create jobs and it would provide badly needed public services in hospitals, schools, parks, recreation centers and other public and private non-profit facilities. Linked with training and guidance, as may be needed, such a program would make it possible for these workers to move up the career ladder.

**In this respect, the Administration's manpower bill is completely inadequate. It creates no jobs. It lacks a provision for a realistic public service employment program. The main thrust of the Administration's manpower bill is in establishing a mechanism for coordinating and consolidating existing programs.**

But even as a mechanism, the Administration bill misses the mark. As part of the so-called "new federalism" it would decentralize manpower activities and vest responsibility for development and administration of manpower programs in the hands of each of the 50 states. The implications of manpower programs are national in scope. This is too important an area to allow it to be fragmented into 50 different parts, each going its own way and dispensing federal funds in a manner that may or may not be in line with national goals.

We are faced with problems of serious proportions. We are aware that there is no simplistic solution to these problems. We are convinced, however, that a public service employment program meets these problems in a realistic manner.

*—From AFL-CIO testimony on manpower legislation before a Senate Labor Subcommittee.*


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## The Man Who Came to Dinner




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Foreign Policy Brashly Invaded By Massachusetts Legislature

By John P. Roche

**THOSE WHO SHARE** my view that the first step in reorganizing government in the United States should be the abolition of the states will find recent events in Boston cogent evidence for the prosecution. The Great and General Court—as we in Massachusetts style our legislature—has been engaged in almost unbelievable shenanigans.

It all began when the serious ladies of the League of Women Voters proposed that the size of the lower house be decreased 50 percent. They argued that a smaller assemblage would be more efficient, that presumably more money could be spent on staff, and hopefully (though they couldn't quite come out and say it) a higher quality of individual would be elected. This requires an amendment to the Constitution, and the first step in getting such a measure on the ballot is to gain one quarter of the votes in the legislature meeting jointly as a constitutional convention.

**The General Court met in joint session and, to make a long story short, the amendment failed by a whisker. But what depressed the league (and others who did not share their enthusiasm for the cut) was the circus atmosphere, the blatant pressures, the absence of any dignity. It was a shambles, a public market.**

I happened to oppose the cut—it would make minority representation more difficult at a time when we need to have things fought out in legislatures, not on the streets—but in view of subsequent events, I want to apologize to the league. Indeed, I am proposing that the General Court be abolished entirely and replaced by a legislative council, one member from each congressional district, chosen by lot. Anything would be an improvement.

Having disposed of the threat to its size, our legislature has now branched off into foreign policy.

It will not even consider repealing the birth control statute—which presently has Dr. William Baird in the Charles St. jail for providing unmarried women with contraceptive devices—but it is busy trying to repeal the Constitution of the United States.

**Involved is a law forbidding the United States government from using Massachusetts men in any wars not formally declared by Congress. It was dreamed up by some anti-Viet Nam enthusiasts and, on its Madison Ave. merits, it is real cute. The principle, of course, was borrowed from the segregationist doctrine of "interposition."**

No legal scholar, whatever his views on Viet Nam, can take this seriously. It is a clear intrusion into the reserved powers of the federal government. But what has happened at the statehouse? To wild applause from the peaceniks in the galleries, the legislature has rushed to approve this absurd proposal—with universal agreement that it will be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

I have been around, but this is by all odds the most cynical legislative performance I have ever seen. It combines contemptuous deference to the goals of the peace militants with a neat technique for putting Gov. Francis Sargent on the spot—a little revenge for the governor's vigorous support of the amendment cutting the size of the assembly.

**AS THE COLDBLOODED** realists in the legislature see it, the peace movement may be small, but it is upper-class, wealthy and articulate. Thus it can drive a legislator nuts, but its weakness is a hopeless addiction to pious abstractions. So the heroes of the General Court have paid off the peace forces with a counterfeit bill.

**As one legislator gleefully put it when I objected, "what are you talking about? With one vote I got those damned kooks off my back. And what did it cost? Nothing."**

If the peace movement finds satisfaction in being treated with contempt, it can enjoy this great triumph. As for the Great and General Court, nothing has been lost but honor. However, those who take representative government seriously are nauseated by the whole charade. Democratic institutions are precious; they should not be mocked.




***Dual Role of UA Program:***

# Plumbers Training Minorities While Filling Manpower Needs

*The following is excerpted from an address by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at a luncheon for UA delegates attending the recent Building & Construction Trades Dept. legislative conference in Washington.*

**THE NATION** is calling upon us to provide economic opportunities for minorities through membership in our unions.

In a society that is becoming increasingly divided between the races, between city and suburb, between haves and have-nots, our responsibility increases. The nation is looking to us for leadership in providing solutions to these confrontations.

We must not turn our back upon our nation's needs. We can and we must assist the neglected citizen find a way to climb up the economic ladder to enjoy the bounty of America.

In 1965, we initiated an affirmative action program to enlist minority applicants in our apprenticeship programs. That challenge has been met successfully, as attested to by the Apprenticeship Outreach programs that are now operating in 50 cities. In my address to you in 1968, I set forth a program of affirmative action and the reasons for the necessity of recruiting minority applicants in our apprenticeship programs.

**At that time, I said that we were making a beginning, and the time would come in the future when we would have to do more. That time has now come. I call upon all of you—every local union and its officers—to commit your resources to the unfinished work that must be done.**

The Building & Construction Trades Dept. which met in Atlantic City in December, set forth an expanded program of minority employment in the building and construction trades.

This is the department's present policy position: "We make the flat and unqualified recommendation to local unions throughout the United States that for a stated period of time they should invite the application of qualified minority journeymen for membership in their respective local unions and should accept all such qualified minority journeymen provided they meet the ordinary and equally administered requirements for membership.

"We also recommend that the local unions and the local councils explore and vigorously pursue training programs for the upgrading of minority workers who are not apprenticeship age."

**We believe that this approach is also preferable to the unsound or unlawful government measures that would impose a quota system upon us. The general officers of the United Association are unalterably opposed to any quota system, whether it is called a "Philadelphia plan" or some other form of bureaucratic verbiage.**

To implement the policy of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., which we helped to formulate, the United Association has negotiated with the National Constructors Association to amend the national agreement. We have incorporated a program to train minority workers in labor shortage areas and to find jobs for them on NCA projects. The program is financed by a Labor Dept. grant of around $1.4 million over an 18-month period.

Five hundred workers will be trained under the program which will involve 33 major construction companies. Those selected for training will be men who have been working in the piping field without benefit of related training, who are beyond normal apprenticeship age, and who may have less scholastic preparation than the normal apprentice. They will be recruited within a geographic area where construction jobs are about to start. Journeymen trainees will be hired at the location only after the union, the company, and the Labor Dept. investigate and determine that a shortage of skilled manpower exists.

**ALL TRAINEE-WORKERS** will be paid local wage rates. Wages will approximate those paid apprentices and will depend on the level of experience at which a man is rated.

Sec. Shultz told reporters that the agreement is "a major forward step to train workers and to get more minorities into the construction trade."

He added, "Pres. Schoemann and his union have taken the lead among international building trades unions to provide both on-the-job training and related classroom instruction to develop journeymen training for minority workers across the country."

**This agreement is now part of the national contract, and all our local unions are bound by its terms just as they are bound by the terms of the other provisions of the national agreement.**

This is not merely a charitable or altruistic gesture. We need these craftsmen in many areas of the country. We cannot supply needed manpower for many construction jobs. Nearly every week the general office is involved with contractors who need skilled craftsmen and looking to us to discharge our obligations under our contracts. In too many instances, we have to tell them that the men they ask for are not available.

**There will be some who say that we can't meet these challenges. But there have always been men of little faith. I emphasize that we must commit ourselves to these tasks. The labor movement is the only force that has the resources and the philosophy to do these practical jobs.**

I for one have unlimited faith in the capacity of free men if they know the problem and if they have the leadership to guide them. We who are the elected representatives of the members of the United Association have to do more and to get more people thinking about these problems, thinking about the alternatives. Out of that greater understanding, we will forge the means to move forward together to build the America we all dream of.

***GE Strike an Example:***

# Labor's Unity, Determination Prevail Against Its Opponents

**UNIONS** are meeting attempts to erode the effectiveness of the labor movement with firm determination. This was made clear in the 100-day General Electric strike, declared Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—the major union involved in the long dispute.

The GE strike basically involved "a corporation that had wedded itself, philosophically, to the concept that the union should be destroyed" plus the reaction of the labor movement to such a challenge, Jennings said.

Jennings, who is also a vice president of the AFL-CIO, refuted the claim some have made that the strike was "suicidal for the union."

**"Looking back to what was riding when the strike at GE started . . . the labor movement more than survived and is better for this kind of struggle," he declared.**

He was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Jennings refused to speculate that the successful coordinated strike at General Electric increases the likelihood of another work stoppage when the contract expires in 1973. "A union flexes its muscle . . . only as a defensive action," he declared. "Our posture is very simple—not just the IUE's, but all of the unions: If this company will live with us, we'll live with them," he asserted.

**"WE WANT THEM** to be realistic—we want them to understand what has happened across the country," Jennings said. But, he added, "If they don't, then we know what we have to do."

Jennings said that the union learned from the GE strike "that there is no limit to the ability of rank-and-file workers to take on any kind of struggle" when they know the issues and are committed.

Reporters questioning Jennings were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.




**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**ONE OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE** studies of the medical, environmental and economic consequences of air pollution was recently made public.

It was prepared for hearings of the Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health by the Union of Concerned Scientists' Committee on Environmental Pollution.

Since it is national in scope, the study carries a vital message on a subject of growing concern. Following are some of the high points in the report:

**Effects on Health**—"There is no longer any doubt that air pollution causes death and chronic disease. In some cases, the direct evidence of excess death and illness is unmistakable as in Donora, Pa., in 1948 or in the well known London smog episodes. There is, in addition, an increasing body of statistical evidence linking illness and chronic diseases to less spectacular levels of air pollution."

**Among the diseases linked to air pollution are lung cancer, stomach cancer, dyspnea (labored breathing), bronchitis and other illnesses of the respiratory tract.**

The scientists found that not only is the level of pollution important but also the period of time individuals are subjected to it. They could not state what levels of air pollution are "safe."

**The Costs**—"The national cost of air pollution is currently estimated at about $12 billion annually. This is for damage to property only. It does not account for increased health costs, production losses due to absenteeism from work, etc. Furthermore, the estimate of $12 billion is based only on known expenditures."

A Pittsburgh study was quoted to show that 15 percent of the cost of pollution is being borne by the polluters. The cost to the city of Boston, the scientists estimated, was between $75 million and $100 million per year.

**The Aesthetic Damage**—Since 50 percent of the U.S. population lives on less than 1 percent of the land area, the problem is concentrated.

**They estimate that in Boston dust and grime fall at a rate between 20,000 pounds per square mile to 400,000 pounds per square mile, depending on the season.**

The resulting effect on streets, buildings, cars and agricultural products cannot be estimated. It was noted that not only the exterior of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been increasingly deteriorating but that there is partial deterioration indoors, too.

Then there is the affect of eye stinging air on the public's attitude and morale.

**Hazards to Flying**—The report estimates that there were 24 near-misses near Logan International Airport in 1968 due to poor visibility.

The scientists fear that with the introduction of the "jumbo jets" carrying close to 500 passengers each, disasters of major proportions are threatened.

**Sources of Pollution**—The report divides these into two sectors, sources that move—largely automobiles—and those that are stationary.

**"The automobiles in this country," they write, "are frequently and accurately quoted as contributing upward of 60 percent of all air pollution in the United States. This means that of the 150 billion tons of waste released into the air each year in the United States about 90 million tons come from our cars.**

The stationary sources of pollution, such as those coming from electric utilities, industrial processing, residential and commercial buildings, open dumps, incinerators, etc., vary from city to city.

"It is our conviction that the serious environmental problems that we face today," the scientists say, "are primarily the results of inadequate knowledge of the long range local and global effects of our activities.

"It is our further belief that future disasters can be avoided only if both citizens and their elected officials are well informed on the possible effects of urban and regional planning on environment."




**ATTEMPTS TO ERODE** the effectiveness of the labor movement—as in long disputes such as the 100-day General Electric strike—are being met with the firm determination of unions, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers tells reporters on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Neil Gilbride, left, of Associated Press and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.



**SPRING ARTS FESTIVAL** prize winner Alexander Scutari, a retired member of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, shows off his string designs to friends. The annual festival, sponsored by a joint union-industry fund of Local 3, was held in the Electric Industry Center at Flushing, N.Y.

# N. Y. Festival Displays Unionists' Arts, Talents

New York—The arts and crafts and talents of hundreds of union members were on display for a week at the second Spring Arts Festival, produced through a union-negotiated labor-management fund.

The annual show, in Flushing, is one of many events sponsored by the Educational & Cultural Trust Fund set up in 1964 by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3 and electrical contractors.

Participating in the show were 288 non-professional artists and sculptors—members of the local along with their wives and children—and 14 nationally-known professionals. The last two nights of the festival, held at the Electrical Industry Center, was highlighted by musical and dancing performances, including ballet and opera.

**Seventy-two awards were presented to the exhibitors. The prize-winning works included metal sculpture, pastels and oil paintings, ceramics, enameled jewelry, beadwork, embroidery, rug weaving and a number of other media.**

Prizes were also awarded for exhibits in photography and cartooning.

Several retired union members, who attended art classes conducted by the trust fund, were recognized for outstanding work by artist Rene Shapshak, the director of the festival. Shapshak was assisted by Anthony Ruocco, director of the fund.

The 35 non-professional performers who put on a special program one night of the festival included singers, instrumentalists, dancers and actors.

**Ballet Performed**

Performances by the Eglevsky Ballet Company and guest stars from the New York City Ballet were featured during the last two nights of the festival. One of the highlights of the event was the presentation of Rossini's comic opera, "The Barber of Seville."

**During the past year, the fund has sponsored 10 other cultural events, including ballets, musicals and plays.**

The fund promotes cultural progress through a scholarship program for children of Local 3 members and through an adult education tuition reimbursement plan. The fund also makes grants to various organizations to advance cultural development.

The fund is headed by chairman Armand D'Angelo. Labor representatives include top officials of Local 3: Pres. Edward J. Cleary, Business Manager Thomas Van Arsdale and Financial Sec. Harry Van Arsdale.

# TWUA Asks Action to Halt Brown Lung

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has called on the government to give the "highest priority" to preventing the spread of byssinosis, a lung disease which afflicts workers in cotton mills exposed to cotton dust.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin, in a letter to Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch, urged development of a pilot project to design dust suppression measures to control the major sources of dust in cotton processing.

The project's emphasis, Stetin said, should be placed on removing vegetable matter from cotton before it enters the production process. "The project could be a limited one concerned with the machines which are the largest sources of cotton dust," he added.

Recalling Finch's declaration last September that byssinosis — or "brown lung"—is a "serious occupational disease too long ignored," Stetin said: "Surely the threat posed by this disease to the health of so many textile workers demands an urgent approach to its prevention."

## *Mississippi Senate Kills Strike Ban Bill*

**Jackson, Miss.—A labor-opposed bill banning public employe strikes was killed in the Mississippi Senate.**

**State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay said the punitive legislation was criticized by nearly all participants in the Senate debate and only a handful of votes were cast against the motion to table the bill.**

**The measure would have automatically fired any public employe who struck. If he were later re-employed, he would be subject to dismissal for any reason during a three-year probationary period and barred for two years from receiving more pay than he was getting before the strike.**

**Timid Guidelines Adopted:**

# *Panel on Public Employes Snubs Plea for Union Rights*

Union recommendations for meaningful collective bargaining rights for public employes were largely disregarded in a report issued by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The commission, made up of local, state and federal officials, struggled for a year to reach a consensus on the type of public employe labor relations law states should adopt.

Its final report acknowledged the surge in public employe unionism, militancy and collective bargaining.

But its list of recommendations was headed by a timid proposal for state legislation requiring public employers merely to "meet and confer" with employe organizations.

**The difference between "meet and confer" and negotiating, the report noted, is that "under a meet and confer system, the outcome of public employer-employe discussions depends more on management's determination than on bilateral decisions by equals."**

Union witnesses, who had testified at commission hearings last June, sharply criticized the recommendation as a backward step in labor-management relations in the public sector.

Six of the 24 commission members — including two Republican governors and Pres. Nixon's budget director—dissented from the weak "meet and confer" recommendation and indicated their preference for clearcut negotiations.

The minority included Governors Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania, Budget Dir. Robert P. Mayo, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), State Sen. Robert P. Knowles of Wisconsin and Edwin G. Michaelian, county executive of New York's Westchester County.

At the earlier commission hearings, the AFL-CIO and two affiliates—the Service Employes and the State, County & Municipal Employes—had urged that state laws require local governments and state agencies to bargain with unions representing a majority of workers in the unit.

They opposed any flat prohibition on strikes as unworkable and a detriment to meaningful bargaining. At the same time they supported machinery designed to avert strikes, including mediation and the offer of voluntary arbitration.

**The unions urged that bargaining in the public sector be as broad and flexible as possible, with state and federal standards setting minimums that could be built upon. The two sides should have the same freedom to negotiate a union shop as do workers and management in private industry, the labor witnesses urged.**

But the commission's final recommendations shied away from these concepts.

Instead the commission said state laws should bar public employe strikes, prohibit a union shop by affirming the right of public employes "to join or not to join" a union and require unions of public employes to meet state-set standards of "internal union democracy."

The commission also said that state labor laws should spell out a long list of "management rights" that cannot be bargained away and assert the binding effect of any present or future civil service regulations in public employment.

Some of the language in the report itself was less hidebound than the commission's formal recommendations.

But the overall tone of the proposals was sharply criticized by the unions that had testified before the commission.

**Pres. David Sullivan of the Service Employes said the commission "missed the opportunity to make a meaningful and important contribution to stabilizing the sometimes chaotic conditions in the public employe sector."**

And Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes said the commission's proposals would mark "a big step backwards" from the progress made in recent years in public employe collective bargaining.

It could result in more, not fewer, disputes, he stressed.

The commission report noted—without any expression of disapproval—that a number of states and communities have gone considerably further in the direction of real collective bargaining than it proposed. It left the implication that its report was intended to urge a small, forward step on states that have balked at dealing with public employe organizations on a formal basis. And the commission flatly disclaimed any pretense of "final or ideal answers in this turbulent area of public policy."

# Railroads Reject Offers Of Unions for Accord

The nation's railroads have rejected attempts to settle the shopcrafts' wage-rules dispute in hopes that Congress will force a settlement through legislation, the Senate Labor committee was told.

Vice Pres. J. W. O'Brien of the Sheet Metal Workers made the charge in urging the committee to reject Pres. Nixon's proposal to impose a settlement in the 17-month dispute.

The Senate committee held hearings as both sides continued to seek a solution through negotiations, sponsored by the Labor Dept. No progress was reported in the talks, which resumed at the appeal of Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.) of the House Commerce Committee.

It earlier held hearings on Nixon's plan to impose a tentative agreement accepted previously by the Machinists, Boilermakers and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers but rejected by the Sheet Metal Workers because of a rule permitting limited crossing of craft jurisdiction lines.

Instead of immediately accepting the Administration proposal, sent to Congress on Mar. 4, lawmakers enacted a 37-day moratorium on any strikes or lockouts in the dispute. It expires Apr. 11.

**O'Brien testified that he offered to participate in a fact-finding study on the controversial work rule but the offer was turned down by the railroads. He said he offered to accept the rule as being applied on one railroad, the Santa Fe, but the railroad again said "no."**

Asserting that management also refused his reluctant consent to arbitration of the issue, O'Brien added: "Every proposal from the union has been refused without negotiation."

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz traced the history of the dispute and urged the committee to report out the Administration's proposal.

Meanwhile, the Sheet Metal Workers announced that they have appealed an injunction issued by U.S. District Judge Howard F. Corcoran in Washington to ban the four unions from striking a single railroad, the Union Pacific, over the dispute.

# *HEW Plan Backed For Medicare Option*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Veneman in testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee, and later enlarged upon by him, HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch and HEW Assistant Sec. Lewis H. Butler.

Finch said that the "cornerstone" of this new option will be to give "a choice between obtaining services from a health maintenance organization or arranging for them in the usual way from individual doctors and hospitals."

The option, he pointed out, could help prevent illness, bring quicker treatment when it occurs, avoid unneeded hospitalization and "provide a full range of services from a single source in a coordinated, efficient manner."

Veneman said the proposal could "encourage the growth of health maintenance organizations to serve not only Americans under Medicare and Medicaid, but private consumers as well."

The "health maintenance organizations," it was made clear, could be controlled by consumers, business firms or by groups of doctors. Group health associations throughout the nation are the best-known among such organizations.

**Butler said the option as a part of Medicare, to be contracted for by the government with a health insurance carrier, would reduce the duration and extent of illnesses.**

All it would have to do, he added, "is cut out one-half day per year of hospital care for each person . . . for the program to pay for itself."

Health economists have estimated that prepaid comprehensive health plans have reduced the average person's total annual hospitalization by a much greater rate than that.

Meany said that the AFL-CIO "particularly welcomes encouragement of prepaid group practice as an alternative to fee-for-service."

**"By placing emphasis on preventing illness instead of paying for treatment after sickness has occurred," he added, "Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries will receive a broader scope of benefits while medical costs can be controlled."**

The proposal, Meany said, "is a move toward implementing the recommendations on Medicare and Medicaid made by the AFL-CIO before the House Ways & Means Committee last November."

That testimony called for contractual prepayment of comprehensive benefits and "the new proposal will make possible substantial progress toward his goal," he concluded.

*Bargaining Trend:*

# Education Emerges As Fringe Benefit

Educational opportunity for both the worker and his children is increasingly becoming a collective bargaining objective, according to an article in the March issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

The author, Dr. Herbert A. Levine, director of labor education at Rutgers University, also reports that this emphasis on education benefits is bringing substantial results.

His article, "Education: An Emerging Fringe Benefit," cites provisions appearing in union contracts that call for joint labor-management responsibility and sometimes government cooperation in a wide range of education programs.

**For the worker, these programs may mean training or retraining for skills that will help him keep his job in the face of automation as well as opportunities for expanding his general knowledge.**

For the worker's children, they offer the chance for higher education beyond the limits of the family's income.

Even though unions are taking scholarship proposals to the bargaining table, Levine notes that they still "correctly" maintain "that education primarily is a public responsibility to be supported in the main as a social charge on the public treasury."

Levine describes a number of different educational plans negotiated by unions:

- A program negotiated by the Plumbers & Pipefitters with several national construction firms which has provided more than $11 million in grants for apprenticeship training.
- Training courses for workers and their children under a plan negotiated by Laborers' Local 222 with building contractors in southern New Jersey.
- A contribution of 1 percent of payroll by New York's voluntary hospitals to train members of Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union for better jobs.
- An educational fund negotiated by the Chicago Joint Board of the Clothing Workers that provides money for the children of union members to go to college.
- Educational funds negotiated in New York by the State, County & Municipal Employes and by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- The recent General Electric settlement which will make 144,000 GE workers represented by unions eligible for $57.6 million worth of free education a year.

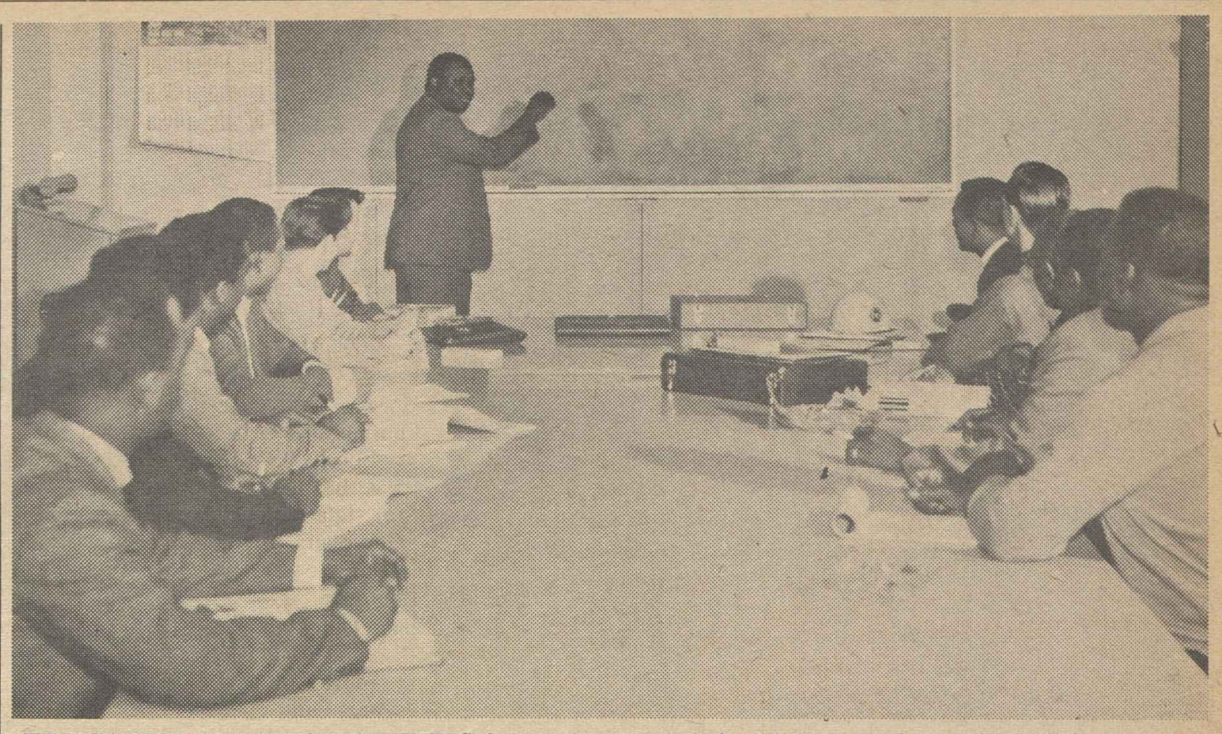
**The article points out that despite the mounting achievements in negotiating education benefits, "American labor is still feeling its way toward building this new fringe benefit."**

This parallels the efforts of trade unionists in England who are experimenting with provisions for released-time education and by others in Germany, Holland and Scandinavia who have recently won paid educational leave, Levine writes.

He predicts, however, that by the end of the present decade "the American worker and his children are likely to have won educational opportunity as a collective bargaining benefit . . . as inextricably woven into the labor-management relationship as are the social welfare provisions and pension and health insurance."

"Education as a new fringe benefit in bargaining," he suggests, "can have a profound effect not only on the character of organized labor but on the quality and skill of the American work force.

"It can also significantly alter the nation's education system."



**EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES** for workers and their children are increasingly being sought by unions through collective bargaining, according to an article in the March issue of the American Federationist. Steelworkers' members are shown here attending classes which will lead to a high school equivalency certificate under a program supported by the union, management and government.

# Meany Asks Clemency For Jailed Teachers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged New Jersey Gov. William T. Cahill to grant clemency to Teachers Pres. David Selden and other jailed teachers, declaring that injunctions and punitive contempt sentences "have no place in decent labor relations."

"Public employes are not second-class citizens," Meany wired Cahill, the state's new Republican chief executive.

Selden and other teachers subjected to fines and jail sentences for striking were protesting conditions "intolerable to teachers and detrimental to the achievement of the highest standards of education," Meany wrote.

"Clemency can do more than imprisonment for the cause of education," he added.

**Meany was joined in his appeal for clemency by Pres. Charles H. Marciante of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO, who urged amnesty for all jailed strikers.**

Selden surrendered last week to begin serving a six-week sentence for picketing a Newark school in violation of a court injunction. His release is expected May 1 or 2.

"This is a real jail, even though it is not a maximum security prison," Selden wrote union members from the Essex County penitentiary. "Only two visits a week are permitted from persons other than lawyers; books may not be brought in, and the library is poor." He added:

"I am in jail as a result of a deliberate protest, not because I was unlucky. Second, I am conscious of the power of the union behind me" and "a large part of the labor movement."

**Selden said that when he gets out he will continue to seek changes in no-strike laws and legal precedents, "even if this means more picketing."**

After Selden was jailed, Vice Pres. Betty Rufalo of the Newark Federation of Teachers surrendered to begin serving a 90-day contempt-of-court sentence. Six other local leaders must serve three-month sentences also. Sentences of 10 to 30 days were given 92 other local members, and fines of $80,000 must be paid.

The union stayed on strike for more than three weeks until it won major advances in wages, teaching conditions and community programs.

## U.S. Steel Indicted On Pollution Counts

Chicago—A federal grand jury here has indicted the U.S. Steel Corp. and the superintendent of its Chicago plant on charges of polluting Lake Michigan.

The indictment alleged that the plant had discharged waste solids from blast furnaces into the lake on five occasions last September in violation of federal law.

# *Close Senate Vote Takes Shape As Showdown Nears on Carswell*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**stitution with the power of appointment."**

He asserted that "if the Senate attempts to substitute its judgment as to who should be appointed, the traditional constitutional balance is in jeopardy and the duty of the President under the Constitution impaired."

He wrote Sen. William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) that the issue is "whether I, as President of the United States, shall be accorded the same right of choice in naming Supreme Court justices which has been freely accorded to my predecessors of both parties."

Opponents of the nomination quickly retorted that the President's letter belittled the equal constitutional responsibility of the Senate to "advise and consent" to nominations. And far from giving routine approval to nominations, the Senate less than two years ago ignored two of Pres. Johnson's Supreme Court nominations.

After making public the letter, Saxbe said he would vote against recommitting the nomination even though he was not satisfied with Carswell's "weakness on civil rights" and the Florida judge would not have been his choice for the court.

**As the list of undecided senators narrowed, opponents of confirmation continued to pick up strength from Democratic senators who had voted last November to confirm Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., for the Supreme Court nomination.**

The latest convert was Virginia Sen. William B. Spong, Jr., who said he will vote to send the nomination back to committee even though the vote "could hurt me" politically in the conservative-dominated state.

But the list of Republicans willing to oppose the President twice in a row on a Supreme Court appointment was obviously going to be shorter than the 19 who voted against the Haynsworth nomination.

So close was the lineup that Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew was withdrawn as the dignitary scheduled to throw the first ball at the baseball season opener in Washington. He will preside over the Senate, instead, with the power to break a tie on the first of a possible four votes.

This was the parliamentary lineup on the nomination:

The Senate has scheduled a vote for Apr. 6 on a motion to send the nomination back to the Judiciary Committee. It would require a majority of senators present and voting to adopt the motion.

**But first, the Senate will vote on a proposal to table the motion. Agnew would be able to cast the deciding vote—obviously in favor of tabling—in case of a tie.**

If the tabling motion is defeated and the motion to recommit the nomination is adopted, that would probably—but not necessarily— be the end of the nomination. The Judiciary Committee, presumably after additional hearings, could once more send the nomination back to the Senate floor. But past precedent would make it likely that the nomination would be withdrawn and a new name submitted.

If either the tabling motion passes or the recommittal motion is defeated, the final vote would come on Apr. 8. The lineup would not necessarily be the same as on the vote to recommit. Several senators who will vote to send the nomination back to committee have said they are undecided on how they would vote on the straight confirmation issue. And several senators who are opposing recommittal have said they have not decided how they will vote on confirmation.

To add to the parliamentary possibilities, a motion could be made to table the nomination.

**A charge that a Negro government lawyer was pressured into signing a letter that appeared to endorse Carswell added new fuel to the case against confimation.**

The lawyer, Charles F. Wilson, is currently an official of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. His letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee on Feb. 5, declaring that he had been treated courteously by Judge Carswell when he had appeared in his court as a private attorney in civil rights cases, has been widely quoted by supporters of Carswell.

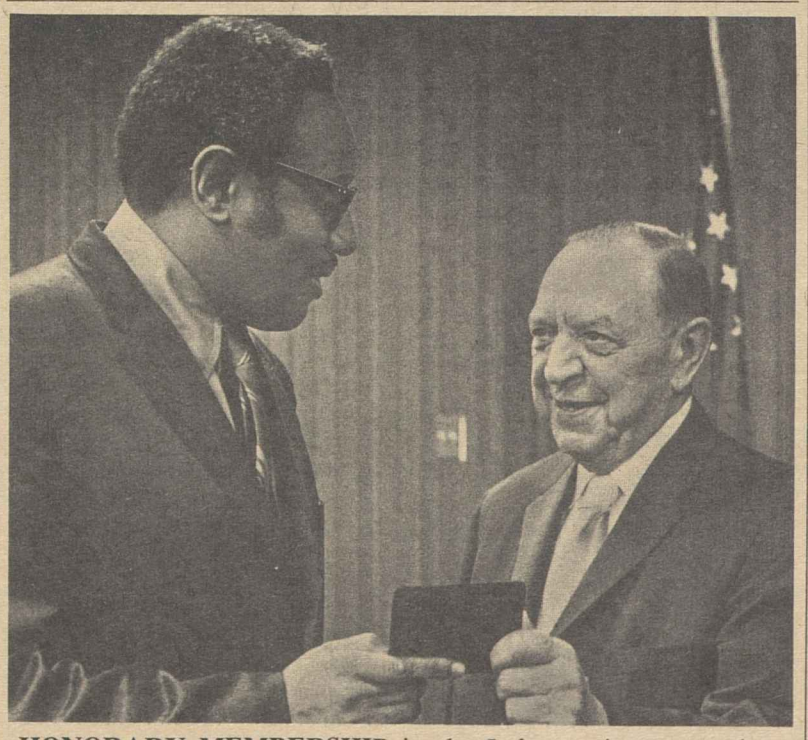
One of the charges against Carswell is that he was hostile and discourteous to civil rights attorneys and particularly to black lawyers.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D.-Calif.) told the Senate that he had affidavits from lawyers who know Wilson and quoted him as declaring he was "pressured" into writing the letter when actually he considered Carswell biased and unfit for the court.

**Deputy Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst called a news conference to deny that Wilson had been pressured or that he had sent the letter because he had been recommended for a federal job by a former law partner of Kleindienst.**

Wilson told newsmen that no "pressure" had been put on him to send the letter, that an assistant attorney general had come to his home to talk about Wilson's dealings with Carswell, and that the assistant attorney general, William H. Rehnquist, had drafted the letter that Wilson signed.

In still another development, 207 former law clerks to Supreme Court justices—many now prominent in law and government—signed a letter telling senators that confirmation of Carswell would be "a disservice to the court and the nation."



**HONORARY MEMBERSHIP** in the Laborers is presented to Samuel C. Jackson, left, assistant secretary of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, by Pres. Peter Fosco of the Laborers. Jackson was a member of Laborers Local 142 in Topeka, Kan., while attending college.

*Warns of Danger Signs:*

# Congress Unit Sees Real Threat to Jobs

Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress warned of "a very real danger of higher unemployment" this year "while inflation continues without substantial abatement."

The majority report of the committee said the economic danger signs include a "stagnant economy" coupled with "an increasing shortage of homes and public facilities."

**Republican as well as Democratic members of the committee joined in describing the economic outlook for 1970 as "difficult" and urged the Administration to prepare "contingency programs to be implemented if anti-inflationary economic policies induce continuing unemployment or recession."**

The committee is made up of an equal number of congressmen and senators, with a rotating chairman —currently Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), who is also chairman of the House Banking Committee.

It came up with a mixed bag of recommendations, one set drafted by the Democratic majority, another by Republicans, with a scattering of separate views on both sides. A brief statement of agreement by both Democrats and Republicans included these comments:

- Housing should not have to bear the brunt of restrictive monetary policies. The Administration should act to provide an ample supply of credit for housing and other "high priority" needs.
- There are "serious disadvantages" to direct wage and price controls, including the difficulty of effective enforcement.
- "With determined efforts to improve the functioning of the economy, an unemployment goal of about 3 percent can be achieved over the long term."

Both Democrats and Republicans on the committee ignored warnings by labor and other groups about the adverse effects of American investments abroad leading to the export of jobs.

The consensus recommendation said the government "should proceed to remove the present restrictions on American lending and investment abroad."

The Democratic members also called for review and reconsideration of all import quotas, claiming that this could reduce inflation by lowering prices for both imported goods and competitive American-manufactured products.

**Warnings about the risk of slipping into a recession were reinforced by the latest monthly business survey of the Commerce Dept.**

The report said the nation's gross national product—the total of goods and services produced—is expected to drop for the second quarter in a row. Many economists consider two quarterly declines in the GNP as a sign of recession.

A Michigan State University economics professor, Dr. Charles A. Killingsworth, warned in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee that unemployment is likely to rise substantially higher than government officials have indicated. He said the rate could reach 6 to 8 percent next year.

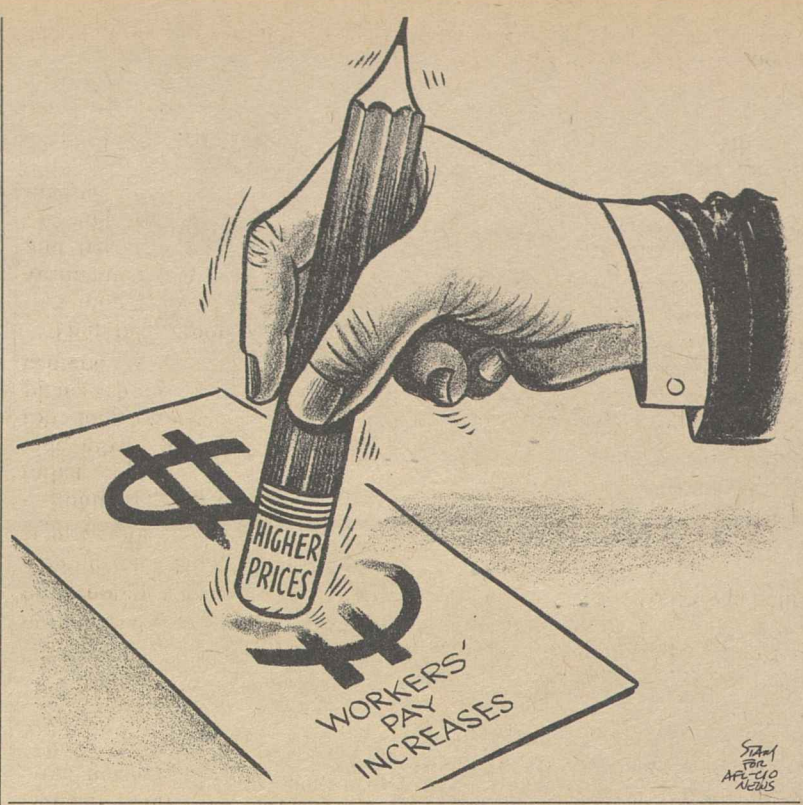
The first sign of a possible retreat of interest rates from their current 100-year high came with a reduction in the prime interest rates charged by the nation's largest banks. This is the rate banks charge their best and most financially sound corporate customers; most businesses and all consumers pay higher rates.

The prime rate dropped from 8.5 to 8 percent, but leading banks stressed that the supply of money remains tight, that loan applications will be closely screened, and that other interest rates usually tied to the prime rate would move down only slowly.

## Hightower Named To Hawaii Post

William Hightower, long-time field representative for the AFL-CIO in the region encompassing Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, has been named by Pres. George Meany as the federation's Hawaii-Pacific representative succeeding the late A. S. Reile.

The appointment is effective Apr. 6. In announcing it, Meany said Hawaii's union potential is "as great a challenge" as that presented by any state. Hightower and the state's AFL-CIO leadership should bring it to a "new high level" of activity and growth, he said.




# Manpower Report Cites Hidden Unemployment

Pres. Nixon's first manpower report to Congress recites the accomplishments of the training and job placement programs of the 1960s but stresses that "there is still a great deal to do" before "full opportunity for all citizens" becomes a reality.

The report, prepared by the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration, acknowledges the problem of increased unemployment and puts a spotlight also on hidden unemployment—persons who have given up the job hunt because of lack of opportunity.

Surveys indicate that "there is one 'discouraged worker' for every four unemployed workers," the report notes.

**It also stresses that unemployment alone is not an indicator of poverty. More than 1 million families with below-poverty income are headed by men working fulltime throughout the year.**

Although the report does not recommend a higher minimum wage, it does acknowledge that "a higher minimum wage with more extended coverage could help to raise the low earnings of many family heads and thus play an important part in the needed complex of antipoverty measures."

The report also focused on the low-wage, high-poverty economy of the South, particularly as it affects Negro families.

While 30 percent of the nation's families live in the South, 50 percent of all poor families are in southern states.

"In the South," the report notes, "one out of every four Negro family heads who worked fulltime throughout 1968 earned too little to bring his family's income above the poverty line, compared with only about one out of 20 in the Northeast and North Central states and less than one out of 30 in the West."

While the number of families below the poverty line declined in the 1960s, the report cites a widening gap between those at the poverty level and the national income average for all families.

The report acknowledges the inadequacy of unemployment benefits in nearly all states.

"Too low" weekly benefits are "the most serious shortcoming" of the unemployment insurance system, it declares.

**But after a detailed discussion of the inadequacies of the present state-determined benefit level, the report merely notes that "the present Administration is urging the states to act quickly on this problem to avoid the need for federal action."**

The "leave-it-up-to-the-states" doctrine sharply contrasted with manpower recommendations of the Johnson Administration urging federal minimum standards on the amount and duration of benefits.

On the continuing manpower programs, the report says that more than 1.76 million persons were enrolled in federally assisted programs during 1969, with the number estimated to rise to 2 million during the current fiscal year.

A transmittal letter from Pres. Nixon to Congress renews the Administration request for changes in the Manpower Training Act, for extension of coverage of unemployment insurance, along with federal extended benefits during periods of high unemployment, and for enactment of the family assistance program to supplement the income of the working poor as well as set a federal floor under welfare benefits.

# Senate Okays New Program Of School Aid

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ects, migrant farm children and Cuban refugees.

It will be up to Congress and the President, however, to determine how much of the new funding authorizations is actually appropriated.

Currently, for example, the "Title I" program of aid to children from low-income homes is about $1.4 billion a year compared to the "authorized" amount of $3.6 billion. The new legislation would boost the authorization to $4.2 billion in the fiscal year starting July 1, to $4.5 billion the second year and to $6.5 billion the third year.

The Senate debate over school segregation centered on an amendment Mississippi Sen. John C. Stennis had succeeded in tacking on to the original education bill. It would have prohibited the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare from applying different standards to segregation resulting from unconstitutional dual school systems than to segregation resulting from neighborhood housing patterns.

**The effect would have been to end government desegregation directives since the Supreme Court desegregation rulings apply only to school systems that had been segregated by law.**

Pres. Nixon's recent education message also made this distinction and was credited with switching the votes of some Republicans who had originally voted for the Stennis amendment.

Final passage of the authorization bill will clear the way for early House action on aid to education appropriations for the fiscal year starting in July. The House Appropriations Committee this year has separated school aid funding from the overall appropriation bill covering the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept. and several independent agencies.

Its goal is to give priority handling to the education program so that school districts throughout the nation will know as soon as possible the amount of federal aid they can expect for the 1970-71 school year.

In an unrelated area, Pres. Nixon has signed into law a bill which will soon make cigarette commercials on radio and television a thing of the past.

Starting next January, all cigarette commercials will be banned from the airwaves. By October, a new and stronger warning against smoking hazards will appear on cigarette packages. And after July 1, 1971, the Federal Trade Commission will have the power to require similar warnings on all cigarette advertising, including ads in newspapers, magazines and on billboards.

4-4-70

# *Creation of Public Service Jobs Urged to Give Value to Training*

A public service employment program must be combined with manpower training legislation "to successfully grapple with the problem of the unemployed and the underemployed," the AFL-CIO emphasized to Congress.

Training by itself is not enough, the federation warned, because that will only compound the problem—giving hope to the disadvantaged and then "throwing them back into the morass from which they came."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller made the points in testimony to a Senate Labor subcommittee holding hearings on manpower measures. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)** Biemiller was accompanied by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger.

**As it did earlier before a House Labor subcommittee, the federation called for a manpower bill that would create jobs in public service and provide training designed to give workers new skills.**

Such a bill has been introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara and 111 other House members. No similar measure has as yet been introduced in the Senate although O'Hara's proposal has strong support there.

The Administration's manpower bill is opposed by labor as "completely inadequate," Biemiller again made clear. "It creates no jobs. It lacks a provision for a realistic public service employment program," he said.

The purpose of the Administration's bill, Biemiller pointed out, is to set up a mechanism for coordinating and consolidating existing manpower training programs.

But even as such a mechanism the bill "misses the mark," he continued, because it would decentralize manpower activities by placing them in the hands of the states.

Manpower requirements "are national in scope" and must not be fragmented into 50 different parts, "each going its own way and dispensing federal funds in a manner that may not be in line with national goals," Biemiller asserted.

**Citing government statistics on worsening unemployment, he said that a federal program to create public-service jobs that was needed in 1967, 1968 and 1969 "is even more essential today."**

"I think it is time," he added, "that we all stop fooling with the notion that the private sector can find enough jobs for everyone, including the hard-core unemployed. It just can't."

Public-service employment, Biemiller continued, would also provide jobs in badly-needed services too long ignored—such as hospitals, schools, parks and recreation centers.

That takes money, he said, but it is money that represents an "investment in the future of America and her people." And, he added, "I can't think of a better way to invest."

## CONVENTIONS

Five labor organizations have announced dates and locations for conventions scheduled for 1970.

They are: The Canadian Labor Congress at Edmonton, Alberta, May 18-22; New Jersey AFL-CIO, Atlantic City, June 1-4; Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Bal Harbour, Fla., June 1-5; Musicians, Houston, Tex., June 15-18, and the Upholsterers, Los Angeles, June 18.

# Congress Okays 6% Federal Pay Boost


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## Postal Talks Pressed On Full Package

Congress moved speedily to ratify the first stage of the collective bargaining agreement negotiated by seven postal unions—a 6 percent pay raise, retroactive to Dec. 27, 1969.

The retroactive pay hike will go to 750,000 postal workers, 1.3 million other salaried federal employes and 3.2 million persons in the armed forces. It does not affect the 700,000 hourly-paid federal blue collar workers, whose pay scales are tied to prevailing area wages in private industry.

The Senate passed the pay bill, 84-1, on Apr. 8, just six days after its terms had been announced by Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a joint news conference.

The House acted the next day, voting 370-7 approval. Minor differences between the two bills, not affecting the pay raise, have to be reconciled before the legislation is cleared for the President's signature.

Meanwhile, union and management negotiators were putting the final touches on separate legislation which will include an additional 8 percent raise for postal workers as part of a postal reorganization.

**A key ingredient of the legislation—its "most significant" feature according to Meany—will be the most comprehensive procedure for collective bargaining ever entered into by the federal government.**

AFL-CIO legislative experts were working with union and postal management officials to draw up a bill embodying these concepts agreed to by the negotiators:

"Collective bargaining procedures under a statutory framework establishing methods for conducting elections, providing one or more methods for resolving negotiating impasses, and requiring collective bargaining over all aspects of wages, hours and working conditions including grievance procedures, final and binding arbitration of disputes, and in general all matters that are subject to collective bargaining in the private sector."

The agreement, subject to implementation by Congress, also specifies that the unions and the Post Office will negotiate a compression of the pay scale so that it will take a worker only eight years to move from the starting rate to the top pay of his grade, instead of the present 21 years.

This will mean an additional pay

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Nixon Suffers 2nd Defeat On Filling Court Vacancy



**NATIONAL JOINT BOARD** agreement for amending procedures used in settling jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry is signed by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. The agreement is with the Participating Contractors Employers' Associations. From left are Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of BCTD, Chairman James Swan of PCEA, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, Haggerty, and Sec. Joseph R. LaRocca of the PCEA negotiating committee. **(Story, Page 2.)**

## GOP Votes Key to Loss Of Carswell

**By David L. Perlman**

After two successive rebuffs from the Senate, Pres. Nixon began a new search for a Supreme Court justice to fill a seat that has been vacant for nearly a year.

Nixon said his next nominee will be a conservative from outside the South. He will submit his new choice "in the very near future."

The Senate's 51-45 vote against confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell was even more stunning—and stinging—than its refusal last November to confirm Judge Haynsworth.

It was a reluctant rejection.

The Senate, and particularly the bloc of moderate Republicans whose votes had been decisive in the defeat of the Haynsworth nomination, had not wanted a new confrontation with the President.

It was not easy to find a candidate who would run into more than token opposition in the Senate. But the White House succeeded.

Civil rights groups opposed his nomination and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany last January termed the appointment "a slap in the face of the nation's Negro citizens" and urged the Senate to reject it.

**The AFL-CIO formally testified against the nomination and the federation's Executive Council termed the choice of Carswell "appalling" and a clear contradiction of Pres. Nixon's campaign pledge to look for Supreme Court justices of the caliber of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis.**

When the roll was called, 13

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*Nixon Plan Enacted:*

## Railroad Settlement Imposed on Unions

**By Duane Emme**

The 18-month-old dispute involving four shopcraft unions and the nation's railroads ended when Congress enacted Pres. Nixon's bill imposing a settlement.

The measure, which passed the Senate 88-3 and the House by a voice vote, became law in time to beat expiration of a congressionally-passed ban on strikes or lockouts in the dispute. Pres. Nixon signed it Apr. 10. The 37-day moratorium was to expire the next day.

The new law requires the 48,000 workers represented by the unions to accept a settlement ratified in December by the Machinists, Boilermakers and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers but rejected by the Sheet Metal Workers.

**The basis of that union's rejection was a rule permitting some crossing of craft jurisdiction lines. It had been agreed earlier that all four unions would have to accept the pact to make it effective.**

Over the past three months there were a number of unsuccessful attempts to resolve the impasse through negotiations sponsored by the Labor Dept.

Spokesmen for the unions, in testimony before Congress, said the dispute could be quickly settled if railroad managements were forced to negotiate knowing that the government would not intervene.

**The imposed settlement provides wage increases of 68 cents an hour in retroactive and future increments for about 40,000 workers over two years. About 8,000, in less-skilled jobs, will get total boosts that are slightly below that figure.**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *Meat Cutters, Swift, Reach Early Accord*

Chicago—Meat Cutter delegates representing 9,000 Swift & Co. employes in 28 states have approved a new contract offer providing wage increases of 82 cents an hour over 41 months tailored to anticipated increases in the cost of living.

The agreement tentatively endorsed by a conference of Swift locals here is subject to ratification by the full membership by Apr. 15. It takes effect five months in advance of the scheduled expiration date of current Meat Cutter contracts at 56 Swift locations.

The key feature of the new pact,

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Senate Pares Down Jobless Insurance Bill*

The Senate voted unanimous approval of a pared-down unemployment insurance bill, extending coverage to an additional four million workers and providing an additional 13 weeks of benefits during periods of high unemployment.

The legislation now goes to a House-Senate conference committee, to be reconciled with a bill the House passed last November.

In new coverage, the Senate bill protects 500,000 fewer workers than the House-passed legislation—and 1.3 million fewer persons than the Administration proposed last year.

The Senate did, however, improve on the House bill by extending coverage to more than 250,000 farm workers. The House-passed bill excludes farm workers entirely and the Administration had proposed coverage for 400,000 agricultural workers.

**Neither the House bill, the Senate bill, nor the Administration proposal would establish federal minimum standards for the amount or duration of benefits—which had been strongly urged by the AFL-CIO.**

An amendment by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) to add federal benefit standards was beaten, 47-29.

For the most part, the Senate followed the recommendations of its Finance Committee on coverage. The committee had cut back the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Court Calls on NLRB To Stiffen Its Penalties

A U.S. Court of Appeals in a decision of major significance directed the National Labor Relations Board to consider stiffening its penalties against an employer found guilty of "brazen refusal to bargain" with a union.

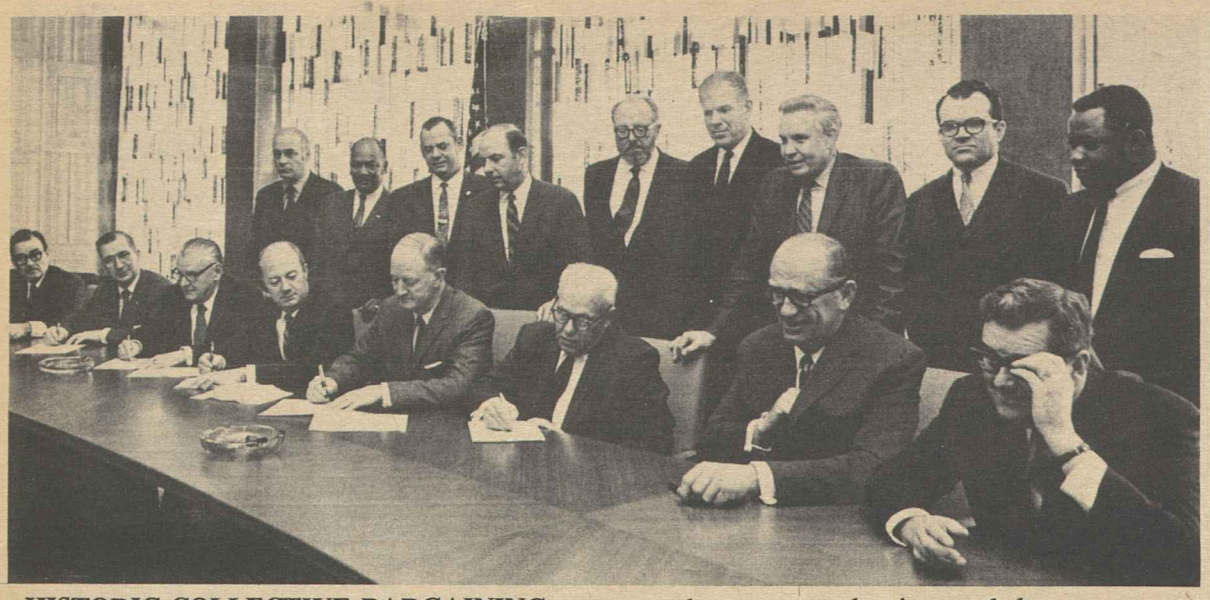
The appeals court for the District of Columbia enforced an NLRB bargaining order against Tiidee Products, Inc., a Dayton, O., maker of house trailer parts. At the same time it sent the case back to the labor board for further hearings on additional remedies requested by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The remand makes it possible for the NLRB to reconsider its present policy of refusing to compensate employes for potential benefits lost while the employer battled their union in the courts. Until now, the board has refused to consider AFL-CIO appeals for such remedies against deliberate delays by a lawbreaking management.

**Appeals Judges Harold Leventhal and Spottswood W. Robinson III ruled that Tiidee's refusal to bargain, after the union won an election 30 months ago, was a "clear and flagrant violation" of the law.**

Management's objections to the election were "patently frivolous," they said, and violated the "express

*(Continued on Page 6)*



**HISTORIC COLLECTIVE BARGAINING** agreement between postal unions and the government is signed at AFL-CIO headquarters by the men who helped negotiate it. Seated, from left: Pres. Herbert F. Alfrey of the Rural Letter Carriers; Pres. Michael J. Cullen, Special Delivery Messengers; Pres. Francis S. Filbey, Postal Clerks; Pres. James H. Rademacher, Letter Carriers; Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Deputy Postmaster Gen. Elmer T. Klassen, chief management negotiator, and James C. Gildea, executive assistant to Meany and chief union negotiator. Standing: James J. LaPenta, director of the Laborers' federal public service division; Pres. Monroe Crable, Post Office Maintenance Employes; Pres. Chester W. Parrish, Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes; Under Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson; James P. Blaisdell, Post Office consultant; Assistant Postmaster Gen. Kenneth A. Housman; Assistant Sec. of Labor William J. Usery, Jr.; Paul N. Carlin, executive assistant to the Postmaster General, and Pres. Lonnie Johnson, Mail Handlers.

# 6% Federal Pay Boost Approved by Congress

*(Continued from Page 1)*

raise for most postal workers, on top of the 14 percent salary increase.

In a message to Congress, Pres. Nixon said the pay increases are necessary to provide "fair treatment" for government employes.

But he urged that as "insurance against inflation" Congress raise the first-class letter postage from 6 to 10 cents, with smaller increases in other categories of mail. He asked also for a speedup in payment of estate and gift taxes, which would bring in $1.5 billion in added reveenue on a one-time basis in the coming fiscal year.

**The President's proposal for the sharp hike in letter postage ran into congressional criticism from both Democrats and Republicans. The Senate Democratic Policy Committee unanimously adopted a resolution opposing an increase in first class postal rates until users of bulk mail categories "pay their fair share of postal cost."**

The historic direct negotiations over pay broke a legislative logjam that had tied up pay raise bills since last autumn.

All attempts to amend the retroactive pay bill in the Senate were soundly defeated; a proposal by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) to exclude the 1.3 million classified employes from the raise was beaten, 77-8. Curtis also complained that the postal workers whose wildcat strikes had paved the way for direct negotiations should have been jailed.

But in the end, only Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.) cast a vote against the bill.

At Senate hearings on the 6 percent pay bill, the Postmaster General declared firmly:

**"It is high time for these postal employes to catch up with workers in other parts of our economy, not only in terms of pay, but also in terms of working conditions and opportunities for advancement."**

Blount argued for postal reform and said the lack of machinery to settle legitimate grievances was the cause of wildcat strikes.

**Frustrations Explode**

"The frustrations that have been building in the postal service for years finally exploded," he said, causing "one out of every five postal employes in the country" to walk off the job.

"I am aware of no evidence that outside agitators or subversive organizations of any kind played a major role in fomenting the walkout," Blount told the senators.

He added: "I am convinced, on the contrary, that what we witnessed last month was a spontaneous demonstration of the fact that many of our long-time postal employes are simply fed up to the teeth with a system that no longer works and is no longer capable of responding effectively to their legitimate aspirations."

The negotiations on the postal reorganization package and the second-stage increase began with the same team that worked out the overall agreement.

**James C. Gildea, executive assistant to Meany, is the chief negotiator for the union side. His management counterpart is Deputy Postmaster Gen. E. T. Klassen, a veteran of many private industry bargaining sessions.**

With basic agreement achieved, a subcommittee was assigned to put together the legislative language.

Under the provisions of the agreement, the 8 percent raise will be effective when the legislation is approved by Congress.

# *Air Line Pilots Win Ruling on 3-Man Crews*

A decision that United Air Lines' B-737 jets must be manned by three pilots "evidently resolves the B-737 crew requirement issue on all airlines" having contracts with the Air Line Pilots, the union said.

The union commented after an arbitration board ruled that the third crew member constituted "a meaningful addition to safety" on a B-737 and should be continued.

ALPA has been engaged in a drive for three-member cockpit crews on the short-range jet starting before it was put in service by United in 1968. Other users of B-737s are Western, Wien, Consolidated, Frontier, Aloha and Piedmont.

The Air Transport Association, speaking for management, and some Federal Aviation Administration officials contended that the third pilot was not needed. Earlier, a special review board established by the government decided the three-man crew was essential, but it's decision was temporary.

# *Funds Urged To Aid Public Broadcast Unit*

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting has proved "a wise investment in the public interest" and should continue to receive federal funds, the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged a Senate Commerce subcommittee to approve a bill to continue federal grants through the 1973 fiscal year and authorize federal matching of non-federal contributions for public broadcasting.

He wrote Subcommittee Chairman John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) that the corporation, set up to encourage educational and non-profit community service programs, has been "a significant vehicle for improving the quality of radio and television broadcasting."

Its accomplishments, Biemiller said, "have exceeded our expectations" and justify continued support.

*On Jurisdictional Disputes:*

# Unions, Contractors Improve Joint Board

The building trades signed an agreement with an association of 13 construction employer organizations to revive the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Agreement came after months of negotiations by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Participating Contractors Employers' Associations. At issue were 10 amendments of the plan used in working out jurisdictional disputes on both national and local levels.

**The amended plan, which became effective Apr. 3 and will continue through next Mar. 31, has been approved by the executive council of the BCTD.**

The agreement is covered by Article X of the BCTD constitution which provides that methods of procedure approved by the council "shall be recognized as final and binding upon the department and upon all affiliated national and international unions and their affiliated local unions."

In a joint statement, the union and employer groups said:

"The National Joint Board is providing a private means for settling jurisdictional disputes amicably in the building and construction industry.

**"It is a home-grown solution to labor problems which would otherwise load up the already over-taxed facilities of the National Labor Relations Board and the federal courts."**

The statement further noted that the Joint Board is privately financed by the participants and its services are available to all contractors dealing with labor in the building and construction industry.

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz praised the BCTD and the contractors for reaching the agreement, which was signed at the Labor Dept. Apr. 7.

"I am gratified to participate in an occasion that symbolizes this assumption of private responsibility by labor and management in the nation's vital building and construction industry," Shultz said.

**The 13 member organizations in the PCEA represent more than 25,000 contractors who employ most of the 3.5 million organized craftsmen in the building and construction industry.**

They include the National Constructors Association; National Electrical Contractors Association; Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.; National Association of Reinforcing Steel Contractors; National Association of Miscellaneous, Ornamental & Architectural Products Contractors; National Erectors Association; Crane & Rigging Division of the Heavy Specialized Carriers Conference; Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association; Painting & Decorating Contractors of America; Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association; Insulation Distributor-Contractors National Association; Gypsum Drywall Contractors International, and the Glazing Contractors Labor Jurisdiction Committee.

The 10 amendments call for:

- Enlarging the board from four to eight members, plus an impartial chairman.
- Selection of members from four key areas of the industry: industrial, commercial, residential, and heavy and highway construction.
- Eligibility for membership on the appeals board to conform to requirements for membership on the Joint Board.
- Disputes to be investigated for previous actions, with decisions to be based on established trade practice and prevailing practice in the locality.
- Consideration of consumer interests in the settlements.
- Authorization for the board chairman to call on joint committees of unions most affected by a dispute to work toward settlement. The hearing panel is also authorized to "make national jurisdictional determinations of work operations not governed by decisions or agreements of record which shall be binding on all parties."
- Action by the board on protests against "any agreement, resolution or stipulation" that attempts to establish jurisdiction deviating from the spirit and intent of the agreement.
- Agreement by the employer associations and the unions to take all action legally within their power under board procedures.
- Freedom for a contractor to pursue other methods of settlement if a work stoppage runs more than 48 hours following notification of the board.
- A prohibition on representation on the board, the appeals board or a hearing panel of a union or contractor found in noncompliance.

Signatories representing labor were Pres. C. J. Haggerty and Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of BCTD. Signing for the contractors were James Swan, chairman of the PCEA, and Joseph R. LaRocca, secretary of the employers' joint negotiating committee.

# No Progress Sighted In Newspaper Talks

New York—Contract talks between newspaper publishers and 10 unions inched along without visible progress as 13,000 union members continued to work without new contracts.

Contracts of all 10 unions expired Mar. 30 and were extended on a day-to-day basis. All seek substantial improvement in wages, working conditions and health, welfare and pension benefits.

Strike authorization has been voted by the Newspaper Guild at the New York Post and by the Typographical Union, ITU Mailers, Stereotypers and Newspaper Deliverers at other papers. Thomas J. Murphy, the local Guild's executive vice president, said Post Guildsmen might walk off their jobs this weekend unless specific progress is made on key contract changes.

Negotiators for the Times, Post, Daily News and Long Island Press offered wage increases that the unions said would barely equal the rise in living costs since the last negotiations in 1967. Most of the unions rejected the proposal—16.5 percent over three years—but some turned their attention to non-wage issues while waiting for a pattern to emerge.

**Mediator Theodore W. Kheel said at a press conference that he and his fellow mediators are "redoubling their efforts" to get agreements without a strike on or before Apr. 11.**

The other panel members are Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Mediation Board and Regional Dir. Frank H. Brown of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Kheel said Apr. 6 that publishers and the Typographical union are "miles apart" and warned of a possible shutdown unless the gap is closed. He said ITU Local 6 is holding daily chapel meetings at the Times, and indications are that the length of the meetings on company time will be extended day by day.

The major issue between the unions and management is money, he said—the amount of the increase.

The Guild bargains separately with individual newspapers. The nine craft unions negotiate with the publishers' association. Besides those mentioned, the other craft unions are the Pressmen, Paper Handlers, Machinists, Electricians and Photoengravers.

## Dental Panel to Study National Health Care

Chicago—Dir. John F. Tomayko of the Steelworkers' pension and insurance department, is part of a task force formed by the American Dental Association to study national health programs.

Representatives of labor, management, consumers and public and private agencies are on the panel to design the association's position for the participation of dentists in national health care delivery programs.

Court Vacancy Continues:

# Senate Rejection of Carswell Hands New Defeat to Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

Republicans joined with 38 Democrats to vote down the nomination. And among the Democratic opponents were four senators from the Southern states, including two who had voted for Haynsworth.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott (Pa.), who voted for the Carswell nomination even though he had been widely reported as privately unhappy about it, had some advice for the White House immediately after the vote.

"It is of the utmost importance that the next nominee be of such quality as to warrant the widest possible support," Scott said. The President, he suggested, would do well to discuss the next appointment with people representing all segments of opinion, including senators.

"The majority of the Senate is anxious to back the President," Scott stressed. He expressed the hope that the vote would "serve as a prelude to the nomination of a great Supreme Court justice and as a lesson learned for the future."

By contrast, conservative Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) said he thought Nixon should hold off a new nomination until after next November's election and make the turndown of Haynsworth and Carswell a key campaign issue.

**Even though southern votes helped defeat Carswell, Nixon in effect charged the Senate with sectional bias for turning down his two nominees.**

"I have reluctantly concluded it is not possible to get confirmation of any man who believes in the strict construction of the Constitution as I do if they happen to come from the South," Nixon told reporters.

Carswell, a Democrat turned Republican, was appointed a federal district judge in the Eisenhower Administration and advanced to the appellate court early in the Nixon Administration—even though civil rights groups had criticized his record and opposed his promotion.

A white supremacy speech he made as a candidate for the Georgia legislature many years ago was uncovered after his nomination to the Supreme Court, but the judge renounced his earlier views after the speech came to light. He admitted—after first denying—that he was an incorporator of a golf club shifted from city to private ownership to avoid court desegregation rulings. But he insisted he wasn't aware of any segregation issue, even though witnesses testified it was common knowledge and front-page news in the community.

Nevertheless, Administration leaders remained confident they had the votes to confirm Carswell.

He had no record of financial dealings that could raise the conflict of interest issue which proved decisive against Haynsworth. And both Scott and the assistant Senate Republican leader, Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), early in the game pledged their votes for confirmation.

As one unhappy Republican senator was quoted as saying in explaining why he felt obliged to support Carswell, "How can you fight a president of your own party twice in a row on a nomination?"

But there was a third group to be heard from—the nation's lawyers and especially the deans and faculties of the biggest, most prestigious law schools in the country.

**The American Bar Association's judiciary committee had given a perfunctory "qualified" rating to Carswell. But leading lawyers, many of them Republicans, expressed their unhappiness in public statements and letters to the editors.**

A committee of lawyers circulated a statement of opposition to Carswell, based on the record of reversals of his rulings as a judge and the study of his decisions. Deans of 23 law schools were among the 400 legal authorities who signed the statement charging that Carswell lacks "the legal or mental qualifications essential for service on the Supreme Court."

It was, ironically, a staunch Carswell supporter who helped swing public opinion strongly against confirmation.

Irked at complaints that Carswell was mediocre, Sen. Roman H. Hruska (R-Neb.) said in mid-March: "Even if he was mediocre, there are a lot of mediocre judges and people and lawyers. They are entitled to a little representation, aren't they, and a little chance? We can't have all Brandeises and Cardozos and Frankfurters and stuff like that there."

Many a senator quickly heard from outraged constituents that they didn't think much of Mr. Hruska's point of view. By the time Hruska tried to explain that he didn't really mean what he had said, the damage was done.

The vote count against Carswell continued to climb slowly. By mid-March, Scott conceded that "more than 30 senators" would vote against the nomination but he and the White House remained confident it would pass with votes to spare.

**It was Sen. Edward W. Brooke, the moderate Republican from Massachusetts and the Senate's only Negro member, who took on the task of rounding up the dozen votes from the Republican side that anti-Carswell strategists were convinced were essential to defeat the nomination.**

It couldn't be done, Republican leaders assured the White House. But when the roll was called, the senators who had privately told Brooke they would vote against confirmation kept their pledges.

A strategic move to send the nomination back to the Judiciary Committee failed, and at the same time succeeded.

**Recommittal Idea**

The original idea was that some senators who might be unwilling to vote against confirmation would support recommittal on the argument that new issues and charges had been raised since the Judiciary Committee had concluded its hearings. Two southern senators who had supported Haynsworth—J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) and William B. Spong, Jr. (D-Va.)—said they would vote for recommittal even though they hadn't decided how they would vote on confirmation. Both subsequently voted against confirmation.

**But several senators opposed to Carswell and others who were still carried as undecided argued that recommittal would be ducking the issue and evading the Senate's responsibility.**

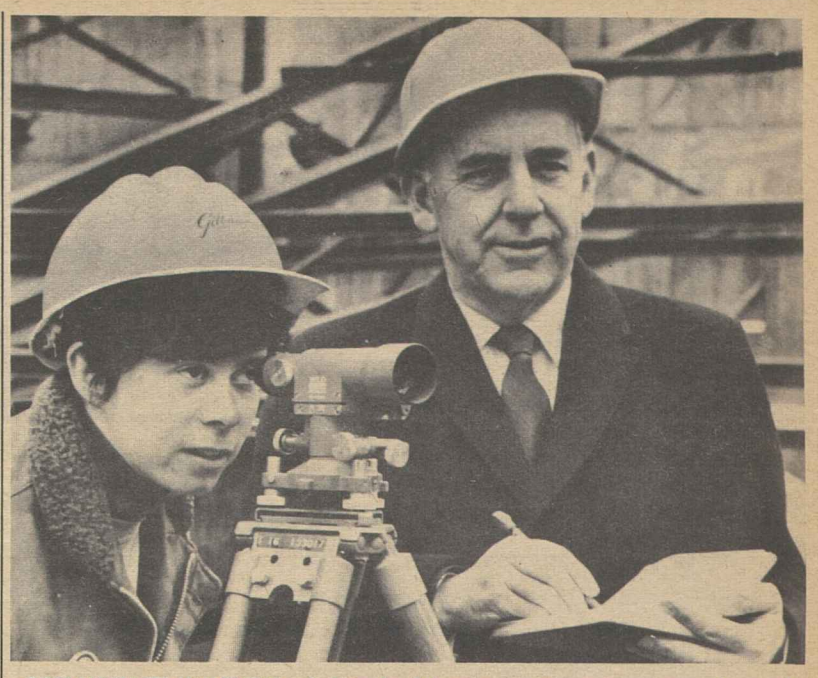
The recommittal move failed, 52-44, and there was rejoicing at the White House. Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), floor leader of the anti-Carswell bloc, said he thought there was still hope of defeating confirmation. But knowing the pressures that the White House can bring to bear to switch a key vote or two, no one could count with certainty the votes for rejection. And in case of a tie, Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew was prepared to vote for confirmation.

Long before the rollcall began, at 1 p.m. on Apr. 8, every inch of seats and standing room in the Senate galleries had been taken.

Twelve minutes later, the tally was completed. And Agnew, as he had done last October on the Haynsworth vote, announced in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate that "the nomination is not agreed to."

At that the galleries burst into cheers and shouts, continuing despite the pounding of the gavel.

The Senate had voted its conscience—and it was a popular verdict.



**FEMININE TOUCH** of Candy Martin, first woman member of Operating Engineers Local 4E, is added to the man's world of a construction site in Boston where a 60-story office building is being erected. Walter Ryan, business manager of the local, watches Miss Martin take a reading on a level.

# Roll Call Vote in Senate On Carswell Nomination

*The Senate on Apr. 8 voted 51-45 to reject the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to be a justice of the Supreme Court.*

*Labor strongly supported the position of the 38 Democrats and 13 Republicans who voted against confirmation. Voting for confirmation of Carswell were 28 Republicans and 17 Democrats.*

## AGAINST CONFIRMATION

### Democrats 38

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bayh (Ind.) | Hughes (Iowa) | Moss (Utah) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Inouye (Hawaii) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Church (Ida.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Cranston (Calif.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Eagleton (Mo.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Spong (Va.) |
| Fulbright (Ark.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Gravel (Alaska) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Young (Ohio) |
| Hartke (Ind.) | Montoya (N.M.) | |

### Republicans 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooke (Mass.) | Goodell (N.Y.) | Packwood (Ore.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Hatfield (Ore.) | Percy (Ill.) |
| Cook (Ky.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Fong (Hawaii) | Mathias (Md.) | Schweiker (Pa.) |
| | | Smith (Me.) |

## FOR CONFIRMATION

### Democrats 17

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen (Ala.) | Ervin (N.C.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Bible (Nev.) | Holland (Fla.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Hollings (S.C.) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Long (La.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |
| Ellender (La.) | McClellan (Ark.) | |

### Republicans 28

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Dominick (Colo.) | Murphy (Calif.) |
| Allott (Colo.) | Fannin (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kan.) |
| Baker (Tenn.) | Goldwater (Ariz.) | Saxbe (Ohio) |
| Bellmon (Okla.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Gurney (Fla.) | Smith (Ill.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Hansen (Wyo.) | Stevens (Alaska) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Jordan (Ida.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Dole (Kan.) | Miller (Iowa) | Williams (Del.) |
| | | Young (N.D.) |

**Paired For Confirmation: Bennett (R-Utah).**
**Paired Against Confirmation: Pell (D-R.I.).**
**Absent: Anderson (D-N.M.), Mundt (R-S.D.).**

# New Meat Cutters' Pact Anticipates Living Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

union negotiators said, is that it anticipates normal changes in living costs in advance and also permits subsequent adjustments if they become necessary to keep wages in line with market basket prices of consumer commodities.

Swift was the last big packer to accept this the pay-in-advance formula when it was introduced at Armour & Co. in 1967.

**This year Swift management was more responsive to the union's approach and finally offered acceptable terms after nearly two months of exploratory talks by packinghouse department leaders.**

The final company offer includes:

- Wage increases of 82 cents an hour effective as follows: 32 cents an hour as of Apr. 6, another 25 cents on Sept. 6, 1971, and a final 25 cents on Sept. 4, 1972.
- Cost-of-living reviews on Sept. 1, 1971, Sept. 1, 1972, and Aug. 1, 1973.
- An additional increase of 5 to 10 cents an hour for mechanical trades employes.

Wages of plant laborers will be raised to $3.90 an hour by the first-step increase and to nearly $4.50 by the final stage. Other classifications will be raised above those figures, said members of the negotiating committee headed by union Vice Pres. Glen Snyder and Packinghouse Dept. Co-director Jesse Prosten.

The contract also provides that in 1971 employes will receive two weeks vacation after two years of service instead of after three years as in the expiring contract.

Pension benefits will be raised from $5 a month to $6 for each year of credited service after Jan. 1, 1971, and to $6.50 a month the following year.

The present $300 maximum surgical schedule will rise to $500 as of Apr. 1, 1970, and other improvements in the hospital-medical-surgical plan are provided.

**Several wage and benefit adjustments were negotiated for local unions in the South and Southwest.**

The Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers, since merged established what they called landmark agreements with U.S. packers in 1967. The contracts grew out of labor and management discussions under a joint Automation Committee arrangement. The talks led to contracts that endeavored to meet the needs of workers in an industry troubled by widespread automation and frequent job losses caused by plant closings. These are the contracts now due to expired.

# SCME Wins Election in D.C. Suburb

Fairfax, Va.—The State, County & Municipal Employes won representation rights for nearly 1,900 blue collar workers employed by Fairfax County in an election conducted by the American Arbitration Association. The vote was 1,151 for SCME, 434 against.

The union began an organizing drive about a year ago. On the basis of signed membership applications, it won the consent of the county executive and the school board to a secret-ballot election. The next step, SCME said, is to submit contract proposals and prepare to bargain collectively with the government employer.

The new union represents maintenance, custodial and skilled trades employes of the suburban Washington county, its water and sanitation departments and its public school system.

# What's Good for Uncle Sam

**THE HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE** of the agreement between seven postal unions and the Post Office Dept. to establish a system of collective bargaining covering all phases of employment and wages and working conditions has been brushed aside by the mass media with their usual instinct to pass up substance for style.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said it loud and clear before a jammed press conference complete with television cameras, noting that the agreement provides for bargaining on every aspect that now "prevails in the private sector." He stressed:

"I think that this in itself is a tremendously significant forward step in the history of labor relations in this country. I think that this will not be lost on the people whose job it is to deal with public employes at the state, county and city level.

**"I think this means that the federal government is taking the lead in solving this question of representation for public employes, and they're resolving it by the method we know best—collective bargaining. I think this is a very significant advance."**

It is perhaps understandable that the announcement of a settlement and wage increase formulas would dominate the breaking stories. But what is involved is a breakthrough, a new benchmark in labor relations, a story not moving through the information channels.

**OF COURSE,** this is an old situation. In 1962 when Pres. John F. Kennedy announced an executive order to govern labor-management relations in the federal government, an order which in effect said to millions of government workers "it's okay to join a union," the media missed the story for months. One day they awoke to the fact that a nationwide election was being conducted among postal workers to determine which union, if any, they wanted to represent them.

Prior to the Kennedy order, labor relations in the federal government were confused, chaotic, almost non-existent and dominated by a combination of political patronage and a tangle of civil service regulations.

The Executive Order brought new strength and recognition to government unions—not only in the federal area but at the state and local level. But it was limited and soon in need of revision. A series of generally sound revisions was issued by Pres. Nixon earlier this year in a new Executive Order and the federal unions were studying the new regulations when the postal dispute broke wide open.

**The historic agreement of April 2, 1970, when enacted into law, will set up a true and complete system of collective bargaining that is likely to have a widespread effect on other government agencies.**

The 1962 executive order and its updated 1970 version may in due time be replaced by agreements in all or many agencies. For the postal agreement paves the way for millions of federal workers not only to join a union, but to bargain collectively with their employer on all issues.

And what's good enough for Uncle Sam ought to be good enough for every state, county and city.


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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## First Fruit




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Resources, Not Local Control, Termed Key to Better Schools

By John P. Roche

**IF THE STOCK MARKET** behaves in obscure ways, the eccentricities of the book market defy rational description. It has been surprising, for example, that Dean Acheson's "Present at the Creation" has stayed up on the best-seller list. It is a fascinating book, but hardly light reading like its neighbor, "The Peter Principle." On the other hand, books that are supposed to be guaranteed merchandise fall flat and clutter up the remainder stocks for years.

**Unfortunately every year some first-rate volumes fall through the slats. They don't seem to get reviewed, picked up, talked about; they don't seem to make anybody's list.**

Therefore, I would like to say a few words about two fine volumes that came out last year and merit a broad audience: Robert Bendiner's "The Politics of Schools" (Harper & Row) and Arnold C. Brackman's "The Communist Collapse in Indonesia" (Norton).

Both books labor under the same handicap: they appear on the surface to be extremely specific, rather scholarly studies. In fact, while each deals with a quite narrow topic, they provide broad insight into two major contemporary problems: the American school systems, and the Communist role in Southeast Asia.

Bendiner set out on a two-year grant from the Carnegie Corp. to explore the organization of American public education, both primary and secondary. His focus is that omnipresent entity—the school board. His findings, presented in a witty, urbane style, will depress just about all the true believers. (He suggests, for instance, that the school board selection system is substantively irrelevant: the same kind of people get elected as get appointed.)

**His observations about the "anarchy of localism" will infuriate the upper-class constituents of Scarsdale and the passionate black advocates of "community control."**

The problem with Bendiner is that he concentrates on education, not group therapy. He wants to improve the schools, not convert them into psychiatric wards.

From this point of view, decentralization is preposterous. Wealthy communities teach college courses in high school; poor communities are mired in the vicious circle of inadequate teaching for those who most need exceptional pedagogy.

As usual, the key problem is the allocation of resources. Bendiner believes that the existing structure is incompetent, that the federal government will not significantly move in, and that the best immediate hope is regional administration such as that pioneered in Nashville, Tenn. His analysis is worth careful scrutiny and extended debate.

**Brackman has turned in a masterly case-study of the rise and fall of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) in the last decade. A year or more ago it was suggested in this column that the Indonesian turn-around in 1965-66 was the most significant event in Asia since the fall of mainland China to the Communists.**

Brackman shares this opinion and has done a model microanalysis of the failure of the Communist coup, the implications of this failure, and the relationship between the American decision to intervene in force in Viet Nam and even in Indonesia.

**BRACKMAN DOES NOT** line up flatly with those (myself included) who believe there was a direct connection between Viet Nam and Indonesia, but by the time he finishes examining the indirect connections, I think he comes out at about the same place. However, agree or disagree, it is a pleasure to read such a clear yet sophisticated analysis by an author who doesn't believe anybody's press releases.

**And at a time when all we seem to hear about are alleged American "blunders," it is reassuring to read this chronicle of Communist incompetence and realize that the opposition is not 10 feet tall.**

Finally, as one who opposed the American policy of appeasing Sukarno in the early '60s, I wish Brackman had spent a little more time on our own incompetence. There may be a lesson for the Middle East hidden in that sad tale.




***TUC's Big Umbrella Plan:***

# British Unions Weigh Merger To Unite 2 Million Members

*The following is excerpted from the March 1970 issue of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News published by the Dept. of International Affairs. The article, titled "Biggest Union Merger Moves Ahead in Britain," is by Hugh Chevins.*

**BRITAIN** may soon have the largest and most powerful single trade union in the free world. If moves, now in progress, reach their goal, one body of craft, industrial and general organizations with a combined membership of nearly 2 million workers, will come into existence.

Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers as well as white collar workers in 200 industries, would be enrolled under one labor umbrella. Among the industries likely to be covered are those of gas and electric power and water supply.

The National Union of General & Municipal Workers, with more than 800,000 members, led by Lord Cooper, the general secretary, is in the van of the project. So far, Lord Cooper has approached the Electrical, Electronics & Telecommunications Trades Union, Plumbing Trades Union (400,000 members), the Union of Shop, Distributive & Allied Workers (310,000), the National Union of Public Employes (300,000), the Clerical & Administrative Workers Union (86,000), the National Society of Metal Mechanics (45,000), the Chemical Workers Union (16,000), and the Union of Water Works Employes (4,000).

The talks, aimed at a merger with the EETU-PTU, called for brevity by its members the Flash and Flush Union, are the most advanced. Meanwhile the General & Municipal Workers' members have given their leaders the go-ahead.

In the case of the other unions, the General and Municipal Workers plan to try first to secure some form of closer working arrangements or what is known in Britain as "a transfer of engagements."

**The GMW policy is of course in line with proposals made by the Trades Union Congress, under George Woodcock, the then general secretary, as long ago as 1962, when that year's congress agreed unanimously: "It is time the British trade union movement adapted its structure to modern conditions."**

Since then, in nearly eight years, largely through mergers, the number of unions affiliated with the TUC has dropped from 182 to 155, in spite of 13 new affiliations. The original 182 unions have become 142, a drop of 22 percent. In addition, several non-affiliated unions have merged with TUC unions.

Many more mergers are under discussion. But progress is not fast enough, in the view of many responsible union leaders.

The free and democratic character of the unions itself creates obstacles. They are all autonomous bodies and the TUC cannot order them about. Every step must be taken by persuasion and consent. They argue over the respective merits of craft unionism, industrial unionism and general unionism. All the unions fall into one or other of these categories, and they find it hard to sacrifice any of their own cherished characters and traditions.

And, of course, officials have vested interests in the posts they already occupy. Amalgamation could, and probably would, mean changes in many cases in their ranking, if not pay.

**When Lord Cooper reported recently to a special congress of his union on the progress of merger talks and took the delegates into his confidence, he had to answer many pertinent questions about the future. He seemed to satisfy those avid for more information and assurances. At any rate, he was unanimously given the go-ahead.**

These are the kinds of questions which were posed: Would the regional structure of the union—the GMW is divided into 10 regions with considerable independence and powers—be destroyed? Were they taking over bankrupt unions? Would women, of whom the GMW has more than 200,000 in membership, become poor relatives? Would the interests of the large staff be damaged?

Lord Cooper's replies to all the questions were a series of emphatic "No's" and so the merger talks will proceed. And so they should.

**THERE IS CURRENTLY** far too much overlapping and duplication of union work, and only about half of Britain's male workers and one quarter of female workers are enrolled in unions. With mergers, unions' activities in the provision of new services for members, national policy-making, research, education, modern techniques in collective bargaining and especially in recruitment could be greatly intensified and improved.

At least on paper, there is recognition of the need for change. In addition to the talks started by the GMW, more than 40 unions have told the TUC that they are already engaged in moves towards amalgamation or closer working.

**With this encouraging information in mind, the TUC general council has further stimulated and encouraged persistence in merger attempts. They have been helped by legislation which the government has put through at the instigation of the TUC, making legal requirements in union mergers easier. The big unions themselves have changed their structures and rules to make amalgamations less difficult.**

A year or two ago, the big three unions established joint committees to draft schemes aimed at reaching identical members' dues, benefits and rules, joint presentation of pay and conditions claims, cooperation in research and education and a hundred and one other large and small advances. The GMW went so far as to tell the Royal Commission on Trade Unions & Employers' Associations that when they began the talks on closer working they had the possibility of ultimate amalgamation in mind.

But the joint committees seem to have made little progress towards closer working, let alone amalgamation. So the GMW is going ahead with its plans for mergers with other unions.

Whether the engineers and the transport workers, with a combined membership of nearly 3 million, will now move from the realms of kindred ideologies to a more formal and practical trade union link-up is a question which is arousing speculation among the British working class. To many, the prospect of the creation of such a colossal organization is frightening.

***White House Support Sought:***

# Consumer Protection Pressed For Insurance Policyholders

**WITH A STRONGER** push from the White House, needed consumer protection could win congressional approval this year, the legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers declared.

Creation of a Federal Insurance Guarantee Corp., fair credit reporting and establishment of an independent consumer agency are among the key issues that could be acted upon this year, "if the President were of a mind to push," said Evelyn Dubrow, as she appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

**Miss Dubrow stressed the growing need to protect insurance policyholders when insurance companies go broke. "Something like 135 property casualty insurance companies become insolvent every year," she said.**

As a result, she noted more than a million consumers lose some $260 million in unpaid claims, unearned premiums, and assessments to pay claims against bankrupt insurance companies.

She explained that the Federal Insurance Guarantee Corp. proposed by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) would protect policyholders in much the same way that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. now protects individual bank deposits.

**MISS DUBROW** said the FIGC would also help stem the "insurance blackout in the ghettos," which now makes it difficult, if not impossible, for residents of such areas to obtain the insurance protection they need.

The union lobbyist also made a strong plea for a federal law under which appliance warranties and guarantees can be enforced against the manufacturers who issue them.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**NEW FEDERALISM** has become a favorite slogan of the Nixon Administration. The President has made a great point of using the phrase as a way of satisfying a great many "states righters" and without scaring off too many people who know that almost all of the problems that beset the country are national in scope.

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz has made a valiant effort to bridge the gap between what he calls a "national sense" of how problems should be solved with a redistilling "of self-reliance on the part of individuals and strengthening the institutions of local and state governments and voluntary agencies."

**In less complicated terms, the "New Federalism" has largely meant a broad and frequently vague statement of federal policy combined with the delegation of actual power and enforcement back to the states. This, of course, fits in perfectly with the Administration's "southern strategy."**

Take any number of measures supported by the President.

● Sec. Shultz has cited the Nixon welfare proposals as an example of how the Administration would combine a "national sense of fairness" with encouragement to localities and states "to make their own decisions on the degree to which they want to help the less fortunate."

Critics, of course, point out that while the words "national fairness," may sound convincing, the hard fact is that state decisions simply mean that many states, notably in the South, will set their welfare standards as they have in the past, in line with their own prejudices and concepts of what is right and what is wrong.

**THE RESULT** will be a continuation of the grossly distorted scale of benefits that mark today's welfare program. Organized labor has repeatedly called for a federal welfare program that will wipe out state and local discrepancies.

● Revenue sharing: This has been one of the Administration's pet solutions for the difficulties of the states in raising adequate revenues for state services. Under the Nixon proposals federal revenues would be shared with state and local communities starting at a $500 million level and growing to $5 billion five years later. There would be virtually no federal control over the use to which these funds coud be put.

**Skeptics see this as another example of acceptance of "states rights" to the point where nationally-collected revenues could be used by the states to cut their own taxes or to benefit special interests rather than the general welfare. Here again organized labor has strongly opposed giving states and local communities a free hand to dispense federal funds the way they want to.**

● Civil Rights: Pres. Nixon had spoken of his determination to assure minority citizens of their rights. Yet, accompanying this high national purpose has been a whole series of actions that have fit neatly into "states rights" and the "southern strategy."

The Nixon maneuvering on extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is an example of how a federal law designed to assure Negroes in the South of their voting rights can be manipulated to weaken those rights on the state level. Liberals have charged the Administration with seeking to sabotage the 1965 law in Congress.

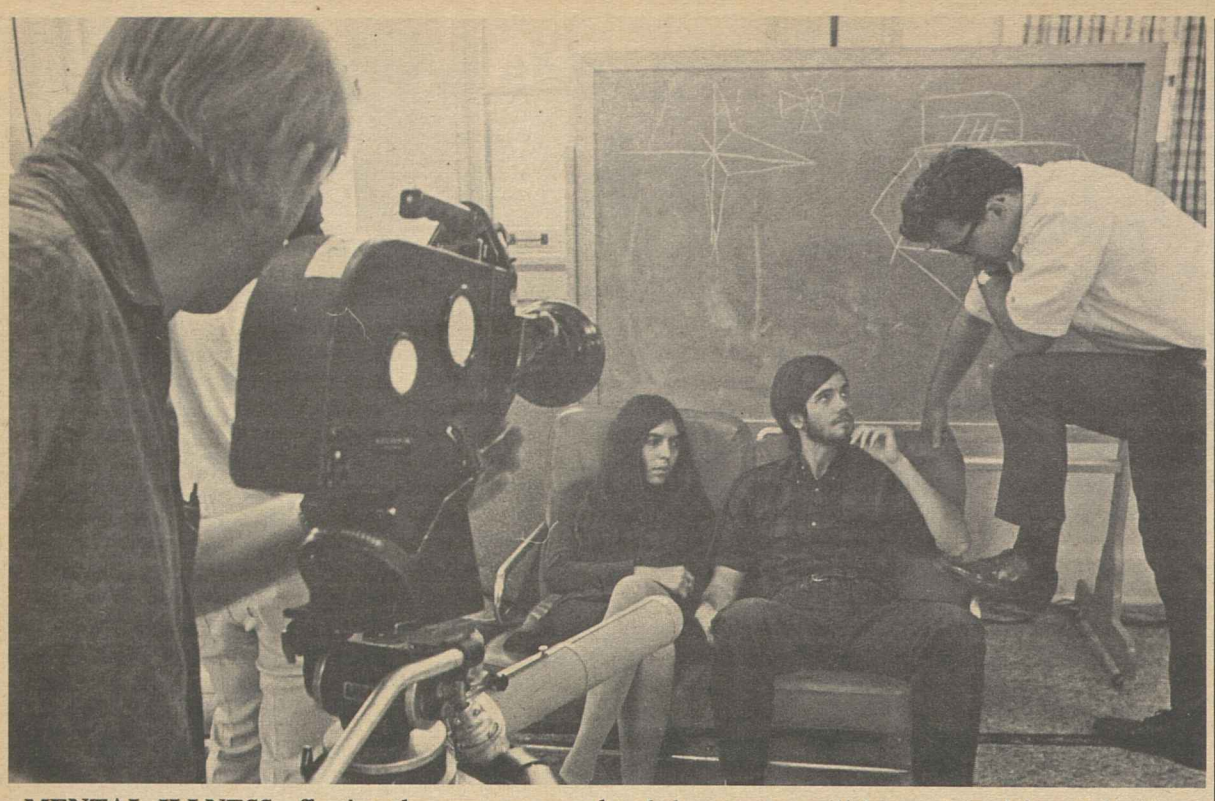
**Aid to education, meat inspection, health and safety legislation—all these areas have found the Administration speaking in federal terms yet bowing to "states rights" concepts. The President himself, has made no bones about what he really feels about his "fear of centralized domination," a fear that fits in conveniently with Republican conservatism and southern states rights.**

Shultz, in a recent speech before a management conference at the University of Chicago summed up the philosophy as representing: "National fairness, local diversity."

The very words contain within themselves the contradictions that must inevitably be produced when national interest and need come into direct conflict with local prejudices the moment that economic and social interests clash.




**NEEDED CONSUMER** protections could win congressional approval this year if the White House would push harder for them, Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning her were Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and Ruth Jordan of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.



**MENTAL ILLNESS** affecting the younger people of the country will be examined in a television documentary on the NBC network Apr. 25. Here, a psychologist at Napa State Mental Hospital of California counsels two patients during the filming of the special program "Cry Help: An NBC White Paper on Mentally Disturbed Youth." The program will help mark the opening of Mental Health Month, observed annually in May.

# Court Calls on NLRB To Stiffen Its Penalties

*(Continued from Page 1)*

terms" of the consent agreement they had entered into with the union only 13 days before the election, to abide by the decision of the NLRB regional director.

The court, with Judge George E. MacKinnon concurring in part and dissenting in part, ordered the board to decide whether the extra remedies sought by the union are justified, and if not, to suggest alternate remedies so the employer cannot profit from his illegal conduct.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings called the decision "a complete vindication of the concept of collective bargaining." It means, he said, that "no longer will anti-union employers enjoy the luxury" of profiting while breaking the law. He described the ruling as "a basic protection to workers who are fighting for their rights."

**The IUE began organizing the Dayton firm in July 1967. The company consented to an election and the union won, 19-6, on Sept. 14, 1967. The next day, the court noted, the company began a series of temporary and permanent layoffs.**

Production quotas of certain employes were increased, to a degree that one employe called "impossible" to reach. The IUE filed charges and the board upheld them, but failed to act on the union's request for special remedies. These called for pay raises and cost-of-living increases lost because of the employer's foot-dragging, reimbursement for dues and initiation fees it would have collected had the employer bargained in good faith and reached agreement, and relief in such areas as additional organizing costs.

The company's refusal to bargain, the appeals judges concluded, was a "clear and flagrant violation of the law" and its objections to the election it previously agreed to were "patently frivolous."

The judges affirmed the board's order that Tiidee must bargain with the union and revoke its layoffs, discharges and changes in production quotas. But they questioned the board's failure to use its powers more fully. They said "the board has not, on the record before us, provided a satisfactory justification for its order."

**The "affirmative action" clause of the labor law, they said, is not a "mere charter of authority that the board has the option to exercise or ignore." It is, as the Supreme Court recently stated, a "broad command."**

Effective redress for a broken law, they reasoned, should compensate the party wronged and withhold from the wrongdoer the fruits of its violation.

Judge Leventhal wrote: "Simply put, the present posture of the board encourages frivolous litigation not only before the board, but in the courts." He concluded:

"Damages can be awarded" by estimating the contract terms "that would have been in effect if the law had been complied with, even though the law-violating employer has not yet entered into a contract" with a union.

# Action Urged On Fire Safety Commission

Pres. Nixon has been urged by the AFL-CIO to implement a 1968 law by appointing a 20-member commission to seek more effective fire prevention and control methods.

Federation Pres. George Meany, in a letter to Nixon, pointed out that the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control and funds to finance it were authorized in the Fire Research & Safety Act of 1968.

Much of the impetus for passage of the law was provided by the federation and the Fire Fighters. Its objective is to reduce the mounting toll of deaths, injuries and property loss from fires.

**The President, however, has not as yet named the commission, and Senate and House Appropriation Committees have refused to provide any of the $5 million authorized by the law until he does so.**

"Meantime," Meany emphasized, "the loss of life and property from fire continues to rise while our knowledge and action in its control seems anything but preventative."

In urging the President to give the commission life, Meany said he was appealing on behalf of all AFL-CIO members "and especially the fire fighters of this nation who have their lives at stake on improved fire prevention."

"With this commission," Meany concluded "you can begin to insure that all Americans are receiving the maximum in fire prevention and control."

# *Conglomerate Opposed On Takeover Bid*

Strong opposition to the proposed acquisition of the Fafnir Bearing Co. by the Textron conglomerate was voiced by Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers.

In a letter to the Federal Trade Commission, Abel noted that a proposed consent settlement involved the divestiture by Textron of the Parkersburg-Aetna Corp. of Chicago to clear the way for retention of the much larger Fafnir company which manufactures the same products.

"This move," Abel said, "is so inadequate as to constitute a cruel hoax upon the public."

Fafnir Bearing Co. is located in New Britain, Conn., while Textron has its corporate headquarters in Providence, R.I.

**Abel further charged that the proposed consent settlement would constitute "an unhappy precedent" for another case pending before the FTC involving the merger of the Kennecott Copper Corp. and the Peabody Coal Corp.**

Abel had previously protested the merger of the copper and coal companies noting that if "conglomerate merging of large corporations" results in "substantive change in the corporate system, it may well be that our labor policy will have to be revised."

"Questions involving industry-wide, company-wide, or even coalition bargaining, pale into insignificance in the face of conglomerate bargaining," he added.

"The proposed settlement in Textron-Fafnir would be an unmitigated disaster for the public, competition, and the integrity and reputation of the Commission," Abel wrote.

# First Pact Covers Airline Instructors

Chicago—The first contract between the Air Line Employes and Eastern Airlines covering ground school instructors provides a top salary of $16,620 in the final year of a three-year agreement.

ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert said pay of $1,385 a month for the instructors "matches the degree of professionalism required to do the job." The group, which joined the union last July, also will get severance pay and improved pension and vacation programs.

ALEA represents 10,000 station agents, ticket and reservation agents and clerical employes of 10 airlines. It is a wing of the Air Line Pilots.

**Pledges Drive for Rights:**

# *Hemisphere Labor Hits Dictatorships*

Cuernavaca, Mexico—Strong condemnations of Cuba's Communist regime and Latin America's totalitarian governments were voiced here by labor leaders throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The occasion was the seventh Continental Congress of ORIT (the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers), attended by 178 delegates and observers from affiliates in 27 nations.

Also attending were representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and six international trade secretariats as well as visitors from European countries.

**The delegates adopted a number of resolutions attacking Cuba's violations of the sovereignty of Latin American nations through its training and arming of Communist guerrillas for the avowed purpose of overthrowing governments.**

A key action called upon peoples and governments of the Americas to maintain "democratic solidarity" in keeping Cuba out of the Organization of American States until there is a change in its government.

This change, the congress emphasized, must include "permission for workers to join free unions, suspension of executions and grants of freedom to hundreds of thousands of democratic leaders and workers that the Communist police keep in jails."

The congress condemned military governments that have established themselves in Latin America with no evidence of popular support and it pledged ORIT to determined efforts to bring democracy to the affected countries.

These regimes that "negate fundamental human rights" also have created political and economic instability, insecurity, unemployment and grave social crises—all to the detriment of labor, it said.

**Other resolutions appealed for increased organizing activities by unions in the hemisphere, studies directed toward standardizing social security programs in Latin America, and closer cooperation between trade secretariats and ORIT.**

The congress was officially opened at the Mexican Confederation of Labor's auditorium in Mexico City, where it was addressed by Pres. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, and then moved to ORIT's Labor College here.

In his opening address, Diaz called upon ORIT "to be an instrument of social justice in Latin America through the solidarity of workers throughout the continent."

ORIT Sec.-Gen. Arturo Jauregui presented a gold medallion to Diaz bearing the inscription "Homage to President Diaz Ordaz from the Democratic Trade Union Movement, presented by ORIT."

Jauregui recalled the Mexican president's expressions and actions demonstrating "cooperation with and enthusiasm for" labor. Diaz has led his country to "first place among the Western nations in the effort toward social justice," Jauregui said.

The AFL-CIO was represented at the congress by Presidents Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians, Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen and C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan and Michael Boggs of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; Joaquin F. Otero, director of international affairs for BRAC, and John C. Hall, Jr., a representative of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers were elected titular members of ORIT's executive council. James A. Suffridge, president emeritus of the Retail Clerks, and McLellan were elected substitutes for Meany; and Dennis and Kenin were named substitutes for Beirne.

# Canadian Unions Warn Of Recession Danger

Ottawa—The Canadian government's anti-inflation policies are increasing already high unemployment without curbing inflation, the Canadian Labor Congress charged here.

If these policies are continued, Canada is headed for a serious recession, CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald warned in labor's annual presentation to the government.

MacDonald made the presentation to Prime Minister Trudeau and most of his Cabinet members in a meeting room in Parliament filled to overflowing with trade unionists. The CLC president was accompanied by Executive Vice Pres. Joe Morris and Sec.-Treas. William Dodge.

**The CLC attacked the Liberal Administration's tight money controls and attempts at securing voluntary wage restraint as "the wrong policies in the wrong place at the wrong time."**

It noted that the latest figures show that 565,000 Canadians—or 6.5 percent of the labor force—are unemployed. This is the nation's highest unemployment in six years.

The government's Prices & Incomes Commission, the CLC declared, failed to meet its responsibility "to discover the facts, analyze the causes of inflation and inform the public and the government on how price stability might be achieved."

Instead, the report continued, it jumped to conclusions about inflation without a full investigation and attempted to impose voluntary wage and price controls.

MacDonald said voluntary restraints are ineffective and inequitable because they cannot be applied to all forms of income. What is needed, he said, are policies to free and stimulate the economy.

**As for the high interest rate policies of the government and the Bank of Canada, MacDonald asserted, these only result in hardships for families, small businessmen and economically underdeveloped areas.**

Canada's labor movement will continue to press for better living standards and bargaining agreements that boost wages, MacDonald declared.

In other areas, the presentation:

- Called for lifting the two percent per year limit on the cost-of-living escalator for old age pensions and for a guaranteed income for all.
- Charged that reports from the Corporations & Labor Returns Act are providing misleading and false information on unions that is being used by special interest groups to attack labor.

*Nixon Plan Enacted:*

# Railroad Settlement Imposed on Unions

*(Continued from Page 1)*

This is how the wage package breaks down:

All workers will get increases of 2 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969; 3 percent retroactive to last July 1; and 10 cents an hour retroactive to last Sept. 1.

Journeymen will get an added 5 cents an hour retroactive to last July 1 and 7 cents retroactive to Feb. 19, 1970. This 7 cents was to have been effective when the contract was ratified. Nixon would have made it effective only when he signed the bill but a Senate amendment provided some retroactivity.

**For 1970, all shopmen represented by the unions will get a 5 percent increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 4 cents an hour retroactive to Apr. 1 and another 4 cents on Aug. 1.**

The settlement also provides for doubletime rates for shopmen for the seventh consecutive day worked, strengthening of the required 16-hour notice of reduction in force, and the controversial rule on crossing craft jurisdictional lines.

This says that "incidental" work at repair-work locations not designated as outlying points may be performed by workers from other crafts. "Incidental" is defined as not being a preponderant part of the total work involved in an assignment.

Under the settlement, a two-year moratorium will be applied to a 1964 agreement between the unions and the railroads on contracting out work, provided that the issue is settled in negotiations underway on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

In the dispute, going back to the fall of 1968, the unions sought a 10 percent general increase and a separate boost of 20 cents an hour for skilled workers. The carriers offered only a 5 percent general pay raise and demanded numerous new restrictions on rules.

**After attempts at mediation failed, the unions set a strike last Oct. 4 against seven railroads "to avoid a national emergency." The carriers retaliated by threatening to shut down all railroads.**

A presidential emergency board delayed any strike or lockout for 60 days. It recommended a 5 percent general increase and 20 cents more for "more skilled" employes. Its skill definition would have applied to only about 25 percent of the workers.

After the December tentative pact fell through, the unions agreed to refrain from any strike—even though they were legally free to take such action—for more than a month.

In February, Judge John J. Sirica of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia restrained the unions from striking one railroad, the Union Pacific, and the managements from carrying out another threatened lockout on all railroads.

Judge Howard F. Corcoran of the same court extended the restraining order against the unions into an injunction but dropped any restraint on the carriers. The unions then declared that this "tortured logic" forced them to call a nationwide strike, and set it for Mar. 5.

**At that point, Nixon sent his plan to Congress. The Senate Labor and House Commerce Committees held hearings, but instead of accepting the plan, they reported out the "moratorium" resolution. It was rushed through Congress and signed by Nixon.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany voiced the federation's opposition to the President's plan on grounds it was compulsion—forcing employes "to work under conditions which are not acceptable to them."

During the mortatorium period, further talks failed to settle the dispute. Vice Pres. William Winpisinger of the Machinists and Vice Pres. J. W. O'Brien of the Sheet Metal Workers both charged that railroad managements were unbending to all offers.

Finally, as the expiration date for the moratorium neared, both the Senate Labor and House Commerce Committees approved the Nixon proposal, both chambers passed it and the President signed it.

## 15% Hike Voted In Benefits For Rail Retirees

Legislation to provide a 15 percent increase in railroad retirement benefits and broaden the investing power of the railroad retirement account has passed the House, 379-0.

The measure, with benefit increases retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970, now goes to the Senate where railroad unions and the AFL-CIO are seeking quick approval.

For a railroad retirement beneficiary also receiving social security benefits, the 15 percent boost will be reduced by the amount of social security increase he received Jan. 1 under legislation passed by Congress last year.

**The bill provides, however, that the offset will leave at least a $10-a-month railroad retirement increase in the case of employe annuities and $5 for spouses and survivors.**

The bill contains a change in the method of investment of funds in the railroad retirement account by requiring the Treasury Dept. to reinvest such funds and sell low-interest obligations held by the account.

This reinvestment procedure, which would bring in a greater rate of interest on railroad retirement funds than is currently paid, was opposed by the Treasury Dept. because it feared setting a precedent for other trust funds it holds.

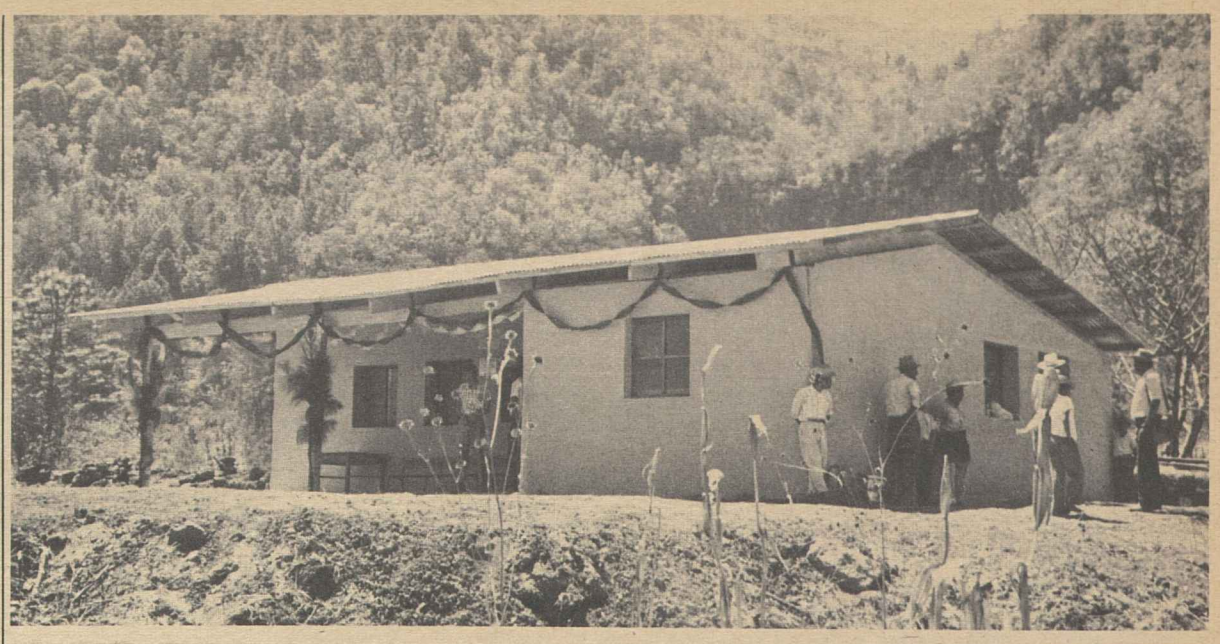
The bill also authorizes an overall study of the railroad retirement system and a report to Congress one year prior to June 30, 1972, the date of expiration of the benefit increase and the investment modification.

## Shultz Fills Two Wage-Hour Posts

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz named two new directors in the department's Wage & Hour Division—Francis W. McGowan, first head of the division of equal pay and employment standards division, and James O. Hall, division of government contracts.

McGowan will be responsible for drawing up regulations and enforcing the child labor, equal pay and age discrimination laws. Hall will be in charge of administrative and enforcement policies under the public contracts, service contracts and Davis-Bacon government contracts laws.

McGowan has served with the Wage & Hour Division for 14 years, and Hall since 1941. Hall's work in wage-hour enforcement won him a "notable career" award in 1968.






**NEW TWO-ROOM SCHOOL** opens its doors at Caserio Estancita, Guatemala, as a part of an AFL-CIO and CARE program to increase sorely-needed classroom space in the country. This is the fifth school dedicated in Guatemala to the federation because of its CARE contributions. Several pupils, lower photo, finger a CARE package with the help of somebody's younger sister.

# *Labor's Support Spurs Program Of Bringing Culture to People*

Making culture more democratic—accessible to all Americans—is the concern of many quarters of society. And the labor movement has the ability to further enhance this drive, writes Peter Spackman in the March issue of the American Federationist.

"When the labor movement, particularly local unions, works closely with the branches of the arts councils movement in states and communities, both are strengthened," Spackman observes.

**At the national level, the two movements have shared a common goal in backing federal efforts for public support of leading cultural organizations and for innovative programs, he notes.**

His article in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine points out that organized labor has long been a supporter of national legislation for the advancement of the arts.

The tone was set by Samuel Gompers, who in 1896 said, "Leisure cultivates tastes for art, music, concerts, operas, the theater. . . . To continually raise the standards of life of the worker is in the highest degree sound economy."

**The ability of man to reach out for the more beautiful things in life may contribute to his achieving other goals, declares Spackman, who is editor of Cultural Affairs, the magazine of the Associated Councils of the Arts.**

He quotes Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians: "I believe there will be no end to material poverty until there is an end to spiritual poverty. . . . We will not clear and cleanse our congested, filthy slum cities until we have corrected the astigmatism that prevents so many from seeing and understanding the values of color and light and form."

The nation will never remove prejudice and injustice until more minds are opened to books, more eyes to the theater and dance and more ears to music, Kenin stresses.

Spackman says that the arts are in a similar position to that of education, where tuition pays only a portion of the real cost of educating a student.

The cost of the arts is continually rising. Yet artists are far from being overpaid, despite the highly publicized salaries of star performers. A professional dancer, Spackman reports, earns less than a stenographer, and a typical symphony musician is paid less than the average school teacher.

During the last 25 years, wages of professional performers increased an average of only 2.5 times, he points out, while teachers' salaries and manufacturing wages rose four times—or 70 percent faster.

**A step toward correcting this situation came when Pres. Johnson in 1965 signed the act establishing the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.**

The active instruments of the Foundation have been two endowments, one for the arts and one for the humanities.

Although Congress has never appropriated more than about half the money authorized for the program, there has been signs of improvement, Spackman notes.

Grants have been made to individual artists through the endowment. Awards of $5,000 each have gone to 119 painters and sculptors and other grants have been made to composers and choreographers.

State arts councils also have been formed, with New York, North Carolina and Missouri leading the way. Now there are more than 600 community arts councils in addition to the state groups, and the movement is mushrooming, Spackman reports.

Labor and culture can form a natural alliance, he writes. "Labor and culture are both involved in daily life; labor produces works of commerce and culture produces works of art."

## Jean Beaudry Named To Key CLC Post

Ottawa—Jean Beaudry 40, of Montreal, a Steelworkers' representative since 1954, has been named an executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, filling a vacancy left by the death of Gerard Rancourt in January.

The CLC executive council also appointed William C. Y. McGregor, 51, a Railway & Airline Clerks' vice president, as a CLC general vice president. He succeeds Arthur R. Gibbons who left the post to become a mediator with the federal Dept. of Labor.

*Measure Goes to Conference:*

# Senate Pares Down Jobless Benefits Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

House bill by deleting coverage for small establishments with fewer than four employes.

However, the Senate did add to the House bill coverage for about one-fifth of the nation's farm workers—those employed on the 2 percent of the nation's farms that have at least eight workers on the payroll for 26 weeks of the year.

Farm worker coverage was extended still further when the full Senate took up the bill.

It approved, 42-36, a labor-supported amendment by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) to include at least some of the nation's migratory farm workers.

**This was done by categorizing as employers, for the purpose of the legislation, the crew leaders who recruit groups of migrant workers and contract with the farmers for their services. Thus migrant crews would be covered even though they might not be employed at a single farm long enough to qualify for unemployment benefits.**

The extended benefit provision of the legislation, similar to the House version, would take effect when the unemployment rate is at least 4.5 percent for three consecutive months.

When that trigger is reached, the period for which workers could receive benefits would be extended 50 percent, with a minimum of 13 additional weeks and a maximum of state and extended benefits totaling 39 weeks.

Half the money for the extended benefits would come from the federal government; the other half from state unemployment compensation funds.

To help finance the program, the minimum taxable wage base for unemployment compensation payments would be raised from $3,000 to $4,200.

The national extended benefits program won't go into effect until Jan. 1, 1972, under the pending legislation. However, any state may pass legislation enabling the program to take effect earlier. The federal government would pay half the cost, as in the national program.

For a single state to put the extended benefits program into effect, the following conditions must prevail: during any 13-week period the insured unemployment rate in the state is at least 4 percent and is also at least 20 percent higher than the unemployment rate for the corresponding weeks in the previous two years.

**An amendment to provide full federal financing of the extended benefits during the interim period and raise the taxable wage base to $4,800 was rejected by the Senate, 45-30.**

In other congressional developments:

● The Senate voted unanimous approval of a five-year extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, including new authorizations for federal grants, loans, loan guarantees and interest subsidies for various types of hospital facilities.

One of its new provisions is a $20-million-a-year program of direct federal grants to construct and modernize hospital emergency rooms and provide quicker transportation of accident victims and other emergency patients.

● House action on the new Family Assistance bill was put off until the week of Apr. 13 because the House Rules Committee failed to complete hearings on the legislation in time for earlier action.

Its passage under a no-amendment rule appears assured, however, with the Administration, the AFL-CIO, liberal Democrats and House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) all supporting it.

**The AFL-CIO and other groups have urged the Senate to further improve the legislation, which sets a federal minimum floor under welfare benefits and permits partial assistance to the "working poor"—families headed by a wage-earner making too little to rise above the poverty level.**

The only organized opposition has come from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.



**COMMUNITY SERVICES** of the labor movement were put in focus during the annual institute of the Central Labor Rehabilitation Council of New York at the Commodore Hotel. Here, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany addresses the luncheon meeting of the institute which investigated problems of the consumer and the health goals of labor for the Seventies.

## *Forum Slated On Bargaining For May 18-20*

The Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations will hold its second annual Collective Bargaining Forum in New York City on May 18-20.

Participants will include top officials of unions, management and government, along with a prestigious group of arbitrators, attorneys, university professors and other specialists in labor relations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland will be among the speakers, and sessions will include such mixes of viewpoints as Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, discussing the implications of the General Electric strike with Virgil B. Day, GE's vice president for industrial relations.

Kirkland is president of the institute; Deputy Postmaster Gen. E. T. Klassen, former American Can Co. president, is chairman of the board, and Theodore W. Kheel, the nationally prominent arbitrator, is adviser to the institute.

# Meany Cites Basic Right To Quality Health Care

New York—The federal government "must accept its responsibility to provide health care to all people as a right," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared here.

Fulfillment of this responsibility, Meany emphasized, can only be met through enactment of a national health insurance program now before Congress.

Meany spoke at a luncheon at the annual institute of the Community Services Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council and answered questions at a press conference.

The growing crisis in health care was the main topic before this year's institute. The meeting also stressed the need for stronger consumer protection and labor's role in advancing health services and rehabilitation.

**The national health insurance bill introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) has the solid support of the AFL-CIO because it closely parallels a program that labor has advocated for a number of years, Meany said at the press conference.**

While welcoming growing support for national health insurance from other groups, Meany said "this is one area where labor must take the lead" in line with its efforts "to help all the people of America."

This effort by organized labor on behalf of programs that are essential to the general welfare and not just the particular intreest of unions was the main theme of Meany's address to the luncheon attended by 1,500 labor and community leaders.

"The community service work of the AFL-CIO reflects the long time policy of American labor that American workers have an obligation as citizens that even comes before their obligation to the trade union movement," Meany said.

He cited labor's programs at the community level supporting demonstration arts projects, summer camps for youths, consumer projects and counseling, aid for needy families and numerous health plans.

**Meany pointed to the cooperation labor gives the American Red Cross whenever there is a major catastrophe and the many hours given by union members throughout the nation in assisting various fund drives.**

In Washington and state capitals, Meany noted, labor also presses for legisaltion to benefit the entire nation—consumer protection, anti-pollution measures, minimum wage legislation and civil rights bills.

"You cannot build a society where the great mass of people are denied a share from the cornucopia of plenty," Meany asserted. "You can't build a society when several million people do not receive enough money to pay their way."

He singled out the central labor council's program of training union counselors to aid workers and their families in solving their problems as a "fine example" of labor's role in the community.

Preesntation of certificates to the 254 members of the latest graduating class in the counselor program was a highlight of the luncheon

A second luncheon speaker, New York State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, called for stronger consumer protection and praised unions for their efforts on behalf of consumers.

**"Just as a citizen has the right to clean water and air, the right to vote and the protection of civil rights, so has the consumer the right to go to a marketplace that is free from fraud," Lefkowitz stressed.**

The luncheon was chaired by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the central labor council. Michael Sampson, chairman of its Community Services Committee, presented Meany with a plaque in recognition of his strong support for community programs.

The institute presented five awards for meritorious public service. They went to Morris Iushewitz, council secretary; Sec.-Treas. Arthur Harckham of Service Employes Local 32B; Stephen C. Vladeck, a labor attorney; Dr. Samuel S. Sverdlik, director of rehabilitation medicine at St. Vincent's Hospital here; and R. Brinkley Smithers, a New York philanthropist.

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# *Keenan Criticizes Housing Report For Reliance on Mobile Homes*

Pres. Nixon's proposal that mobile homes be used to help solve the nation's housing crisis has been denounced by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan.

Keenan, chairman of the federation's Housing Committee, declared, "We cannot accept this invitation to rootless, transient living as a national goal for the American family."

The reaction came after Nixon told Congress that the housing goal it set in the 1968 Housing & Urban Development Act—26 million new units between 1968 and 1978—can only be met by including production of mobile homes.

**Emphasis on the use of mobile homes ran through the annual report submitted by the President under the Housing Act. The report allowed for 4 million mobile homes in the goal of 26 million new housing units.**

Nixon conceded that "there was no specific allowance for mobile home production" by Congress when it passed the law. But, he contended, mobile homes now are making a "signficant contribution" to general housing supply.

He praised them as "the largest single source of acceptable new housing available at prices which moderate income families can afford."

The idea of more and more Americans living in mobile homes —or house trailers—has been promoted by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and given impetus by extending FHA-insured financing to cover them.

**The plan, as advanced by HUD Sec. George Romney, is that the mobile homes would be installed permanently on land purchased for trailer parks.**

Romney recently told a meeting of mobile home manufacturers, however, that the plan has a long way to go. "Your growth is still inhibited by the old image of the temporary, ugly, muddy, trailer-coach court of the 1930s," he said.

Keenan pointed out that "in a mobile home the family lacks a firm base necessary for the proper rearing of children and essential for the building of sound and stable communities."

"Clusters of these flimsy habitations would only become breeding grounds for the slums of the future," he added.

**Furthermore, Keenan said, the mobile homes lack appeal to workers on permanent jobs because they must be located at a distance from towns and cities, thus "aggravating workers' problems in getting transportation to and from jobs."**

Mobile homes, he asserted, can never fill the need for "the production of sound, durable houses in good, convenient neighborhoods."

Emphasis on their development, he concluded, "is an admission of the Administration's failure so far to develop a national housing program responsive to current housing needs."

Elsewhere in his report, Nixon noted that housing production "declined sharply" in the past year and over the last four years has been more than 1 million units short of the volume needed to keep pace with growing population and dwelling replacement needs.

Nixon conceded that tight money policies have contributed to a "grievously crippled housing industry." But he claimed the policies were needed to control inflation.

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# Nixon Bids Congress Okay Postal Bargaining Reforms



**CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS** join union and postal management officials at a meeting with Pres Nixon in the Cabinet Room of the White House marking completion of negotiations on postal reform legislation providing full collective bargaining rights and a pay raise. At the table, from left: Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa.), senior minority member of the House Post Office Committee; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Senate Post Office Committee Chairman Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.); Pres. Nixon; Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii), senior minority member of the Senate Post Office Committee; Chairman Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.) of the House Post Office Committee, and Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount.

## *New Bill Includes Added 8% Boost*

**By David L. Perlman**

Pres. Nixon called on Congress to vote "prompt" approval of a postal reorganization plan providing full collective bargaining rights and higher pay for the nation's 750,000 postal workers.

The plan itself was the product of precedent-setting negotiations between an AFL-CIO-led coalition of unions and the Post Office Dept.

Federation Pres. George Meany described the agreement as "one of the most significant events in the history of collective bargaining . . . proof positive that collective bargaining is viable and effective."

**He told newsmen at the White House that "we in the AFL-CIO quite candidly see these negotiations as setting the stage for the future. We believe that collective bargaining can be—and should be—extended to all workers in the federal government."**

Nixon told Congress the legislation drafted by the negotiators "in an atmosphere of good will and good faith on both sides" would:

- "Convert the Post Office Dept. into an independent establishment in the Executive Branch of the government, freed from direct political pressure and endowed with the means of building a truly superior mail service.
- "Provide a framework within which postal employes in all parts of the country can bargain collectively with postal management over pay and working conditions.
- "Increase the pay of postal employes by 8 percent, over and above the government-wide increase of 6 percent, and shorten the time required to reach the top pay step for most postal jobs."

The new legislation authorizes

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Blackmun Is Chosen For High Court

Pres. Nixon submitted his third choice to fill a Supreme Court seat that has been vacant since last May, but not before he unleashed a bitter, politically explosive blast at the Senate.

Carrying out his announced intention to nominate a conservative from outside the South, Nixon named Appeals Court Judge Harry A. Blackmun of Minnesota.

Blackmun, 61, has been a close, lifelong friend of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, also a Minnesotan. The White House said the Chief Justice had been consulted on the nomination.

There was no initial criticism of the Blackmun nomination, and some cautious approval. But few senators were willing to comment on the appointment before a thorough examination of Blackmun's record. In both the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations, several senators who initially issued perfunctory statements of praise ended

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## *Grape Pickers' Vote Leads To New Contracts*

Coachella, Calif.—An overwhelming vote by grape pickers in favor of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee led two more table grape employers to sign their first union contracts.

That brings to five the number of growers who have broken away from the employer group refusing for five years to recognize or negotiate with the union led by Cesar Chavez, UFWOC director.

Chavez signed identical contracts with Kelvin K. Larson and

*(Continued on Page 3)*

*Highest Since 1965:*

## Unemployment Rate Rises to 4.4 Percent

**By Duane Emme**

The nation's jobless rate rose for the third consecutive month to reach 4.4 percent in March—its highest level in more than four and a half years, the government reported.

The March rate increase of two-tenths of 1 percent follows increases of three-tenths in February and four-tenths in January.

Labor Dept. figures show that the rise of nine-tenths of 1 percent for the first quarter of 1970 is the biggest three-month increase since the last quarter of 1960, a recession period.

On the jobs side, non-farm payroll employment of 70.3 million in March was virtually unchanged over the month after allowing for seasonal factors. Payroll jobs would have dropped except for the government's hiring of 90,000 temporary census takers.

**The worsening unemployment picture reinforced the AFL-CIO's appeals for "an immediate change in national economic policy" to halt simultaneous inflation and slump.**

In congressional testimony and speeches, federation spokesmen have urged that anti-inflation weapons be directed at specific problem areas—discontinuing the Administration's "blunderbuss attack." The AFL-CIO also called upon Congress to enact a program to create jobs in the public service.

Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said a substantial rise in the labor force in March caused an increase in the unemployment rate even though there was a moderate gain in total employment.

The result was a seasonally adjusted increase of 230,000 between February and March in the number of persons seeking jobs and unable to find them. Total unem-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Meat Cutters Win Pact To End Iowa Beef Strike

Dakota City, Neb.—The Meat Cutters settled a 7.5-month strike against Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., the nation's largest beef producer, with a wage and fringe-benefit package valued at more than $1 an hour.

Union officers credited labor solidarity with helping 1,200 company employes win their first union contract after a punishing winter on windswept picket lines.

Members of the new union local voted to accept terms agreed to by union and management with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

**Meat Cutters Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said the settlement represents a substantial advance over the company's pre-strike offer of 30 cents an hour in wages.**

Dakota City strikers will return to work as rapidly as possible, they said, with no loss of seniority.

The contract calls for wage increases of 58 cents an hour immediately; additional 15-cent hikes in each of two succeeding years, and a cost-of-living clause providing additional raises.

The living-cost clause goes into effect after a 2 percent rise in the consumer price index in one year, after which wages will go up by 1 cent for each CPI increase of four tenths of 1 percent.

The benefit package includes for the first time a sizable company contribution to a sick-pay program.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *House Votes Reform Of Welfare System*

The House approved a major reform of the nation's welfare system despite bitter opposition from hard-core conservatives and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

It sent to the Senate an Administration-sponsored family assistance bill designed to help needy families headed by persons making low wages as well as welfare families without a wage-earner.

**While the federal benefit floor is short of labor's goals, the AFL-CIO had urged the House to pass the bill—and the Senate to build on it.**

The bill had been expected to breeze through the House with little trouble. It was backed both by the Administration and by liberal Democrats. Its floor leader was the influential chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.).

But the conservative attack built up, with charges that the measure would add to the welfare rolls low-income families not now covered and the Chamber of Commerce complaint that it would be "a first step toward a guaranteed annual income."

It reached the House floor under a closed rule, allowing no amendments, but only after a surprisingly close 204-183 vote. Opponents wanted the chance to offer an amendment deleting all help to the working poor. And some liberals,

*(Continued on Page 11)*




**STUDY IN COMMUNITY ACTION** and deeper involvement of union members in local affairs of Kokomo, Ind., is kicked off with a Steelworkers billboard advertising drive. The USWA will conduct the experimental project for a year. Here, representatives of the six USWA locals in Kokomo line up at one of the billboard ads promoting project SPEAK—the Steelworkers Program of Education and Action in Kokomo.

# N.Y. Newspaper Talks Seen at Critical Stage

New York—Contract negotiations between daily newspaper publishers and 10 unions were reported at the critical stage as the Typographical union rejected a new employer offer as insufficient.

Mediator Theodore W. Kheel said the new proposal—the publishers' second in the prolonged negotiations—was for three annual raises of 9, 7 and 7 percent for a three-year total of 24.8 percent compounded.

Pres. Bertram A. Powers of ITU Local 6 said his committee will continue bargaining in the hope of getting an offer that will give the printers a fairer share of the newspapers' expanding profits. The latest offer barely equals the rise in living costs since the 1967 contract was signed, he said.

**Besides wages, union and management are deadlocked on three other important issues. Local 6 reported that management wants to eliminate a reproduction clause in the contract, wants the unrestricted right to automate composing rooms, and wants the unlimited use of "outside" typesetting tape without payment to the printers. The union, he said, is resisting these demands.**

Current wages for printers here are $184.43 a week for day work, $193.06 for night duty.

The Times, Daily News, Post and Long Island Press have been negotiating for several weeks with the unions, which represent 13,000 employes. Besides the ITU, these are the Newspaper Guild, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Deliverers, ITU Mailers, Paper Handlers, Photoengravers, Machinists and Electricians.

The publishers negotiate jointly with the craft unions but meet separately with the Guild.

The Guild's chief negotiator said his committee will reject the offer if it is made to that union, but would consider a similar offer over a two-year period instead of three.

The president of Stereotypers Local 1 called the 24.79 percent offer "unrealistic, unreasonable and unacceptable."

The Pressmen applied the offer to their wage rates and came up with a figure of $45.75 a week over the three-year contract term—too low, they said.

Several unions voted strike authorization but set no deadline at the request of Kheel and two fellow mediators. The Guild announced plans to publish a strike newspaper if the dailies stop printing.

# Factory Workers Feel Brunt of Jobless Rise

A continuing rise in the unemployment rate would have its heaviest impact on blue collar workers in manufacturing and on Negroes.

Service industries would be affected later should the slowdown in the economy continue.

These are the conclusions of Paul M. Ryscavage, economist in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who writes in the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review.

**Ryscavage, on the basis of past experience, said that a 1 percent increase in the unemployment rate from 3.7 percent to 4.7 would mean on the average, an increase of 1.4 percent in the jobless rate for teenagers, 1.2 percent for adult men and .08 percent for women.**

Past statistics also show that Negroes would be the chief sufferers as compared with whites. For Negroes the increase in unemployment would be 1.8 percent—almost double that of the overall increase.

Negro men 20 and over would show a 2.6 percent increase in joblessness for a 1 percent rise in general unemployment.

Examining the occupational impact, Ryscavage found that for the increase of 1 percent in overall unemployment, blue collar workers would suffer an increase of 1.7 percent divided as follows: craftsmen and foremen, 1.3 percent; operatives 1.7 percent and nonfarm laborers 2.6 percent.

**The increase for service workers would be .09 percent while the average for white collar workers would be only .04 percent. Farm workers would suffer the least—.02 percent.**

Ryscavage also estimated that unemployment levels for blue-collar workers would rise numerically more than in other occupations.

# *Steelworkers Launch Civic Action Project*

Kokomo, Ind.—A year-long experiment geared to increasing involvement of union members in community affairs was launched here by the Steelworkers.

Project SPEAK — Steelworkers Program of Education and Action in Kokomo — was described by USWA Pres. I. W. Abel as "an effort to explore ways in which union members can realize a greater measure of self-fulfillment through a deeper commitment in the community."

Kokomo was selected for the project because of its size and location, the union said. The city is a smaller type of industrial and trading center that is removed from the urban population clusters of the country. The 5,000 USWA members and their families account for about 20 percent of the city's total population.

**Through a series of surveys, meetings and action programs, the union hopes to get an accurate assessment of community attitudes. The project is being coordinated by a 12-member committee of the city's six USWA locals and the union's District 30, along with assistance from the USWA education department.**

Before launching the program, the union employed a billboard advertising campaign. At first only the word "SPEAK" appeared. Further details on the project were added to the outdoor signs later.

A series of community meetings and luncheons introduced the goals of the project to local leaders and organizations. The initial community reception to the program was highly favorable, the coordinating committee reported.

## Service Employes Win Pact in Massachusetts

Worcester, Mass.—Service Employes won higher wages and an agency shop clause for 1,400 city employes to end a four-month dispute. The city signed a one-year agreement and an ordinance was passed authorizing SEIU Local 495 to serve as official representation agency for members.

The agency shop clause is the second of its kind in Massachusetts, where an enabling law has been approved by the House and is under consideration in the Senate. The union represents city employes in six departments.

*Highest Since 1965:*

# Unemployment Rate Rises to 4.4 Percent

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ployment for March was 3.7 million.

Goldstein said "it's difficult to understand why the labor force is increasing substantially when jobs are harder to get." But, he noted, economists advance several possible reasons for it:

Women may be coming into the labor force to find work because the cost of living continues to climb, or they may be seeking jobs in fear their husbands are going to lose theirs, or more men may be coming from the Armed Forces into the job market.

**The overall March unemployment rate was a full percentage point higher than March 1969. Over the year, BLS said, the number of unemployed workers has risen by 1 million.**

The government's latest figures make clear that the increasing unemployment prevails through all groups in the labor force. For example:

- The unemployment rate for adult women moved up from 4.1 to 4.5 percent over the month. The rate, at its highest mark in two years, has risen by about 1 percent since late in 1969.
- Although the March rate for adult men of 2.9 percent was up only slightly from February, it too has spurted upward by 1 percent since late last year.
- The jobless rate for teenagers, 13.9 percent was up five-tenths of 1 percent from February. This rate has risen by more than 1 percent over the year.
- Unemployment among white workers rose from 3.8 to 4.1 percent between February and March. For Negroes, the rise was only one-tenth of a percent to 7.1 percent. But both rates are axactly 1 percent above March 1969.
- The white collar workers' unemployment rate went from 2.3 to 2.7 percent, while the blue collar rate edged up from 5 to 5.2 percent. Both rates have risen by more than five-tenths of 1 percent since the beginning of 1970.
- The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer totaled 692,000 in March, the highest level in nearly four years.
- Although the jobless rates in manufacturing (4.7 percent) and construction (8.1 percent) were unchanged in March, both had risen sharply in January and February. The rate in manufacturing was up 1.6 percent over the the year and the construction rate was up 2 percent from March 1969.

**Manufacturing employment dropped by 55,000 in March, seasonally adjusted, despite a pickup in production in the auto industry after temporary cutbacks in February.**

Employment declines of between 10,000-15,000 took place in stone, clay and glass; primary metals, electrical equipment; food; textiles, and apparels.

There were modest increases in jobs in transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; services and government. There were declines in wholesale and retail trade and mining.

Manufacturing employment in March, at 19.6 million, was down by 301,000 jobs over the year. Allowing for seasonal adjustment, about 140,000 jobs have been lost since Jan. 1.

In another area, the Labor Dept. announced that the average workweek for rank-and-file workers remained unchanged in March at 37.4 hours, marking the third consecutive month at this level.

**Average hours in the first quarter of 1970 for rank-and-file workers were at their lowest level since 1964. The factory workweek for the first three months of this year averaged well below any quarter in 1969.**

Factory overtime declined for the third straight month in March. At an average of 3.1 hours, it was at its lowest point since July 1964, with the exception of April 1968 which was marked by civil disturbances in many cities.

Average weekly earnings before taxes increased 68 cents in March to $117.55. Compared with March 1969 these earnings were up 5.3 percent. BLS did not adjust the March earnings for cost-of-living changes but it noted that in February when the average weekly earnings were 6.1 percent higher over the year, they were actuallyy down two-tenths of 1 percent when adjusted for price increases.

# United Aircraft Ordered To Yield Address List

The United Aircraft Corp. had no valid reason for refusing to give the Machinists lists of the names and addresses of more than 25,000 employes in six Connecticut plants, the National Labor Relations Board ruled. It ordered United to furnish the lists forthwith.

The decision was the latest in a series of NLRB findings against United in the aftermath of a 1960 strike by six Machinist lodges at plants in East Hartford, Manchester, Middletown, Southington and Windsor Locks, Conn.

The board ordered management to provide the locals with the home addresses of all the employes in the six bargaining units. It directed that in the future the big aircraft engine manufacturer must bargain with IAM District 91 and Lodges 700, 743, 1746 and 1746A on the manner and form in which home addresses will be furnished and the intervals at which they shall be brought up to date.

The board rejected all company arguments for refusing to provide up-to-date lists.

**Management argued that it uses bulletin boards and the mails, and the unions could do the same. It said it has doubts about the unions' majority and that furnishing the lists would invade the privacy of employes.**

The NLRB agreed with Trial Examiner Owsley Vose that none of the arguments hold water. Address information can no more be kept private than wage information, the examiner found. And none of the other communications methods, available to the IAM, "either singly or in combination, furnish an adequate means of reaching all unit employes," he said.

The examiner also noted that evidence of the union's majority status was given to the company in 1968 in the form of authorization cards signed by employes.

The decision was in line with previous findings by the board and the courts that a union cannot properly represent all the members of its bargaining unit unless it knows who they are and where they live.

Bill Adds 8% Pay Raise:

# Nixon Bids Congress Okay Postal Bargaining Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

collective bargaining over wages, hours, grievance procedures, seniority rights, holidays, vacations, insurance, overtime, training, safety, promotions, demotions, transfers and other matters subject to collective bargaining in the private sector.

**In response to a question at the news briefing, Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount said that a union shop for postal workers "is a bargainable issue."**

Postal workers remain bound by the federal law prohibiting strikes of government employes. But the legislation provides for impartial, outside-the-government arbitration of all bargaining disputes.

It sets up this procedure in the event of failure to reach agreement at the bargaining table:

- Appointment of a fact-finding board would be the first step. Labor and management would each select one member from a list prepared by the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Those two would select the third member.
- If, after a 90-day cooling off period, there were still no agreement, the impasse would be referred to final and binding arbitration. The three-member board would have one member each from labor and management and an impartial chairman selected by them.

Postal workers would remain under the Civil Service retirement system and the federal employes workmen's compensation law, and continue to be covered by the Veterans Preference Act.

Existing government fringe benefits would be retained as a floor, subject to improvement through collective bargaining.

**In a major new step for the public sector, the new United States Postal Service would come under jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.**

Determination of national collective bargaining units, certification of unions and adjudication of unfair labor practice charges would be handled by the NLRB under procedures similar to those for the private sector of the economy.

As soon as the legislation is enacted by Congress, postal workers will receive an 8 percent increase.

They have already shared in the government-wide 6 percent salary increase, retroactive to Dec. 27, 1969, which was agreed to in the first stage of the negotiations last month. The legislation implementing it quickly passed the House and Senate and has been signed into law by the President.

Nixon, in his message to Congress, said the additional 8 percent raise for postal workers only is justified by:

- "The need to offset the limited opportunities for job advancement that most postal workers have traditionally faced.
- "The need to allow postal workers to share the benefits of the increases in efficiency and productivity that should be attainable under a properly reorganized postal system."

Also, on enactment, collective bargaining will begin over pay schedules so that the time it takes a worker to move from the starting rate to the top pay step will be reduced from 21 years to not more than eight years.

Meany described the present 21-year lag as "intolerable."

The agreement provides also that, promptly after enactment of the legislation, collective bargaining will be required on wages, hours and working conditions.

Contracts would have a minimum term of two years, with negotiations on a new agreement starting 90 days before the termination date of the existing contract.

**Meany told newsmen that the legislation will give postal workers "a measure of economic justice which has been too long delayed."**

The need for participation in setting the conditions of their employment through collective bargaining, he said, "is just as valid in public employment as it is elsewhere in labor-management relations."

Under the new reorganization, the Post Office Dept. would be transformed into the United States Postal Service.

A nine-member bipartisan commission, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for nine-year staggered terms, would choose the Postmaster General and replace him at will. The Postmaster General, who would not be a Cabinet member, would have full authority to manage the day-to-day operations of the postal service.

**The commission would have authority to set postage rates, subject to veto by a two-thirds vote of either the House or Senate. The new agency would be empowered to raise up to $10 billion through bond issues for improvement and modernization of the postal service.**

A partial government subsidy would be provided for the first years of operation, starting at 10 percent of the cost of postal operations and declining until 1977, when Congress would appropriate only reimbursement for revenue lost on mail carried for non-profit organizations and other reduced-rate categories set by law.

Pres. Nixon sent his formal message to Congress after meeting in the White House with Meany, Blount, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, the heads of the seven postal unions holding nationwide exclusive bargaining rights for their crafts, and congressional leaders including the House majority and minority leaders, and the chairman and ranking minority members of the House and Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committees.

After the meeting with the President, Blount told the White House press corps that the agreement was "a right historic day for the Post Office Dept." and marked "a major step in modernizing relations between the government and its employes."

He praised the leadership role of Meany, Kirkland and the postal union presidents in making possible the "first true collective bargaining for public employes."

**During the historic negotiating sessions, Meany's executive assistant, James C. Gildea, served as chairman of the seven postal unions' negotiating committee and AFL-CIO staff experts helped draft the basic agreement into legislative language.**

Meany said the AFL-CIO's lobbying efforts on behalf of the bill will be led by the federation's legislative director, Andrew J. Biemiller.

Along with the postal reorganization bill, Nixon sent to Congress a separate postal revenue proposal, modifying his earlier request for a raise in the price of a first class letter stamp from the present six cents to 10 cents.

Under the President's new proposal, the first class postage rate would go up only to eight cents, air mail postage would remain at 10 cents, second class mail (primarily newspapers and magazines) would be raised 50 percent, and third class mail (advertising material) would be increased by one-third.

Blount said the postage rate changes, which were not involved in the collective bargaining process, would be handled in a separate bill from the reorganization plan.




**NEW UNION LABEL** of the United Farm Workers is given to Sen. Harrison A. "Pete" Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) in recognition of his 10-year effort to help win legal protections for grape and other field workers. Above, Chairman Pete Velasco of UFWOC's defense committee presents a section of a grape box with the red-eagle label to Williams, chairman of the Senate Labor committee, at a Meat Cutters' conference in Chicago. Williams started a series of hearings into "stoop labor" abuses a decade ago as chairman of the Senate's Migratory Labor subcommittee.

# 2 More Grape Growers Sign Union Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

Cecil C. Larson, brothers who raise Coachella Valley grapes on adjoining farms. The three-year pacts are simliar to those signed early in April with other growers brought together by a committee of Catholic bishops and by federal mediators.

**Because K. K. Larson had been stumping the country charging that farmworkers would repudiate the union if given a chance to vote, UFWOC arranged a special election at the Larson vineyards.**

While pickets stayed on duty at ranch entrances, non-striking Larson employes cast ballots in a consent election. Their vote was so emphatic—152 for the union, 2 against—that the strikers did not even bother to mark their ballots.

The Larsons held their first meeting with Chavez and his negotiating committee two hours after the balloting Apr. 11. Talks continued that night, resumed on Sunday, and agreement was reached in midafternoon of Apr. 12.

The three-year contracts provide for a minimum hourly rate of $1.75 in the first year, reopening on wages and fringe benefits in the second and third years, and benefits similar to those signed earlier with grower Lionel Steinberg for himself and two allied growers.

It was agreed that during the coming harvest season fieldworkers will be paid 25 cents additional per box.

**The employer will contribute 10 cents an hour per worker for health and welfare funds and 2 cents an hour into an economic development fund for workers displaced due to age or mechanization of the industry.**

Most of the Larsons' 250-300 employes get a piecework rate instead of an hourly rate. The union estimates their probable earnings at $3 to $3.50 an hour.

Chavez left after the signing for UFWOC headquarters at Delano, Calif., where his home is, but planned to return here for negotiations over the weekend with other growers.

"There is much hope among the workers for better wages and decent conditions at other ranches," Chavez said.

Farm workers were aware, he said, that hostile growers have been repeating loudly the refrain that farm workers don't need a union, don't want a union and would, if asked, reject it out of hand.

"That kind of talk stopped last Saturday," Chavez said.

The new contract, like the others signed earlier this month, contains a provision that growers will not use "hard" pesticides to spray their fields. Farm workers and their children, who go into the fields with them, have been disabled and even killed by sprayed poisons.

# Meat Cutters Win Pact To End Iowa Beef Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Improvements in hospitalization coverage also were made. Tool and clothing allowances were increased.

Iowa Beef agreed to contribute $3 more per month for sickness-and-accident benefits, and for hospital room charges of up to $39 a day this year.

It was agreed also that a year from now the union and management will review hospital room costs. If they exceed $39 a day, the benefits will be increased accordingly.

Lloyd and Gorman issued a statement saying "one of the most heartening things about the strike was the dramatic demonstration of support these gallant workers received from their fellow unionists."

**Aid came not only from members of the Meat Cutters but "there was an outpouring from other unions, notably in the Midwest."**

They added: "The help of the central labor bodies and the great caravans of labor unionists who came many miles, by car and truck, to bring supplies and spirit to the picket lines was a dramatic rebuttal to all who think labor has become apathetic."

The strike had the firm support of 1969 AFL-CIO convention delegates and the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The strike started last Aug. 24 after Iowa Beef Packers, a rapidly-growing and highly profitable corporation, insisted to the point of deadlock on a wage structure the union judged far below the standards of its competitors in the meat packing industry.

The council at its February meeting called on all union members to continue supporting the strike and boycott of Iowa Beef. It urged the federal government also to "vigorously police" the Mexican border against the recruiting of strikebreakers.

It accused management of engaging in "ruthless" strikebreaking, recruiting strikebreakers from as far away as Mexico, publishing propaganda that is "false and malicious," forcing workers in its other plants off the job, and filing multi-million-dollar suits against the union.

Settlement of the strike will mean the end of labor's consumer boycott.

### *Accord Terminates Iowa Beef Boycott*

**Settlement of the Meat Cutters' long strike against Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., automatically ends labor's campaign of refusal to buy company products, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a letter to presidents of affiliated unions and labor central bodies.**

**"Please notify your members and your union publications," Meany wrote, "and convey to them my personal appreciation" for their help. He reported that union officers "asked me to express their gratitude to all union members who helped in this struggle."**

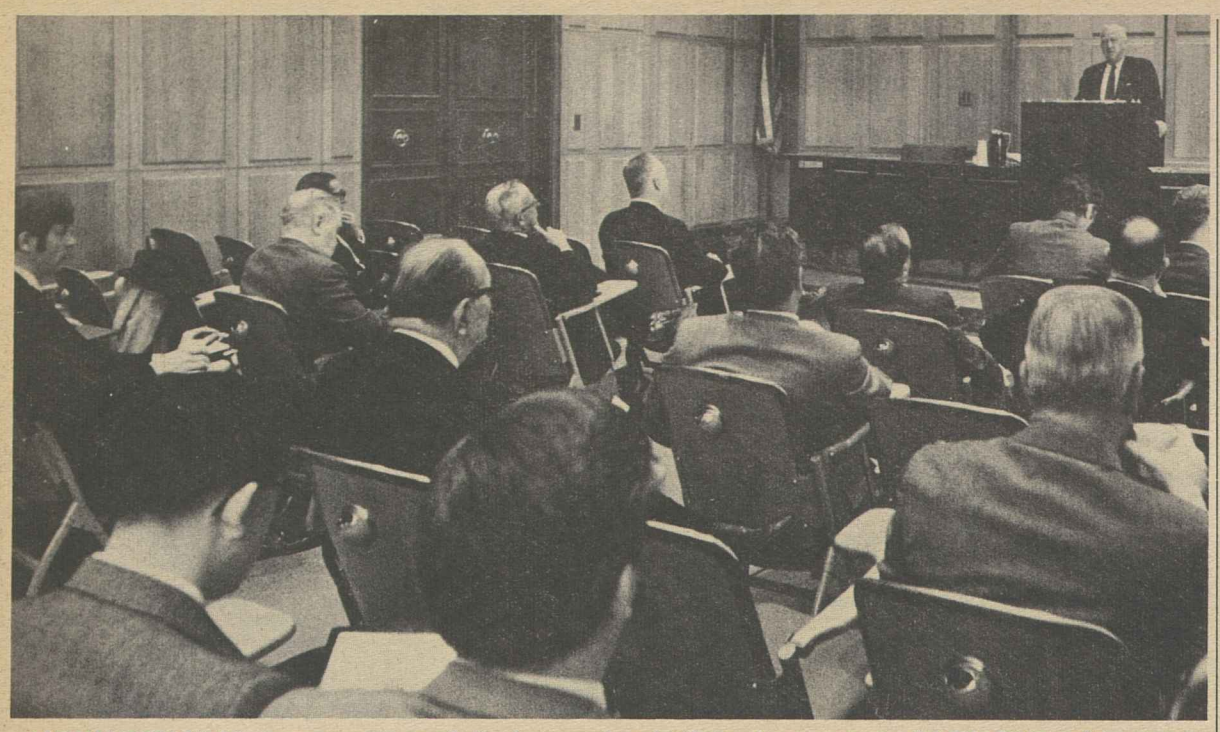
# ACWA Gains Wage Boosts At Xerox Plant

Rochester, N.Y.—More than 4,000 employes of Xerox Corp. will get wage increases averaging $1.04 an hour in a new three-year contract negotiated by Local 14A of the Clothing Workers' xerographic division.

The new pact provides an immediate general wage hike of 40 cents an hour, and additional raises of 8 percent next March and 7 percent a year later.

**Journeymen in the skilled trades will get the general increases plus two more raises of 11.5 cents an hour in 1970 and 12.5 cents in 1971. Cleaners will get a special increase of 7 cents an hour.**

Fringe benefits include one more paid holiday for a total of 11, an early retirement plan with insured benefits, four weeks' vacation after 12 years' service, improved maternity coverage, a Blue Cross provision for out-patient and first-aid care, increased major medical expense coverage, and better income protection for employes during extended disability.



**MORE THAN 50** representatives of the international affairs departments of AFL-CIO unions were briefed in Washington on latest developments around the globe by Dir. Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs and members of his staff. The department is now planning for a conference of federation affiliates active in labor's various international trade secretariats.

# Administration's Lobbying Tactics Prove Costly in Carswell Battle

Heavy-handed lobbying—to the point of outright misrepresentation—marked a last-ditch Administration effort to save the Carswell nomination.

Its chief effect, as it turned out, may have been to swing the vote of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) against confirmation.

There have been reports of attempted pressures brought against other senators in an effort to switch their votes. But the documented evidence of clumsy political maneuvering over Mrs. Smith's vote will probably become a case history in how not to win friends and influence senators.

As is her custom, Mrs. Smith had refused to tell anyone how she would vote on the Carswell nomination—even though the Senate was so closely divided that her vote might have tipped the scales either way.

**But on the day of the vote, White House lobbyists were calling senators who were considered on the fence to tell them that Mrs. Smith was going to support the nomination, thus ensuring confirmation. It was suggested that they would be well-advised to hop on the bandwagon also.**

The chief White House lobbyist, Bryce Harlow, made at least one such call—to Sen. Marlow Cook (R-Ky.). Harlow assured Cook that the word had come from Mrs. Smith's office.

"When I learned of this," Mrs. Smith said, "I called Mr. Harlow, expressed my resentment to him and asked on what basis he was making this representation."

Harlow said a member of his staff had been so informed by Mrs. Smith's administrative assistant. But when confronted, the Harlow aide said he had gotten the information from the Vice President's office. And when that report was traced down, the claim was finally made that a receptionist in Agnew's office at the Capitol had heard it "from a man passing in the hall in front of the Vice President's office."

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Smith noted, the receptionist "emphatically denied" any such episode.

**While Administration officials were peddling the story that Mrs. Smith was going to vote for confirmation, an even clumsier effort was made to get her to do so by implying that it was opponents of Carswell who were falsely claiming Mrs. Smith's support.**

Just hours before the vote, a memo to the Maine senator was hand-delivered from Agnew's office, signed by the Vice President's administrative assistant.

It purported to relay an anonymous phone call exposing a plot by the "editorial staff" of the Baltimore Sun—one of the nation's most respected newspapers—to call Mrs. Smith's office "using the names of influential people" to urge her to vote against confirmation.

"You might want to double check the authenticity of any calls coming into your office," the memo suggested.

That report, too, turned out to be without basis. But added to the memo was a paragraph contending that the Carswell opponents were doing what the White House itself was guilty of—misrepresenting the Maine senator's position in an effort to influence votes. It read:

"In the event you missed it, according to the news, Sen. Hatfield has announced that both Sen. Smith and Sen. Marlow Cook will vote against confirmation of Judge Carswell."

**Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, said the statement "was not even remotely true." Not only hadn't he claimed Mrs. Smith's vote against Carswell, but a check of all news stories relating to the confirmation battle showed that no one had ever quoted him as claiming it.**

Hatfield said when he had told this to Mrs. Smith, she said with obvious reference to the White House maneuverings, "I believe you. I have confidence in your word because of the other things that have happened."

To top it all off, two days after the vote, Harlow repeated in a television interview the claim that Mrs. Smith's assistant was the source of the erroneous report that she would vote to confirm Carswell.

At that, the Maine senator took to the floor of the Senate to demand an apology from Harlow.

"I am shocked at the repeated irresponsibility of Mr. Harlow both before and after the vote," she told the Senate.

Harlow subsequently sent a letter of apology to Mrs. Smith, which she curtly acknowledged.

# Jobless Rate For Negroes Dips in 1969

The unemployment rate for Negroes declined slightly across the nation last year but it still remained more than twice the jobless rate for whites, the Labor Dept. reported.

A report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the geographic aspects of unemployment also showed no improvement in the job picture for black workers in the nation's 20 largest central city areas.

On the national level, the Negro jobless rate dropped from 6.7 to 6.4 percent as an annual average between 1968 and 1969, while the white rate declined from 3.2 to 3.1 percent.

**The main reason for the drop in the Negro rate, the report showed, a sharp decline was in the North Central region—from 8 percent in 1968 to 6.8 percent in 1969.**

The BLS findings, based on Census Bureau data, showed only slight drops or unchanged rates for both whites and blacks in most other regions.

In the central cities of the 20 largest metropolitan areas—where more than 80 percent of the Negro workers are concentrated—their unemployment rate was 6.2 percent in 1969, unchanged over the year.

The rate for whites in these same central cities was 3.2 percent last year, a drop of two-tenths of 1 percent from 1968.

**Minnesota Conservative:**

# Blackmun Chosen For Supreme Court

*(Continued from Page 1)*

up embarrassed by the subsequent disclosures.

**The President's outburst against the Senate at a White House news conference, after he had met with Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, alienated Republicans as well as Democrats, a number of southerners as well as northeners.**

The Senate "as presently constituted," Nixon claimed, won't confirm any southerner "who believes as I do in the strict construction of the Constitution."

The evidence of conflict of interest against Judge Haynsworth, the prejudiced statements and actions of Judge Carswell and the opposition of the nation's most prominent law school deans were dismissed by Nixon as "vicious assaults" on "distinguished jurists" who "had the misfortune of being born in the South."

Nixon's target embraced 20 of the Senate's 43 Republicans who had voted to reject either Haynsworth or Carswell or both. The entire Senate Republican leadership was in the group. So were four southern senators, who—in a political sense—had everything to lose and nothing to gain by voting their convictions and consciences against Carswell.

Nor were the relations between the White House and the Senate enhanced when the wife of Atty. Gen. John M. Mitchell made a post-midnight call to the Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock to denounce Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) for voting against Carswell.

**Mrs. Mitchell, a native of Arkansas, told the paper, "I want you to crucify Fulbright."**

There was even evidence that Nixon's blast at the Senate might backfire in at least some conservative southern circles.

A conservative syndicated columnist James J. Kilpatrick, said candidly that Carswell "was simply not all that hot." But there are in the South "men of impeccable reputation" who are conservative, strict constructionists, and who would not have any difficulty getting confirmed.

Vice Pres. Agnew and House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), however, echoed the President's charges and heaped more political coals on the fire.

Agnew charged in a television interview that Carswell had been rejected after senators had been "snowed" by "the liberal media" and subjected to "almost incredible" pressures from labor and civil rights groups.

And Ford called for the impeachment of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. The latest attack on the 71-year-old justice is based on controversial views in his new book, Points of Rebellion. Ford noted that an excerpt from the book had appeared in a "shocking" magazine, Evergreen Review.

**When the Haynsworth nomination was before the Senate, Ford had suggested that Douglas should be impeached if Haynsworth were not confirmed. But he denied that the move against Douglas is intended as revenge for the Senate's defeat of the two nominations.**

Agnew did not openly call for impeachment of Douglas. Rather, he said in his television interview, that both Carswell and Haynsworth "have been denied seats on the bench for statements that are much less reprehensible than those made, in my opinion, by Justice Douglas."

**Rival Resolutions**

Ford threw his support behind a resolution scheduled to be introduced which would set up a special House committee to investigate Justice Douglas and report within 90 days. The intent of the resolution was to bypass the House Judiciary Committee.

**However, a liberal Democrat, Rep. Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (Ind.), got the jump on Ford by introducing a standard impeachment resolution, thus ensuring that it would be considered by the Judiciary Committee.**

Jacobs said he acted "in order that a proper and dignified inquiry into this matter might be held" in view of Ford's charges.

After all the hot political talk, the nomination of Blackmun came almost as an anti-climax.

He has been described as a mild-mannered, scholarly judge who has served on the Court of Appeals since 1959.

"I've been a nominal Republican all my life," he told newsmen, "but I haven't been active."

# Newspaper Finds a Few Skeletons In Gurney's Campaign Fund Closet

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.), trying to raise funds to knock unions out of politics, "appears to have some skeletons in his own campaign fund-raising closet," the St. Petersburg Times reported.

An article by Charles Stafford of the newspaper's Washington bureau cited a half dozen contributions received by Gurney for his 1968 campaign that he said exceeded the Florida Election Law limit of $1,000 per person or committee.

According to Stafford, Gurney's contributions came from business organizations, including the political arms of the American Medical Association and the National Association of Manufacturers.

**Noting that "none of the contributions were from organized labor," Stafford speculated that this "perhaps explains Gurney's willingness to write a fund-raising letter for the National Right to Work Legal Defense & Education Foundation."**

The reference was to letters Gurney has been writing since December to raise a "bare minimum" of $115,000 to finance a legal assault on the union shop, directed specifically at crippling labor's political activities.

The vehicle for the attack—so Gurney has been telling employers—is a court challenge to an agency shop negotiated by Teachers Local 231 in Detroit.

What he did not tell potential contributors, however, is that a Wayne County (Mich.) Circuit Court has dismissed the suit without trial, on a motion for summary judgment.

Judge Charles Kaufman found no basis for a charge that the agency shop violated Michigan law or was unconstitutional. Further, he held that the case did not even contain any issue on the political use of union funds.

The Times article listed contributions that Gurney received in excess of $1,000 from the following organizations:

Florida Medical Political Actions Committee, $4,000; United Congressional Appeal, Boca Raton, $2,500; Business-Industry Political Action Committee, New York, $5,000; Committee for Action, Bellevue, Wash., $1,500; Exchange Firms Campaign Committee, New York, $2,000; and the Washington, D.C., Political Action Campaign Committee, $15,500.

**Although these "apparently illegal" contributions added up to $30,500, Stafford said, Gurney reported to the Secretary of the Senate that he received contributions of $22,125 and spent $21,230.**

"Technically," the article continued, "that probably was correct. Federal law limits senators to expenditures of $25,000. But to get around it, they report only their personal receipts and contributions, while the bulk of the contributions are received and spent by a campaign committee."

*Conference Maps Joint Program:*

# Ship Industry, Labor Study Cost Impact on Islands, Alaska

Maritime labor and management will join in drawing up a program to deal with any impact that shipping costs may be having on the economies of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico.

The assignment was given to the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the Transportation Institute, an industry-supported maritime research organization, by a two-day conference in Washington.

On hand were 425 representatives of the two states, the Puerto Rican commonwealth, and officials of the federal government, the shipping industry and maritime unions.

**MTD Pres. Paul Hall, chairman of the meeting, said the department and the institute will begin a study immediately to learn what effect shipping costs have on the cost of living in the three areas.**

Hall, who also is president of the Seafarers, emphasized that the study will be made in consultation with representatives of the three areas. Study findings and recommendations will be presented to a follow-up conference of government, industry and labor representatives.

The initial meeting, jointly sponsored by the MTD and the institute, heard addresses from government, labor and industry leaders and discussed the economic problems of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico arising from transportation costs.

Reports from panels covering the problems of the two states and the commonwealth emphasized that any program to relieve shipping costs on their cargoes from the U.S. mainland should not jeopardize the Jones Act.

The law requires that shipping from one American port to another must be carried in American-flag ships. Its purpose is to bolster the U.S. fleet against U.S. operators who sail under foreign flags to escape fair wages and safety rules.

**Representatives of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico—along with other conference participants—called for legislation to provide federal aid in the construction of ships for the noncontiguous trade similar to subsidies now provided shipping used in foreign trade.**

The panels also urged that operators in the non-contiguous trade be given the same right to establish tax deferred construction reserve funds now enjoyed by some operators in foreign trade.

All three panels praised the conference for bringing together the diverse groups concerned with transportation in the non-contiguous trade.

Chairmen of the panels were: Hawaii, David C. McClung, president of the Hawaii Senate; Alaska, Harold D. Strandberg, the state's commissioner of public works; Puerto Rico, Luis Guinot, Jr., administrator of the commonwealth's Washington office.

In opening the conference, Hall urged its participants to "look squarely in the eye" the economic problems of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Not to do so, he added, would be to "ignore the problems of our friends who live in these areas."

He called for a "common denominator" approach to solving any problems arising from shipping rates—"one which may not please everyone but one that will help a majority of those affected."

Other major speakers included Chairman Helen D. Bentley of the Federal Maritime Commission, Pres. Edwin M. Hood of the Shipbuilders Council of America, Gov. John A. Burns of Hawaii, Sen. Theodore F. Stevens (R-Alaska), Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.), and Jorge L. Cordova, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Bentley said a commission examination of the impact of rates to Hawaii on consumer prices found that the rates were not a major factor in the pricing of surveyed items. She said the size of the market for goods seemed to be a more important factor.

**However, Mrs. Bentley conceded that there were other indications that transportation costs to Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico have increased prices. "The hour is rapidly approaching for an answer to be found," she concluded.**

Hood said that "the shipping problems of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico should not be solved to the detriment of American shipyard craftsmen . . . in the many industries that support our shipbuilding facilities."

He warned that any weakening of the Jones Act would adversely affect not only maritime employes but also employes of railroads, barges, pipelines and trucking companies.

Burns complimented labor and management for sponsoring the meeting. He said its subject is so vital to his state that the legislature recessed so that nine members of the Hawaii House could accompany him to Washington.

The governor contended that present federal regulations do not meet the state's present needs or its future as a trans-shipment center for Pacific trade. There is a primary need, he said, for adequate, continuous and competitive transportation between the islands that form Hawaii.

**Sen. Stevens said previous discussion of the problems involved in transportation costs to Alaska has "generated a great deal of rhetoric, but very little action." He predicted the conference would be a "long overdue first step toward real action."**

Stevens and Cordova contended that the Jones Act is resulting in higher shipping costs and prices. But Stevens pointed out the law is important to the nation's security. Pelly said any amending of the law would be "totally senseless" and there is "little mood in Congress to tamper with it."




**LABOR AND MANAGEMENT** in the maritime industry will jointly draw up a program to deal with any impact shipping costs may have on the economies of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Addressing a two-day Washington conference, which gave them the assignment, is Jorge L. Cordova, Puerto Rico's resident commissioner. Seated are AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. Pres. Paul Hall and O. William Moody, department administrator.




**MARITIME LABOR,** the shipping industry and government were represented at a Washington conference on shipping costs and their relation to the economies of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., a sponsor of the conference, talks with Rep. Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii) between sessions. The conferees agreed that economic problems must be met by a "common denominator" approach by labor and management.

# Court Ruling Reinforces Women's Equal Pay Law

St. Louis—The right to equal pay for women performing essentially the same jobs as men was reinforced with an 8th Circuit Court of Appeals decision. This is the second major victory in three months for women workers, based on the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963.

The unanimous decision reversed a 1968 district court ruling that had found no discrimination against women on the pay issue by the American Can Co.'s Dixie Products Division at Fort Smith, Ark.

**The Labor Dept. brought the suit against the company in 1967 after the Wage & Hour Division discovered that women cup machine operators were being paid 20 cents less an hour than men for similar work.**

Federal Wage & Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran said the appeals court decision could result in more than $100,000 in backpay for 60 women employes as well as boosting their wages 20 cents an hour.

The wage discrepancy was based on pay for women operators on the day and evening shifts compared with that of the men operators on the night shift. All operators perform the same tasks on all shifts, except that night shift operators load their machines with rolls of paper, while this function is done by "roll boys" or maintenance men during the AM-PM shifts.

Originally, the AM-PM shifts were limited to women and the night shift to men.

But in 1965, the company made an agreement with Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers Local 656, which the court said, "purported to abolish the wage differential based on sex for all positions in the plant."

The agreement opened the night shift to women and the day shift to men, but retained the differential between shifts.

On this basis, the district court found that the company ceased the wage discrimination against the women workers.

**However, Circuit Judge Gerald W. Heaney ruled that the discrimination was not corrected. Although five men transferred to the day shifts, the requests of a few women to be transferred to the night shift were not granted by the company.**

Judge Heaney based his decision on the Wheaton Glass Co. case where the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled in January that "equal work did not require that jobs be identical but only that they be substantially equal."

The Wheaton decision involved backpay liability of more than $250,000 for 260 women workers.

# *NLRB Cases Mount As Budget Is Slashed*

The National Labor Relations Board, faced with a cut in its budget, reported a 6 percent increase in cases filed in the final three months of 1969, compared with the same quarter of 1968.

Nearly all the increase was due to unfair labor practice charges filed by workers, employers or unions in the usual ratio—35 percent against unions, 65 percent against employers.

The NLRB said its offices received 7,567 cases of all types last October through December, as against 7,110 cases for the same quarter of 1968.

**Unfair practice charges totaled 4,763, up 11 percent over the year-ago quarter. Election petitions totaled 2,804, an increase of only four.**

The report pointed out that "the NLRB does not initiate cases, it processes charges and petitions" brought by outside sources.

Pres. Nixon last January proposed a budget that would give the labor relations agency $465,000 less than it had last year, though its business continues to increase year by year. Such a reduction could mean that fewer workers will process more cases with longer delays.

For the quarter ended last Dec. 31, the NLRB general counsel issued 556 formal complaints to set cases for trial—an increase of more than 12 percent in a year's time. Trial examiners conducted 255 hearings, and numerous other charges were dismissed, withdrawn or settled voluntarily.

At year's end, 613 cases awaited decision by the five NLRB members, compared with 575 cases pending Oct. 1, 1969, and 631 cases a year ago. Of the 613 cases, more than 70 percent involved unfair labor practice charges.

**At the end of last December, 10,115 cases of all kinds were awaiting disposition at all agency levels. That compares with 10,447 pending cases at the close of last September and 9,743 cases pending on Dec. 31, 1968.**

The NLRB said it conducted 2,053 representation elections in the final three months of 1969. Eighty-nine percent of eligible employes voted. AFL-CIO unions won a majority of votes in 627 elections, lost in 619 elections. Unaffiliated unions won 473 elections, lost 452.

# Vehicle for Justice

**THERE ARE A FEW** who seem to feel that the best thing to to do with the government is to dismantle and destroy it. They are the Weathermen and the rest of the "new anarchists." There are others who say they hate anarchy above all things, but who still work hard to reverse the progress we have made. They are the ones who want to dismantle parts of our government, to reverse government programs, wipe out selected government agencies and reduce the power of government to provide the greatest good for all of the people.

They are the ones who persist in attacking civil servants as time-serving bureaucrats who are overprotected, overpaid, underworked and underproductive. That picture is just as false as the one the far left seeks to paint.

Civil servants are among the hardest-working, most conscientious and most dedicated workers in the land. What hope we have of making our government work lies in the people whose responsibility it is to make it work.

**If the government is going to do its share to create a better society, it must be able to hold and attract good employes. And to do that it must try, at least, to be an ideal employer. That is what it has not been, but that is what your unions are trying to help it to become.**

The federal worker needs a decent income, sound job security, reasonable protection against the hazards of illness and old age, and a fighting chance to make some continuing progress for himself and his family. He has the responsibility to feed and house and clothe and educate his family, just as does any other worker, and he deserves no less than the same chance workers in private industry have to do all of these things.

The best way for government workers to realize these things is the way all other workers do it: through their unions. And the best mechanism for progress is the one unions know best: collective bargaining.

**THESE 34 UNIONS** (in the Government Employes Council) have worked patiently and effectively over the last quarter-century to make government jobs as worth-while as private jobs. It took 16 long years from the date of this council's establishment just to get the official recognition extended under Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order 10988. That did part of the job. Eight years later, under Pres. Nixon's Executive Order 11491, more progress was made toward solving some unfair labor practices and negotiating grievance procedures.

What was not achieved—until just the other day—was the basic right guaranteed by law since 1935 to all workers in private industry: the right to bargain collectively on every aspect of wages, hours and working conditions, and to have a voice in the economic, social and professional destiny of the workers involved.

That is the next step for the 34 unions represented here tonight. And we have made that first step in the historic negotiations with Postmaster Gen. Blount and his aides in the Post Office Dept.

**What about the rest of the government workers? I think the answer is the same—collective bargaining on all issues that would normally be subject to collective bargaining in the private sector.**

Collective bargaining has been the vehicle for justice for employes in the private sector for many years. We in the AFL-CIO think it is the sure route to progress for federal workers too.

*—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland on the 25th anniversary of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council.*


**AFL-CIO News**

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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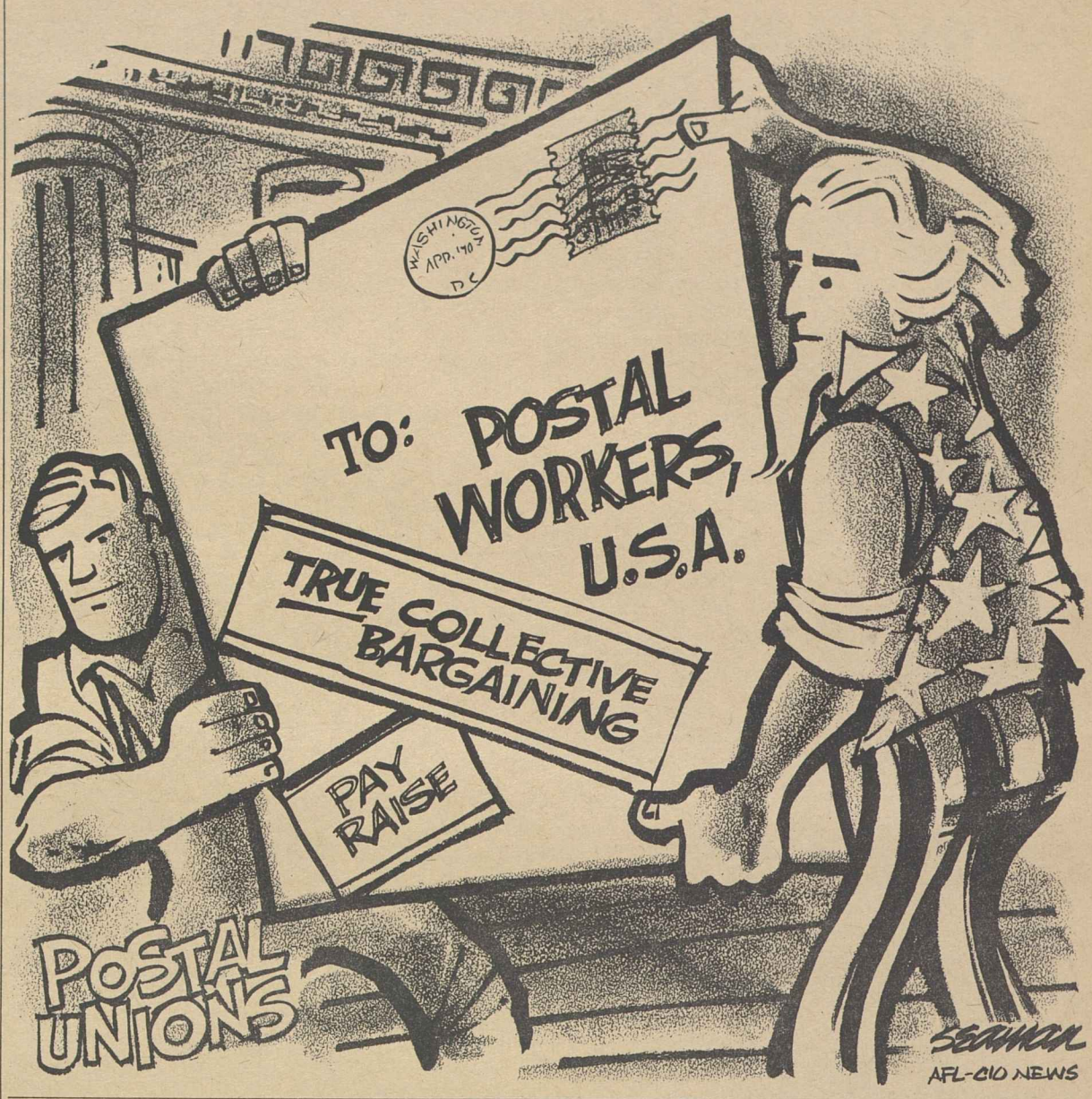
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## Mail Call




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Affluence Awaits Weathermen With Hoffman as Trial Judge

**By John P. Roche**

A **STORY** from Chicago reports that Judge Julius Hoffman has again drawn the short straw and has been assigned to the trial of the Weathermen. This may not be imminent—the 12 defendants have vanished—but there is a real danger that when they hear the good news, they will promptly appear in the courtroom.

After all, the "Chicago 7" are currently making a fortune from their versions of "Tales of Hoffman"—they seem to be speaking everywhere every night and pumping out memoirs by the ream—and the Weathermen might decide to permit the federal government to launch them into affluence.

I say this with some timidity—I don't want to spend the next 10 years in the pen for contempt of court—but Judge Hoffman just won't do for this kind of trial.

**The 74-year-old jurist is not a "fascist," a "racist" or any other kind of malignant species—he is an honest, strong-minded old gentleman with an extremely short fuse. From the viewpoint of extremists who plan to turn a courtroom into a "revolutionary scene," he is the ideal man to have on the bench.**

Those of us who have had to deal with the storm troopers of the New Left—or the Old Left, for that matter: when I was a Socialist in the late '30s, the Young Communists specialized in disrupting our "fascist" activities—must feel a considerable amount of sympathy for Judge Hoffman.

Trying to preside over a meeting which has been raided by organized disrupters is a searing experience. Hoffman had to live through it every working day for six months.

**There is in fact no courteous way to silence a determined, willful disrupter. If a gathering is going to conduct any business, he has to be thrown out. In well-organized bodies, such as trade unions, this is handled effectively by "stewards" and justified as "participatory democracy."**

(The Women's Liberation Movement might be interested in learning that in one union, most of the stewards are stalwart Amazons. The disrupter who has been bounced by a woman seldom wants to make a federal case out of it.)

However, the federal government (all governments, in fact) must observe more formal standards. Above all, the judge must realize that to engage in perfectly normal human behavior (like throwing a lawbook at someone who has called him an obscene name) is to play into the hands of the enemy.

**HE MUST SIT THERE,** make his rulings calmly, maintain order with impersonal severity, and treat the whole business as though it were an argument about a mortgage. A judge, in short, has no right to be a human being—he is simply the law incarnate.

Admittedly this is an appalling task, but it can be done. In 1949, I spent some time in Judge Harold Medina's courtroom on Foley Square in New York where the trial of the leaders of the Communist party was in process. The defendants jumped and whooped, the lawyers were on their feet most of the time yelling objections, picket lines were outside, and friends had packed the audience.

**It could have been a Chicago, but it became the bore of the year: Medina simply didn't react. He sat there like a graven image, made his rulings, and outwaited the revolution.**

There may not be a Medina in the District of Northern Illinois, but clearly Judge Hoffman should not have this assignment, if only on grounds of age and health. Let us hope a younger man with greater resources of patience can be found to replace him. Let the Weathermen blow. . . .




***Wall Street Journal Report:***

# Government-Controlled Unions Crack Down on Soviet Workers

*The following is excerpted from an article in the April 10 edition of the Wall Street Journal by Ray Vickers titled "Soviet Setback: Lagging Economy Puts Leaders, Workers Alike on the Spot in Russia."*

**LEONID I. BREZHNEV,** the general secretary of the Comunist party, is making it clear that he regards last year's economic performance as a disaster. In a scathing report to the party, he complained of failure to meet production goals for coal, iron and steel, cement, chemicals, paper, petrochemicals and agriculture. In the farming sector, output of meat, milk and eggs has lagged particularly.

The report was a signal for Communist party officials throughout this vast nation to spread the word to enterprise managers and workers alike that a production speedup is expected. To drive the point home, every worker in the country is scheduled tomorrow to contribute a day's work without pay.

Officials are cracking down hard on absenteeism, always a problem here, and a campaign against drunkenness is gathering such force that vodka is becoming a dirty word—at least among the bureaucrats who are supposed to spotlight work losses due to drinking.

**Housewives, pensioners and invalids are being encouraged to join the work force to add to the nearly 90 million workers now employed in industry and on state farms.**

Though workers are exhorted to perform better for the good of the nation, moral suasion is being replaced by outright threats in many instances. Under new rules at one factory in Leningrad, for instance, a worker who is unjustifiably absent for even a single day will have his annual bonus reduced by 25 percent to 50 percent. Throughout the Leningrad area, plants are demoting poor workers to lower-paid jobs.

G. Popov, first secretary of the Leningrad city party committee, stresses the "urgent need" for stronger discipline and for a reduction in labor turnover. "Those people on whom methods of persuasion have no effect must be compelled in a principled manner, firmly and with the application of all means of public influence, moral and material pressure, to subordinate themselves to the will of the majority," he says.

In Moscow, according to the Soviet deputy minister of internal affairs, one enterprise has signed a new trade union contract that permits the penalizing of slackers by taking away their vacations.

**Under similar circumstances in Western nations, trade unions could be expected to try to protect their members from management crackdowns. Here, however, trade unions serve the government.**

Recently a special meeting of the all-union central council of trade unions recommended that violators of labor discipline, job changers, absentees and drunks should be dealt with sternly.

Trade union organizations were told to bring workers into line through such methods as "discussion at workers meetings, comrades courts, the deprivation of passes to sanatoriums and rest homes, the (loss) of holidays and places on housing lists, deprivation of bonuses and, as an extreme measure, expulsion from the union." Being kicked out of the union would drastically slash a worker's social benefits.

With housing scarce in the Soviet Union, the housing list can be a potent club over many workers. Those wanting better housing must place their names on long waiting lists. Recently the government gave trade unions a much stronger voice in determining the placement of names on lists. Now an eager worker may find himself rising on the list while the slacker finds his name remaining at the bottom.

**To emphasize the need for a crackdown, Soviet newspapers and magazines are carrying stories about production snafus, improper planning, worker indifference and output bottlenecks.**

One problem is padding of the labor force by plants. Managers like to have a reserve of workers who may sit around most of the time but are available if the plant encounters difficulty in meeting its quotas. Alexander Birman, a prominent Soviet economist, says the average electric light bulb plant in the USSR employs three to four times as many workers as a comparable American plant.

**SUCH PADDING** facilitates the practice known here as "storming." Plants typically work at a slow pace in the first part of the month, then accelerate operations in the last 10 days if that is necessary to meet the monthly quota.

To consumers, this means an added complication when shopping. One shopper searching for a television set in the big GUM department store in Moscow recently, for instance, spent most of his time looking at the labels on the backs of sets rather than trying out the sets themselves.

"You must be sure that anything you buy is produced in the first half of the month," he said, "so I always look for the date stamps." Like other Russians, he has learned from experience that goods produced early in the month are more likely to be well-made than items slapped together during the frantic days near the end of the month.

**Inefficiency crops up in other ways, too. One government study showed that each year 10,000 railroad carloads of gravel are shipped almost 500 miles from Stavropol to Rostov-on-Don—while almost the same amount is being shipped annually from Rostov to Stavropol.**

Every year 10 million tons of cement are lost due to poor storage, says one report criticizing the construction industry. In Moscow alone, 25 million bricks and 85,000 square meters of glass are "lost" on construction sites annually.

Some workers take bricks and glass home for odd jobs around their living quarters, officials say. Others go into business in a small way for themselves. Trud contends that the perpetrators of 60 percent of all thefts from state enterprises intend to sell the stolen goods and buy vodka.

***UFWOC Appeal:***

# Union Label Grapes Pushed As Follow-Up to First Pacts

**THE SIGNING** of union contracts with three California table grape ranches was hailed as a significant breakthrough by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, who called on shoppers to buy the union label grapes that will soon be on grocery shelves.

The contracts cover only a small portion of total table grape production but provide a "reasonable lead" for other growers in the industry, declared Kircher.

Kircher said the labor movement planned the following two-step consumer action to help the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

- Intensification of the nationwide boycott against grapes marketed by non-union growers.
- A campaign to help sell grapes produced by union workers.

**The ranches that have signed contracts produce the first table grapes of the season, which should reach retail outlets about the first of June. "Each box packed by a unionized grower" will bear the UFWOC union label, he added.**

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Kircher praised the role of an ad hoc committee of Catholic bishops in helping shape the agreements covering about 12 percent of the table grapes produced in California's Coachella Valley.

He said the committee intends to seek permission from the National Conference of Catholic Bishops to continue its work, and that the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has also "indicated to both the union and growers" its readiness to "assist in any negotiating process the parties could agree upon."

"Several growers, on an individual basis, have indicated to the union that they would like to talk informally, now that the ground has been broken" with the signing of the first contracts in the table grape industry, Kircher said.

# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**THE AGE-OLD CHARGE** that unions are a "conspiracy in restraint of trade" has been used by labor's opponents for more than 200 years and has long been rejected but it may well flame up again.

For years anti-labor members of Congress have tossed into the hoppers bills to place labor under the antitrust laws but, except in 1947 when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, the proposals were soon forgotten.

In the latest move, the Supreme Court has agreed to open up the question of labor and the antitrust laws.

The court has agreed to review a 1950 agreement between the Mine Workers and the National Bituminous Coal Employers.

**Under the terms of this agreement the union would not oppose automation of the mines provided that the operators give the workers a major wage raise and make a sizable increased payment to the UMW welfare fund.**

The union agreed to demand comparable wage terms from other operators, not members of the association. The association operators agreed not to lease coal lands to non-union operators or to buy or sell coal from non-union mines.

The contention of the smaller operators, not members of the association and not party to the agreement, was that the contract amounted to a conspiracy between the large operators, who were members, and the UMW to suppress competition in the industry.

The Mine Workers, on the other hand, say that the agreement is legitimate collective bargaining, essential to protect the wage and working standards in the industry.

The Supreme Court has only agreed to review the issue which it had technically opened five years ago.

What is at stake is the latitude of collective bargaining—how far a union can go to protect the standards under which its members work. Of course, the courts have placed restrictions on this in the past in making secondary boycotts illegal, for example, but a decision that the coal agreement is a violation of the antitrust laws could be more sweeping.

**Actually, in 1965 the Supreme Court heard an appeal of the smaller bituminous operators and was divided three ways. The case was remanded back to the circuit court which held that the 1950 pact did not violate the antitrust laws because the small operator did not show that the association and the union had engaged in a conspiracy with a "predatory interest."**

The legal fight against unions was carried through the courts between 1806 and 1814 in Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh. The contention was that unions, in themselves, were a "conspiracy in restraint of trade" under an old English common law doctrine that combinations of workers to raise wages could be regarded as a conspiracy against the public.

**EVENTUALLY WHEN UNIONS** became lawful, union weapons such as strikes and boycotts were the subject of legal actions in the courts.

In 1890 the Sherman Antitrust Act was passed, directed at industry monopolistic and antitrust practices. However, the law was applied to unions so that it was necessary to enact the Clayton Antitrust Act in 1914.

This law stated that "the labor of a human is not a commodity or article of commerce" and that "no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States . . . in any case between an employer and employees . . . involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right . . . for which there is no adequate remedy at law. . . ."

**Organized labor and its friends hailed the passage of this law. However, the congressional intent was undermined by conservative judicial interpretation. Much of this intent was restored by the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932 and the Wagner Act in 1935.**

But efforts to saddle unions with the antitrust laws have never stopped. The Supreme Court will hear arguments on the coal case some time after the 1970-71 term opens in October.




**UNION LABEL GRAPES** should be on the shopping list of consumers, urged AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, center, as he explained details of the first table grape contracts signed by the Farm Workers. He was interviewed on Labor News Conference by William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

***How to Buy:***

# Bicycle Makers Build Hazards In New Unconventional Models

By Sidney Margolius

**BIKES ARE HAZARDOUS** enough. Some 700 bike riders die every year in collisions with cars, in addition to the 34,000 reported non-fatal accidents many of which still cause serious injuries.

But bicycle manufacturers have added to the already-serious dangers with new models, such as those with small front wheels, low axles, long "banana" seats, and high wide handle bars. For example, doctors at the Children's Hospital in Cincinnati report increasing number of head and face injuries to children which they attribute to the popularity of this new type of bike.



**One of the problems is that the long banana seat encourages children to ride double, and that's always dangerous. Rear fender decks also encourage riding double. Another problem is that the high handle bars make a bike harder to control.**

The small front wheels also add to the danger by encouraging acrobatics, and here some manufacturers are doubly responsible. Their ads, too, encourage such unsafe use. Alan Cleveland, editor of Everybody's Money, the credit union magazine, charges that bike manufacturers sell bikes "by advertising the stunting aspects over and over. Then they give lip service to bike safety with a few lines tucked in the back of the maintenance booklet."

Another problem, Cleveland says, is that when a kid slides back on that long banana seat, he can lift the front wheel off the ground. Then he has no control at all over where the bike will go.

A study of bike hazards by the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory for the National Commission on Product Safety found that while the highrise bike is more maneuverable it also is less stable at low speeds than conventional bikes. The small wheel must spin at a higher speed to provide the same gyroscopic stability.

R. S. Rice, of the Cornell Lab. also reported that other potential safety hazards include protuberances such as high handlebars, gear shift levers mounted on the frame, and seat backs. These can be bumped. They also make it harder for the rider to get free of the bike.

**Bikes equipped with front wheel brakes can be stopped quicker than similar bikes equipped with coaster brakes. But in some situations, as when a kid stands upright on the pedals, hard front-wheel braking can lead to forward pitch-over. Hard rear-wheel braking is more easily handled.**

Among the worst of new design features on bikes are gear shift levers and brake handles placed on the frame instead of the safer location on the handlebar.

Another feature which has been criticized is the steering wheel in place of ordinary handlebars. The conventional handlebars are believed to be safer to use.

**ONE OF THE WORST** examples of unnecessary neglect of safety in design of bikes is lack of reflective paint. James Ellers, a Memphis-Shelby county health officer, reported the death of a bike rider hit by a car one evening. The driver said he did not see the child until he was about 20 feet away.

Recently manufacturers have announced they will use reflective paint on bikes. It only took 100 years of bike manufacture to make that obvious decision.

At least make sure that your own children's bikes not only have front and rear reflectors but reflective tape or other reflecting materials on the side.

**To give the manufacturers any possible credit, they report they have eliminated some potential defects in construction, and have adopted a wider pedal flat so that pedals can be tightened securely at home with a C-wrench.**

Keeping a bike well maintained also is vital for safety. It is important to make sure the pedal is butted firmly against the crank. Loose handlebars, improper fit as the child grows, improper brake adjustment—all can produce potential safety problems.

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**APPRENTICESHIP OUTREACH** contract is signed by representatives of the El Paso Building & Construction Trades Council to prepare 35 young men from minority groups for apprentice programs in a number of crafts. Seated from left are Sec. R. L. Perez and Pres. Kermit Koerth of the El Paso BCTC and R. E. Shadix, regional director of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Executive Sec. Gerald R. Brown of the Texas BCTC watches. The one-year Labor Dept. contract is for $51,000.

***Including Depreciation:***

# Car Mileage Costs Placed at 11.9 Cents

**THE BIGGEST EXPENSE** in running a car is the cost of depreciation and maintenance. The average American motorist also pays more for his garage, parking and tolls than he pays to maintain his share of the nation's highways through taxes.

The cost per mile of operating a car has just been released by the Federal Highway Administration of the Dept. of Transportation. The study shows it costs the average motorist 11.9 cents per mile to own and operate his car.

**Depreciation accounts for 3.2 cents of the total; maintenance, accessories, parts and tires cost another 1.9 cents. Gas and oil cost 1.9 cents; insurance 1.7 cents; 1.8 cents goes for garage, parking and toll fees and 1.4 cents for state, federal and local taxes.**

The study is based on a $3,185 car driven 100,000 miles over a 10-year life span. Few motorists drive a car for 10 years, but the department assumes that the average auto is sold or traded three or more times and is on the road that long.

The analysis involved a 1970, four-door sedan owned by a Baltimore family. Motorists in Boston, Washington, San Francisco or New York would have a higher per-mile cost; while those in Atlanta, Jacksonville or Fort Worth would pay less.

The proportionately low amount spent for taxes dashes the contention of the gasoline industry that the biggest part of the motorist's gas and oil bill goes for taxes.

**IN MOST STATES,** says the department, auto taxes are used entirely for highways.

Careful drivers who keep their cars in good operating condition pay less than those who ignore oil changes and lubrication jobs while indulging in tire-screeching stops and starts.

**The cost per mile is higher in the earlier years of ownership because of depreciation, but the per-mile cost remains fairly constant over the 10 years because rising maintenance costs offset lower depreciation.**

According to department figures it cost $11,890 over the 10 years to operate the studied car which broke down like this: $3,185—original cost; $1,733—7,200 gallons of gasoline; $543—replacement tires, oil; $1,722—insurance; $1,521—maintenance and repairs; $1,805—parking and tolls; $1,353—taxes. (PAI)

***Soup to Nonsense:***

# Steady Diet of X-Rated Movies Swells Urge for Old Smoothies

By Jane Goodsell

**WHAT EVER BECAME** of the dashing, glamorous movie heroes of yore?

They don't seem to be around anymore.

Remember how debonair Fred Astaire used to look in top hat and tails?

And how devilishly clever Leslie Howard as The Scarlet Pimpernel was at outwitting his enemies and escaping from jails.



Time was when you could spot a hero instantly because he was Ray Milland being his usual suave self, or Clark Gable being manly and tough, or Gary Cooper playing Gary Cooper being strong and tight-lipped and brave.

But today's hero is likely to be somebody you never heard of playing a grade-school dropout without a job, with a tubercular cough, and in need of a shave.

**Clearly, he's not the sort who'd know how to address a butler or how to rescue Fay Wray from the clutches of King Kong.**

**Because he's such a loser that he can't even order a cup of coffee and a sandwich without something going wrong.**

Unlike Charles Boyer and Cary Grant who could sweep any female spectacularly off her feet,

Modern film protagonists look like men you wouldn't notice if you passed them on the street.

In fact, they are so natural and unglamorized that most of them look and act worse'n

The average, run-of-the-mill, maladjusted person.

They have two-day beards, nervous tics, bitten fingernails, insomnia and fits of depression,

Not to mention drug habits, unresolved Oedipal conflicts and chronic indigestion.

**WHEN MYRNA LOY** and William Powell played Nick and Nora Charles in the Thin Man series, their marriage was gay and sophisticated.

But nowadays, film couples are almost never happily mated.

Their emotional relationships (you can't call them romances) are super-realistic:

Either dreary and frustrating or violently sado-masochistic.

**Nobody ever says anything amusing and witty.**

**Love is sex, boiled down to the nitty-gritty.**

It's doubtless true that contemporary films are much more adult, significant, frank and true-to-life than those superficial movies they used to make way back when.

But I can't help thinking it would be fun to see a silly, insignificant movie like "My Man Godfrey" or "Bringing Up Baby" or "Flying Down to Rio" now and then.




**"You're quiet dear, having any luck?"**

*Panel Urges State Laws:*

# Union Rights Asked For Public Employes

States, counties and cities should be required by law to bargain with unions representing their workers, a blue ribbon panel of labor relations experts declared.

A report by the Task Force on Labor Disputes in Public Employment stressed that union representation and written contracts are good for both management and workers. And while there are differences between the public and private sectors, workers everywhere have a "fundamental right" to union representation.

**The task force was established by the 20th Century Fund, a prestigious research foundation.**

Its report recommended that these principles be written into state or local laws dealing with labor relations in the public sector:

- Exclusive recognition of a union chosen by the majority in a bargaining unit.
- An obligation on the part of the public employer to negotiate with the union and to embody agreements in a written contract.
- Establishment of grievance machinery providing final adjudication of grievances by impartial arbitration.
- When an impasse develops at the bargaining table, first mediation and then a fact-finding process by an impartial panel would be utilized.
- "An agency independent of executive control and subject only to court review" would be created "to assure compliance with these provisions and to administer a code of public employe labor relations."

**Panel members agreed to disagree on whether all strikes of public employes should be prohibited by law. They did agree, however, that police and fire fighters should not be permitted to strike and that strikes should be banned until the process of bargaining, mediation and fact-finding has been exhausted.**

Task force members, listed alphabetically, were: Archibald Cox, Harvard law professor and former U.S. solictor general; Charles C. Killingsworth, chairman of Michigan State University's economics department and former president of the Industrial Relations Research Association; Joseph A. Loftus, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor and former New York Times labor reporter; John W. Macy, Jr., president of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and former U.S. Civil Service Commission chairman; Cornell Law School Prof. Walter E. Oberer; William Simkin, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service; University of Pennsylvania Prof. George W. Taylor, former chairman of the National War Labor Board, and University of Wisconsin Chancellor H. Edwin Young. Saul Wallen, arbitrator and president of the New York Urban Coalition, served on the panel until his death last August.

The staff included Merlyn S. Pitzele, former chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, and Brown University Prof. Philip Taft, noted labor historian.

From one viewpoint, the task force's report merely states a number of broadly-accepted principles, including a conservative assertion of the limits on areas of contract agreement in the public sector as compared with the private sector.

But it steps out firmly in front of the recent report of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, whose recommendations were termed a backward step by public employe unions.

The commission, made up of local, state and federal officials, proposed merely that public employers "meet and confer" with unions. And it said state and local laws should bar strikes, prohibit agreement on a union shop, and spell out a long list of "management rights" that can't be bargained away.

**The 20th Century Fund task force report cited "a rising and increasingly insistent demand by public employes in all sections of the country for the right to participate more effectively in decisions affecting their compensation and working conditions."**

It termed collective bargaining machinery "essential" to all levels of government.

The report stressed the importance of minimizing the number of disputes that pose a strike threat and made this recommendation:

"Disputes should be subject to intense and continuing negotiations between the parties until all hope of agreement in that forum is exhausted. Then the techniques of mediation should be applied. And if that fails it should be followed by fact-finding that will recommend the terms on which the disagreeing parties should end their dispute."

## British Teachers Union Affiliates with TUC

London—Britain's National Union of Teachers has voted 162,052 to 74,577 at its annual convention to affiliate with the Trades Union Congress. Affiliation makes the NUT the second largest white collar union in the TUC.

Although the union has affiliated for 318,000 members, about 243,000 of these are engaged in teaching. Other members include students and retired members.

In contrast to the all-male National Association of Schoolmasters, which joined TUC about two years ago, the NUT recruits members from both sexes.



**GIVE-AND-TAKE BULL SESSION** on trade union issues is conducted at a League for Industrial Democracy student institute at Morgantown, W. Va. Facing the students are William Du Chessi, left, legislative director of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO civil rights director.

# *Campus Institute Brings Students In Tune with Labor's Social Goals*

Morgantown, W. Va.—Organized labor's programs and policies tuned to its continuing drive for social progress were spelled out to more than 100 college students at a three-day institute here.

Participants came from the University of West Virginia, Glenville and Fairmont State Colleges and New York City area schools for the program set up by the League for Industrial Democracy, a labor-supported educational organization.

The efforts of labor to improve social conditions for all were described by Michael Harrington, chairman of the league and a noted author. Other key speakers pinpointed the labor programs in various sectors of the society.

Because of the response, the LID institute was viewed as a full-blown success, the league reported. One graduate student from the University of West Virginia commented: "A new appreciation of the trade union movement as a progressive social and political force replaces my rather stereotyped idea of unionism."

**The attendance and enthusiasm, the league said, "convince us that there is a new openness among young people to the ideas and programs of the labor movement."**

The drive for improving public education, particularly in the inner cities, was detailed by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis. He said that efforts must be made to strengthen the Teacher Corps, which was being neglected by the Nixon Administration.

Dir. Donald R. Slaiman of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights warned that inadequate enforcement of civil rights legislation by the Justice Dept. and the abandoning of integration efforts by some liberals could lead to the start of a counter-revolution in civil rights.

Slaiman also detailed the successful AFL-CIO campaigns that helped block the Senate confirmation of Judges Clement F. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Turning to political action, William Du Chessi, legislative director of the Textile Workers Union of America, chided those students and liberals who abandoned the Democratic presidential ticket in 1968. Their failure to support Hubert H. Humphrey had alienated many trade unionists from the traditional labor-liberal coalition and paved the way for a Republican victory, Du Chessi suggested.

**He called on the students to help rebuild the labor-liberal-civil rights alliance as the best hope for political progress in the Seventies.**

Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO discussed the problems of labor in the South by exploring "the conspiracy to deny workers their legal right to organize into unions."

But because of a unified effort, the labor movement recently succeeded in killing a bill in the state legislature that would have outlawed public employe strikes. The measure provided for the immediate firing of a public employe for striking and severe restrictions on him if he were rehired.

Public attitudes on the rights of government workers are shifting toward the better, noted Jules Bernstein, associate general counsel of the Laborers.

**Bernstein, who participated in the recent postal pay raise negotiations, said that "it is no longer considered treasonous for public employes to demand the same rights of collective bargaining that other workers enjoy."**

However, the problems of unionists in the public sector became highly evident when a stand-in speaker appeared for Teachers Pres. David Selden.

Selden is serving a jail sentence for his participation in the successful AFT strike at Newark, N.J. Pinch-hit speaker John Schmid, director of AFT state federations, described the union's efforts in organizing secondary school teachers.

# Ways & Means Hearings to Weigh Overhaul of Foreign Trade Laws

Proposals that add up to a complete overhaul of the nation's trade laws will be the subject of hearings before the House Ways & Means Committee early next month.

In one way or another, all of the measures deal with the deterioration of America's trade position and its adverse impact on U.S. industries and jobs.

The AFL-CIO has emphasized that a battery of new trade policies and mechanisms is needed to alleviate harsh effects on different groups of workers and provide an "orderly expansion of trade."

The trade issue drew added attention after House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) introduced an omnibus bill that would include new import quotas for textiles and shoes.

**These, however, are but two of the industries in which workers have been displaced by the sharp increase in imports—many of them the products of U.S. firms who have set up abroad to take advantage of wages as low as 15 cents an hour.**

Scores of bills to establish import quotas in other industries and authorize the President to enter into trade agreements have been introduced in the House.

Among the products they would apply to are foodstuffs, steel, glass, electronics, ceramic tile, leather goods, meat and fish, bicycles, ball bearings, metal containers, as well as shoes and textiles.

The Administration also is sponsoring trade legislation. Its measure does not provide for any quotas, but would make modest revisions in the trade laws and methods of providing assistance to workers and industries affected by imports.

The AFL-CIO has emphasized that "an effective and workable mechanism" to aid workers who are harshly affected by imports must be adopted by Congress "as an integral part of the nation's trade policy."

**The federation has called for revision of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to make it easier for workers to qualify for assistance, and specify clearly the objective of protecting jobs and labor standards.**

In other areas, the AFL-CIO seeks enforcement of laws that apply to unfair competition from abroad, such as anti-dumping measures; adequate labeling of foreign products and foreign-made components, and safeguards against tariff cutting.

Labor also has urged repeal of Section 807 of the Tariff Code which lets U.S. firms ship components to another nation, assemble them into the finished product there, and then ship the products back into the United States at a low tariff.

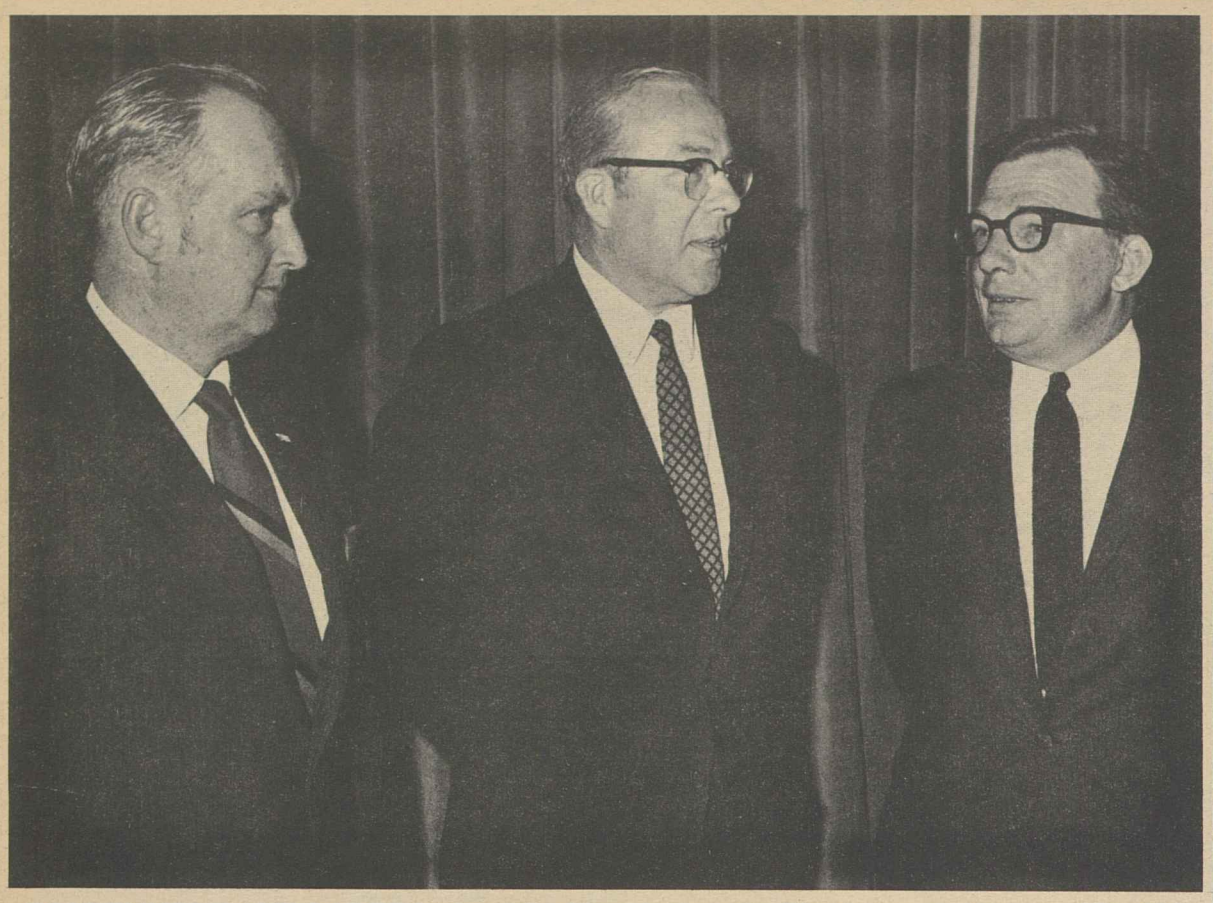
This loophole has become the basis for industries that are "exporting" U.S. jobs to Mexico, as well as exploiting workers in that country, the AFL-CIO has charged.

The U.S. runaways who are setting up plants there are able to reap huge profits on low wages and tariffs with no advantage to consumers, since they never lower prices, it has been pointed out.

**Labor further wants the government to regulate U.S.-based multi-national companies spreading around the world.**

The recent conference on trade sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. heard many speakers describe how these multinational firms juggle wages, prices, profits, dividends, exports and imports beyond the control of any nation.

These "are not trade relations among nations—they are company transactions," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger declared. But by any name, he added, "they have been a major factor in U.S. trade deterioration."



**GOVERNMENT AND LABOR** leaders joined in a banquet in Washington to help the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council celebrate its 25th birthday. From left, GEC Chairman George J. Knaly, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

For Government Employes:

# *Postal Pact Viewed As 'Breakthrough'*

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council celebrated its 25th anniversary at a banquet in Washington by looking back on a fruitful life and focusing on the prospects for further achievements and growth.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the organization that it has become a "vital asset" in society but "the progress you have made is only the beginning."

Kirkland emphasized that the "breakthrough" made in the recent agreement covering postal workers—an assurance of true collective bargaining—must be extended until it covers all government employes. **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

Prospects ahead also appeared to be the dominant subject of conversation among 275 leaders in government unions, federal agencies and members of Congress who attended the dinner.

**Pres. Nixon sent a message to the gathering commending the council on its important role and expressing appreciation "for the valuable contributions you are making to improve federal labor-management relations."**

"As the council celebrates its 25th anniversary of service," Nixon said, "you can look back on a rewarding record of accomplishment which has realized more substantive changes in federal personnel policies than have occurred in any comparable period of our history. And you can take pride in having helped to bring these changes about."

GEC Chairman George J. Knaly described the founding of the council on Apr. 11, 1945, as an organization under the old AFL designated to coordinate the legislative activities of government employes' unions.

Then its 18 member unions represented about 250,000 workers in the federal government. Now its 34 affiliates represent more than 1 million classified, postal and wage board employes in the federal service.

"It can be said today, as at the time of its inception," Knaly observed, "that one of the basic purposes of the council is to serve as coordinating organization on federal employe legislation."

Knaly predicted that the organization and its member unions "will in the years just ahead become far more deeply involved in helping to better the life of government workers."

Kirkland reviewed the bargaining by representatives of government and labor that led to the agreement calling for a two-step wage boost for the nation's 700,000 postal workers and future collective bargaining on wages, hours and working conditions.

**"I believe that the public wanted a solution that would give the postal workers a chance to resist being victimized, and that the public saw collective bargaining as the only solution that would stick," Kirkland declared.**

As for the rest of the government employes, Kirkland continued, they also should be guaranteed the right to collective bargaining "on all issues that would normally be subject to collective bargaining in the private sector."

The AFL-CIO will work toward securing that right throughout the federal sector as "the sure route" to workers' progress, Kirkland concluded. "And with your help that great aim will surely be realized."

# Handicapped Workers Exploited As Underpayments Rise Sharply

A sharp increase in illegal underpayment of wages to handicapped workers by so-called sheltered workshops was reported by the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Division for the last half of 1969.

Investigations by compliance officers disclosed a doubling of the number of workers found underpaid and tripling of the amounts due, in comparison with the last half of 1968.

Federal Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran put the figures at $336,000 below the amounts actually due some 2,000 workshop clients.

**The findings, Moran said, "clearly reveal the continuing need for vigilance by wage-hour enforcement officials to make sure that workshop clients receive proper wages" and to prevent such workshops from competing unfairly with regular industry.**

He said the division will "work more closely with these workshops" in the future to make sure they comply with the law.

Sheltered workshop certificates are issued to permit payment to certain handicapped workers of minimum wage rates below those set by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

As of Dec. 20, 1969, there were 1,329 sheltered workshops certified by the Labor Dept. Approximately 65,000 handicapped workers were employed in the shops at the time they applied for certificates.

The increase in underpayments by sheltered workshops follows a pattern of rising violations of the federal wage-hour law generally.

Last year the AFL-CIO called on the Labor Dept. to increase its investigative staff by at least one third. No additional money for inspections was budgeted by either the Johnson or Nixon administrations, and the 1970-71 Nixon budget contains no request for additional funds for that purpose.

**Last August Federation Pres. George Meany, citing the increase in employer violations, called on all state and city central labor bodies to set up committees to help assure the "effective enforcement of the minimum wage laws."**

The 1967 AFL-CIO convention noted in a resolution that although wage standards of sheltered workshops are covered by the federal wage law, "this law permits payment of sub-minimum wages when the Wage-Hour Division of the U.S. Dept. of Labor grants permission to do so."

Such permission, the resolution observed, "has been widely sought and readily granted, in many instances resulting in undesirably low wages for sheltered shopworkers."

The convention declared that "sheltered workshops have a responsibility to the handicapped to give them more than work alone. They must provide work with wages consistent with self-respect and self-support."

Where shopworkers' wages are a "mere pittance," it continued, "the community will hold the abilities of sheltered shopworkers in low regard, at the same time giving the workshops an unhealthy reputation as sweatshops."

The convention voted to continue supporting sheltered workshop programs whenever they meet designated standards. The responsibility for setting and enforcing those standards, it said, "is the responsibility of the government agencies designated by law to assume that responsibility."

# Atlanta Rejects Offers To End SCME Strike

Atlanta—A strike against city hall by the State, County & Municipal Employes has entered its second month as the union attempts to get a 10-cent-an-hour raise for 3,300 municipal workers.

More than 2,000 workers walked off their jobs Mar. 17 after negotiations broke down. With community support growing, marches backing the striking workers have been conducted almost daily.

Meanwhile, a series of wide-ranging proposals — including an offer by SCME to acquire a $500,000 loan for the city to cover the costs of the wage increase—were rejected or totally ignored by Mayor Sam Massell, the union said.

**SCME is asking that the $4-a-week raise be retroactive to Jan. 19. The increase would be the third step of a wage package negotiated earlier on which the city reneged, the union said.**

A number of confrontations have erupted in the past two weeks among strikers, police and workers who have refused to honor union picket lines.

About 125 striking union members and their supporters have been arrested in the month-long walkout. Decisions are pending on most cases.

However, five SCME members, including two international officials, received jail sentences. They had been arrested on a contempt of court charge of "interfering with working city employes" and failure to limit the number of pickets in their protests.

**Judge Charles A. Wofford of the Fulton County Superior Court found all five guilty on the contempt charge.**

Judge Wofford issued 20-day jail sentences to P. J. Ciampa of the SCME organizing staff; William Lucy executive assistant to SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf, and Nathaniel Osby, a member of SCME Local 1644. Pres. Claude Holt of Local 1644 and local member Joseph Leatherwood received 10-day jail sentences. All were released on bond.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has been building support in the Negro community of Atlanta for the strikers through rallies and candlelight marches. Most of the striking city workers are black.

## George Davis Dies, A CWA Founder

George R. Davis, veteran member of the Communications Workers and first secretary-treasurer of the former National Association of Telephone Equipment Workers, died at 79 in Arlington, Va.

Davis helped bring his association into the groups that formed CWA in 1947, and attended many CWA assemblies as a national delegate from the Washington distributing house of the Western Electric Co. He was a company employe from 1922 to his retirement in 1955.

# L. A. Teachers' Strike Protests Funds Slash

Los Angeles—Teachers walked picket lines in front of 600 public schools here in a strike for increased state support of local school systems.

The United Teachers of Los Angeles called on 22,000 union and non-union members to walk out in protest against continuing cutbacks in school funds over the last five years. They will stay out, despite a court order to return, until they get a fair settlement, UTLA leaders said.

UTLA came into existence Feb. 1 through a merger of Local 1021, AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers, and the Association of Classroom Teachers, affiliated with the National Education Association. Both parent groups are supporting the strike.

AFT Dir. of Organization James E. Mundy said at the union's Washington, D.C., headquarters that several AFT staff representatives have been assigned to assist the striking teachers.

**The merger is the first continuing amalgamation of two major teacher organizations. The strike, therefore, is considered a test of the UTLA's ability to unite 25,000 Los Angeles school employes over the one-year merger trial period.**

There is no law in California barring teachers from striking, but Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer issued a temporary restraining order at the request of the Board of Education. UTLA Pres. Robert Ransom said the organization will contest the order on constitutional grounds.

Teachers say the schools are caught in a vise of increasing demands and decreasing public support. They object to 15-year-old textbooks, unpainted classrooms, growing class sizes and inadequate state support for schools.

The state now pays 28 percent of the cost of running Los Angeles schools. Ten years ago the state paid 50 percent, and school supporters are asking voters to restore the 50 percent formula in a statewide referendum June 1.

Gov. Ronald Reagan is "vigorously opposed," according to news reports. Property owners, too, have been defeating proposals for increased school support. The most recent such defeat was on Mar. 17, when Los Angeles voters turned down a temporary boost in school taxes.

**Teacher protests also led to walkouts by AFT union locals in Minneapolis, Boston and Butte, Mont. Boston Local 66 staged a one-day walkout among 3,400 teachers for improved wages and conditions.**

Butte Local 332 stayed out until school officials agreed that where qualifications of teaching applicants are relatively equal, Butte residents will be given preference in hiring.

Minneapolis Local 59 stayed on strike in a dispute over wages, class size, seniority, discipline, and more preparation periods for elementary school teachers. The union represents about 2,200 of the school district's 3,400 teachers.

*Conservatives Beaten:*

# House Votes Reform Of Welfare System

*(Continued from Page 1)*

seeking an opportunity to improve the bill, joined in voting against a no-amendment procedure.

Appealing to his fellow-southerners to support the bill and oppose efforts to weaken it, Mills said 50 percent of poor working families are in the South and 70 percent are white.

With the procedural hurdle out of the way, the bill won easy final passage, 243-155.

**The bill would replace the present program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children with a new system of family assistance allowances.**

A family on welfare would receive a basic federal payment of $500 a year for each of the first two family members and $300 for each additional person—amounting to $1,600 a year for a family of four.

Persons of working age in the family, except for mothers of preschool children, would be required to register for jobs or training if available.

As an incentive for states to supplement the federal program, the federal government would pay 30 percent of additional benefits up to the current poverty level, which amounts to about $3,550 for a family of four.

Federal benefits would be gradually reduced if one or more members of the family had earnings from work. There would be no reduction for the first $720 a year of earnings and thereafter benefits would be cut 50 cents for each dollar earned.

Current public assistance programs have two major components —aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), and adult assistance programs for the aged, the blind and the disabled.

Both programs are administered by the states, or by localities under state supervision, with widely varying eligibility standards, benefit levels and work referral requirements.

**For a family of four, AFDC benefits range from an average of $44 a month in Mississippi to $264 in New Jersey. Adult public assistance benefits average $40 a month in Mississippi to $160 for the blind in California.**

About 1.7 million families—made up of 6.7 million individuals —receive AFDC payments. Another 3 million persons receive assistance under the programs for aged, blind and disabled.

The new bill provides a minimum payment of $110 a month for aged, blind and disabled persons who have no other income. It would raise the coverage under that program from 3 to 4 million.

The family assistance program would expand benefit coverage from less than 7 million persons currently to about 20 million persons. It defines a family as two or more people living together, at least one of whom is a dependent child.

Each member of a family able to work would be required to register for employment or training with their state employment service except for mothers of pre-school children, and mothers of older children where the father registers, and persons caring for an ill member of the household.

**The bill requires that child care facilities be available for mothers taking training or jobs. It provides full federal funding of the cost of day care centers.**

States whose payments under the present AFDC program are above the federal minimum in the new family assistance plan would be required to supplement the family assistance benefits up to the present state level or the poverty level, whichever is lower.



**SPONSOR** of national health insurance legislation, Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), addresses a Washington, D.C., legislative conference of the Textile Workers Union of America.

# IUD Presses Atlanta On Fair Strike Accord

The executive committee of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. voiced "strong support of the municipal employes' strike in Atlanta," it was announced by IUD Pres. I. W. Abel.

The IUD called on the mayor of Atlanta "to proceed at once to work out a fair and equitable settlement of this dispute between the union and the city government."

In another action relating to the rejection of Judge Carswell for the Supreme Court, the IUD expressed "gratitude to the members of the Senate who withstood intense political pressure in order to preserve the constitutional rights of the Senate and to express their belief in high standards for appointments to the judiciary."

**Strong support also was voted for a new occupational health and safety bill introduced by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) and a number of co-sponsors. Abel said the IUD would undertake a major campaign in support of the measure, which he described as "vitally necessary to protect the workers of America on the job from crippling disease and from preventable accidents."**

In the wake of the IUD's Conference on "The Developng Crisis in International Trade," Abel appointed a new IUD Committee on International Trade, headed by Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Other members of the group are Pres. George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers, Vice Pres. Joseph Molony of the Steelworkers, Pres. Lester Null of the Potters, Pres. Charles Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America, Pres. Floyd Smith of the Machinists, Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers, Vice Pres. Howard Samuel of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Ralph Reiser of the Glass & Ceramic Workers.

Noting the forthcoming 25th anniversary, on June 26, of the signing of the charter of the United Nations, and of the "leading role" played by organized labor in the creation of the UN, the IUD called on affiliated unions to "reaffirm their faith and hope" in the United Nations. It called for labor participation in the celebration of the quarter-century anniversary to be sponsored by the United Nations Association of the United States.

### AUTHOR'S REQUEST

Author Jervis Anderson is gathering material for a biography of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, the president-emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters. He would appreciate hearing from anyone who has letters, recollections, photographs or documents. Original material will be handled carefully and returned if required. Anderson's address is 25 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y., 10036.

# Toy Workers Increase Per Capita Payments

Grossinger, N.Y.—A special convention of the Dolls, Toys, Playthings, Novelties & Allied Products union voted to raise monthly per capita payments by 15 cents per member and to give organizing efforts top priority in the decade ahead.

The delegates voted unanimously for a program of activity recommended by Pres. Louis Isaacson and made several changes in the union's constitution to make the program easier of accomplishment.

Isaacson reported that membership has risen to 32,000, an all-time high, and that other gains have been made in collective bargaining and organizing since the death of the late Pres. Harry O. Damino two years ago.

Among the changes were an increase in minimum monthly local union dues to $6, and the election of Vice Pres. Julius Isaacson to the new post of executive vice president.

**The convention, with 302 delegates present from locals around the nation, adopted 27 resolutions calling for action in the legislative, political and economic fields.**

One called for imposing mandatory quotas on toys and similar products to curb the sharp rise of imports from Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and other areas whose "coolie wage structure" has brought a "massive penetration of the American market and undermined the standards we have built up" over many years.

The delegates commended the AFL-CIO and its Maritime Trades Dept. for championing fair trade policies.

They urged full support for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO, an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour, improved unemployment insurance, and the defeat of U.S. Appeals Judge G. Harrold Carswell as a Supreme Court justice. The latter action was taken before the Senate rejected Carswell's nomination.

State Atty. Gen. Louis Lefkowitz outlined measures taken by his staff to protect New Yorkers from credit card abuses and victimization of consumers by fraud.

A memorial session of the convention eulogized the late Pres. Damino as the first order of union business.

## Meany Endorses Cancer Crusade

Affiliates and union members were urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to take part in the 1970 crusade of the American Cancer Society, held annually in April.

"We want to do our part to help fight this disease," Meany said in his letter of endorsement to the Cancer Society national chairman, Fess Parker.

Meany pointed out that the fight against cancer is vital because 1.5 million Americans who were cured of the disease are living today—although, 100,000 cancer patients died last year. They might have been saved by earlier and better treatment, he said.




# *Trade Impact Qualifies 150 For Benefits*

Another group of Steelworkers has been certified eligible for adjustment benefits under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 as a result of losing jobs because of the rise in imports.

Certification was made by the Labor Dept. for approximately 150 workers who became unemployed on or after Jan. 18, 1969, at the Pinole Point, Calif., plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

The department said its action follows a finding by the Tariff Commission that the employes lost their jobs because of increased imports of steel transmission towers and parts.

### Fourth Certification

This marks the fourth instance in recent months in which the department has issued such certification for Steelworkers.

The three prior cases were announced last December and involved two plants of U.S. Steel Corp., in Los Angeles and Pittsburgh, and an Ambridge, Pa., plant of Armco Steel Corp. The U.S. Steel plants made steel transmission towers, the Armco plant made welded pipe.

**Those certifications, making some 600 workers eligible for assistance, were the first of their kind, as was the commission's ruling that preceded the certifications.**

Prior to that, the commission rejected all requests for relief under what AFL-CIO had charged was a narrow, overly rigid interpretation of the law.

Worker assistance under the law provides for cash readjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training and job placement, plus relocation if needed and desired.

### Cash Allowances

The cash readjustment allowance for certified workers is equal to 65 percent of the worker's average weekly wage, not to exceed 65 percent of the national average weekly wage in manufacturing. This makes the maximum weekly benefit now $85.

Duration of payments is normally limited to 52 weeks, but up to 26 additional weeks may be allowed to permit workers to complete approved training courses. Up to 13 additional weeks are permitted for workers who were over 60 when separated from their jobs.

To be eligible for benefits, a worker must have been employed at the Pinole Point plant for six months of the year prior to his layoff and must have been gainfully employed for at least half of the previous three years.

*Half-Loaf Bill:*

# House Votes Funds For Aid to Education

The House followed the cautious lead of its Appropriations Committee and voted a half-loaf bill to finance school and college aid programs for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The $4.1 billion appropriation is $319 million above the President's budget request—and about the same amount over this year's appropriation. But it is billions of dollars less than the amount Congress authorized to be spent just a few weeks ago, in a bill the President signed "with considerable reluctance" and a warning against congressional enactment of "this unrealistic level of appropriations."

**As an example of the gap, the House bill provides $1.9 billion for all programs under the Elementary & Secondary Education Act—only 26 percent of the $7.2 billion authorized.**

The House bill also includes a series of anti-civil rights amendments, intended to force the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to accept so-called "freedom of choice" plans intended to perpetuate dual school systems.

Labor and education groups sought to rally support on the House floor for amendments both increasing the amount of the funds and knocking out the obstacles to school desegregation.

But liberal congressmen were absent when the votes were needed and all the efforts were beaten on non-record teller votes.

A final attempt to add $191 million to the bill—including $92 million for college aid programs and an additional $80 million for "impact" aid to schools attended by children of servicemen and federal employes—was beaten, 121-103.

The closest vote on a civil rights issue was the 101-87 defeat of an attempt to delete the freedom of choice provision.

Although the effort to knock it out supposedly had the support of the Administration, most Republicans joined southern Democrats to keep it in the bill.

**At an earlier stage of the bill, efforts to add money to specific programs were stymied when sponsors of the amendments were ruled out of order because the clerk had read past those portions of the bill before they got the floor.**

Before the House action, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had informed congressmen of the AFL-CIO's "deep disappointment" in the "mischievous" anti-desegregation provisions. Their enactment, he warned, "could only encourage the small percentage of school officials and others who have refused to eliminate unconstitutional practices and racial discrimination in their school systems."

Biemiller noted that the Appropriations Committee "has been more responsive than in the past to education's critical financial needs."

The money bill now goes to the Senate, where efforts will be made to increase the amount of federal funds and drop the anti-civil rights provisions.

In other congressional action:

- The Senate voted 79-1 approval of a labor-backed bill making it illegal to send credit cards to anyone who has not applied for one.
- The House Labor Committee continued its consideration of occupational health and safety legislation. It has before it a labor-supported bill approved by a subcommittee under Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) which would give the Labor Dept. the power both to set safety standards and to enforce them, subject to court review.

Committee Republicans moved to substitute an Administration bill that would establish an independent board to set the standards and otherwise limit federal powers. But the motion was beaten on a 20-14 party-line vote.



**INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT,** brought on simultaneously by Administration policies, is labor's "greatest concern at the moment," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a luncheon meeting of the Commerce & Industry Association of New York, Inc. With him are Otto Kinzel, left, who presided, and Ralph C. Gross, association president.

# Rank-and-File Workers Spur Drive to Catch Up

New York—Rank-and-file workers are demanding sizable wage increases to recoup their losses from price increases, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out to businessmen here.

That is a lesson to be learned from current negotiations and labor unrest in many industries across the nation, Meany said at a luncheon meeting of the Commerce & Industry Association of New York.

Meany spoke mainly about labor's "greatest concern at the moment"—a disturbing picture of increasing inflation, increasing unemployment and a general breakdown in the economy.

**The past two years, he noted, have witnessed a number of examples of union negotiators reaching tentative settlements in collective bargaining only to have the terms rejected by the members directly affected.**

There are likely to be more such examples in the future, he warned, because they reflect the determination of union members to recoup what they have lost through inflation since their previous contracts were negotiated.

Coupled with the loss of workers' purchasing power as prices go up and up, Meany said, is the problem of a deepening business slump and rising unemployment.

"This is a phenomenon that very few of the economists contemplated or predicted, but this is what we really have," Meany said.

He charged that the slump combined with inflation is due to the Administration's "severe squeeze on the economy" and its promotion and encouragement of "the highest interest rates since the Civil War."

Two particular areas in which Administration policies have created hardships for workers and their families, he noted, are in housing—where most families have been priced out of the market—and in obtaining adequate medical care at skyrocketing costs.

The AFL-CIO president told the assembled business executives that labor is certain that the present inflation is "largely a profit inflation."

**He cited figures showing that between 1960 and the first half of last year, after-tax corporate profits in the United States rose 93 percent while after-tax earnings of the average non-supervisory worker went up by only 34 percent.**

Labor costs have gone up, Meany acknowledged, "but if you want to put first things first, then you have to look at the profits."

This is not the "classic inflation" of too few goods being chased by too much money, he said, but an inflation whose greatest beneficiaries "are the big banking corporations."

If the Administration continues to cling to policies that are causing simultaneous inflation and slump, the nation may soon reach a point where there will have to be new government controls applied, Meany said.

**"I am not advocating it," he added, "I am merely saying that this is going to happen fairly soon unless there is a change in the overall picture."**

The AFL-CIO has consistently made it clear, he stressed, that it will cooperate with controls if the President determines they are needed and if restraints are "equitably placed on all costs and income, including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as wages."

"We are prepared to sacrifice as long as there is equality of sacrifice," he concluded.

# 3 Craft Unions Extend Pact on Prefab Houses

Three of the nation's largest craft unions—the Carpenters, the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—have extended their landmark agreement for the factory production of modular and prefabricated housing into Hawaii and Alaska.

The Neidermeyer & Martin Co. of Portland, Ore., hopes to build more than 1,000 units in the outer islands of Hawaii and more than 300 units in Alaska bearing the Tri-Trades Union Label established by the three crafts.

When the unions signed their first factory-housing agreement with Prestige Structures, Inc., of Charlotte, Mich., late last year, Pres. Nixon and Sec. of Housing & Urban Development George Romney hailed it as a significant step forward to meet the increasingly desperate housing needs.

**Because of the climate differences between Alaska and Hawaii, the Alaska housing will run about 25 percent higher and the cost range of the homes will be between $12,000 and $70,000, Edward Niedermeyer, president of the company, said.**

Under the Tri-Trades Union Label agreement, when a unit leaves the plant it is accepted by the carpenters, plumbers and electricians wherever there is an organized union craft. At that point, where the home is delivered, it is installed and erected by local craftsmen at the prevailing wage rates of the craftsmen in that area.

Another important provision calls for the active employment and training of unskilled minority group members and unskilled workers.

4-18-70

# *Senate Adopts Spending Limit For TV-Radio Political Campaign*

The Senate took a big first step to deflate the cost of political campaigns—and to prevent the candidate or party with the most money from blanketing the airwaves.

It approved, 58-27, a bill containing these key provisions:

- A ceiling on the amount of money any candidate for federal office can spend to buy television and radio time.
- A requirement that television and radio stations sell political campaign time at their lowest rate—the amount the stations charge to customers with long-term broadcasting contracts.
- Repeal of the equal time law for candidates for President and Vice President. This means that networks and individual stations could give free time in the public interest to major presidential candidates, without being obliged to give the same amount of time to every minor-party candidate.

**The dollar ceiling on spending for broadcast time is set in the Senate bill at the higher of these alternatives: $20,000 or the number of votes cast for all candidates for that office in the preceding election multiplied by seven cents.**

For most congressional elections, the $20,000 figure would apply. The ceiling for Senate contests would vary widely with the size of the state—nearly $490,000 in California and New York, but substantially less in most states. The spending limit would just apply to the purchase of the air time, not to the cost of preparing the film or producing the program.

The equal time provision of the Federal Communications Act had been suspended in the 1960 presidential campaign to make possible the series of Kennedy-Nixon televised debates.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), who sponsored the bill, told the Senate that the networks have promised to make prime time available to the major presidential candidates to use as they wish if the legislation is enacted. They will not insist on a debate formula, thus eliminating the controversy over whether an incumbent president should be required to debate his opponent.

Pastore estimated that the requirement that time be sold at a station's lowest rate would reduce costs by 30 to 50 percent.

"This is in the public interest," he told the Senate, "because the public is entitled to know the issues and the candidates."

**With the Republican Party almost embarrassingly rich in resources and the Democratic National Committee struggling with a huge dollar debt from the last campaign, there were political overtones to the debate.**

But while all 27 votes against the Pastore bill came from the GOP side of the aisle, 11 Republicans joined Democrats in voting for the bill.

Republican Sen. James B. Pearson (Kan.) said the bill "deserves passage on its merits and I would urge all those who feel financially secure at the moment to remember how quickly the tides of fortune can change."

He noted that the cost of all campaigns last year was estimated at $300 million, 50 percent higher than in 1964 and double the 1956 total.

Under the Pastore bill, presidential candidates in 1972 would be limited to about $5.1 million each for television and radio—in addition to whatever free time was provided.

In 1968, the winning Nixon-Agnew ticket spent about $12.6 million on radio and television while the Democratic Humphrey-Muskie ticket spent $6.1 million.

In 1964, however, it was the Democrats who outspent the Republicans in the presidential campaign.

# NBC Network Reaches Pact With NABET

San Diego—The Broadcast Employes & Technicians reached agreement with the National Broadcasting Co. on terms of a new three-year agreement and sent it to membership referendum for acceptance or rejection by Apr. 27.

Terms of the pact will not be published until the votes are counted, NABET Vice Pres. George Maher said at the union's Washington office.

Negotiators initialed a tentative settlement in San Diego after postponing a union strike deadline at the request of Dir. J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The union represents 1,500 employes of NBC's coast-to-coast television and radio network. Major stations are in New York, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco and Hollywood, Calif.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Real Wages Cut Again by Price Jump

**By Duane Emme**

The buying power of workers' paychecks was below a year-ago levels again in March as the nation continued under its highest rate of inflation in nearly 20 years, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Consumer Price Index rose five-tenths of 1 percent to 133.2 percent of the 1957-59 average, meaning that goods and services worth $100 then cost $133.20 last month.

BLS computed the five-tenths of 1 percent price increase to a four-tenths increase seasonally adjusted. This compares with seasonally adjusted increases of five-tenths in February and four-tenths in January.

Leading the March index upward, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said, were sharp rises in mortgage interest rates for the second straight month and the largest monthly increase in medical care service in three and a half years.

**As a whole, the March index was 6.1 percent higher than March 1969, making it the third straight month in which it has exceeded year-ago levels by more than 6 percent. In February it was up 6.3 percent; in January, 6.2 percent.**

This is well above the rate of price increases last year when the index averaged 5.4 percent above the 1968 level. And last year's increase had been the highest since the Korean War year of 1951, when prices shot up 8 percent.

The gross average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers were $117.55 in March, a gain of 68 cents from February and $5.88 over a year, BLS reported.

However, it added, after adjusting for price increases, gross earnings were up only slightly above a month ago and down 66 cents a week from March 1969.

Spendable earnings—average weekly pay after deduction of social security and federal income taxes—rose by 53 cents in March to $103.10 for the worker with three dependents. It was up 5.5 percent over the year.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay expressed in 1957-59 dollars to reflect price changes—were virtually unchanged in March at $77.40 for the worker with three dependents.

These real earnings were down 1 cent over the month, 43 cents over the year and $1.83 from the record high in September 1968.

A BLS breakdown of price action showed that commodities have increased 4.9 percent over the year,

(Continued on Page 6)

# Meany Calls on Congress To Enact Full Postal Plan

## Meat Cutters Extend Pact To 2 Firms

Chicago—The Meat Cutters extended the benefits of their new 1970 packinghouse contract pattern to 18,000 employes of two more major companies, Armour & Co. and Wilson & Co.

Union Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman announced settlements with the two nationwide firms, subject to the approval of 9,000 Armour members in 33 locations and 9,000 Wilson members at 23 plants.

The economic improvements in both contracts are similar to those in a 41-month agreement which members at Swift & Co. plants in 28 states have just ratified.

**They include general wage increases of 82 cents an hour spread across the contract term, cost-of-living reviews at yearly intervals, additional increases of 5 to 10 cents an hour for mechanical trades employes, and fringe-benefit improvements.**

Vacations with pay were raised to two weeks after two years of service, instead of the present three years, and to three weeks after eight years instead of 10.

Pension benefits will be raised from $5 a month to $6 for each year of credited service as of next Jan. 1, and to $6.50 a month per year of service later.

The new agreements provide a higher schedule of payments for surgery, and other improvements in the hospitalization and medical care programs of the two companies.

Union and management negotiators agreed to narrow geographic differentials at Armour plants in Brownsville and Garland, Tex.,

(Continued on Page 3)



**ETHIOPIA'S EMPEROR** Haile Selassie greets AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, center, and Hunter P. Wharton at the dedication of a new headquarters for the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions in Addis Ababa. Selassie donated the land for the building which was financed by the African-American Labor Center. **(Story, Page 6.)**

## Asks Action 'As Speedily As Possible'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked Congress to write into law the postal reorganization and pay agreement negotiated by the seven unions holding nationwide exclusive bargaining rights for postal workers.

If the legislation is enacted, the 750,000 postal workers will receive an immediate 8 percent pay raise, a compression of the time required to move from the starting rate to the top salary bracket and —most importantly—full collective bargaining rights as part of a new United States Postal Service.

**Meany told the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee that the legislation itself was evidence that "collective bargaining can and does work . . . between the government and its workers as well as between private employers and their workers."**

He appeared before the committee on behalf of the AFL-CIO and all seven unions, including the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers.

The agreement embodied in the legislation, Meany said, is the product of "give-and-take on both sides of the collective bargaining table."

He urged that it be enacted by Congress "in its entirety as speedily as possible."

Meany also served notice to the committee that the AFL-CIO will seek similar collective bargaining rights for other groups of federal workers.

"In the very near future," he said, the AFL-CIO will be back "urging adoption of a measure that will insure genuine collective bar-

(Continued on Page 8)

*In Five-Year Program:*

## Labor Seeks Stiffer Air Pollution Curbs

Air pollution can and should be reduced by 50 percent over the next five years, the AFL-CIO said in congressional testimony urging a major expansion of federal pollution control programs.

Pollution is "a growing menace to public health" and to future generations of Americans, the federation told a Senate Public Works subcommittee.

George H. R. Taylor, an economist in the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, warned that present pollution control programs are "incapable of meeting the problem." The federal government's efforts "have been seriously curtailed by the lack of adequate funding."

Taylor backed a number of provisions of legislation introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) as preferable to the Administration proposals.

**The Muskie bill would authorize a steadily rising level of federal appropriations for air pollution control programs, from the $179 million ceiling set by the present law to $375 million for the 1972 fiscal year.**

It would also broaden the scope of federal authority and provide stiffer maximum penalties for polluters.

The Administration bill would not commit the government to any level of expenditures, merely leaving it up to Congress to appropriate year-by-year "such sums as are necessary."

Taylor said the basic Clean Air Act of 1967 should be extended for a full five years, rather than the three years in the Muskie bill and the four years in the Administration proposal.

He suggested that as part of the five-year program, the federal government finance a $300 million research and development project aimed at producing a motor vehicle propulsion system that would be commercially feasible and eliminate the great bulk of the pollution from automobile engines. Title to pat-

(Continued on Page 2)

# *Rubber Workers Strike Goodyear As Company Balks on New Terms*

Akron—The Rubber Workers struck Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plants in 15 cities when contracts expired without agreement on renewal.

While 23,000 employes picketed Goodyear facilities in 13 states, union committees continued negotiations on a day-to-day basis with three other members of the industry's Big Four—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., the B. F. Goodrich Co. and Uniroyal Inc.

The Goodyear strike began after union bargainers, who had been authorized by members to call a strike, agreed that management had failed to make a meaningful effort to reach agreement in six weeks of contract talks.

Details of the company offer were not disclosed by either side. The union said management did include a wage increase in its proposal, but the company "package" was rejected mainly because of Goodyear's failure to make any offer on such issues as occupational health and safety improvements in rubber plants.

URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said the walkout resulted from the "unreasonable attitude" of Goodyear management in failing to meet the needs of its workers.

**The company, he said, is "realizing the biggest profits" it has ever achieved but "is not willing to pass a fair measure of those profits along" to employes who made them possible.**

The strike will continue, the union said, until Goodyear makes acceptable proposals in line with the economic facts.

Talks conducted in Cincinnati with the company were suspended temporarily. Other union committees met with Uniroyal management in Columbus, with Goodrich in the same Ohio city and with Firestone representatives in Cleveland.

Goodyear has major plants in Akron, North Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities. It has employes at other locations in Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michi-

(Continued on Page 3)

## Carswell Quits Court to Seek Seat in Senate

**By David L. Perlman**

Political shock waves from the Senate rejection of the Supreme Court nomination of G. Harrold Carswell are being felt in both Florida and Washington.

In a surprise move, Carswell resigned as a judge of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and said he will seek the Republican nomination for the Senate. Florida's senior U.S. senator, Democrat Spessard L. Holland, is not running for re-election this year.

Carswell emerged as the hand-picked candidate of the state's two top Republican office-holders, Gov. Claude R. Kirk, Jr., and Sen. Edward J. Gurney.

But he will have to fight for the GOP nomination against Kirk's

(Continued on Page 2)

# Stiffer Curbs Seen Essential For Clean Air

(Continued from Page 1)

ents for new processes developed through government-financed research should remain with the federal government, Taylor declared.

Taylor said the new legislation should direct the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to set air quality and emission standards "applying to all areas of the country," with federal enforcement unless states in air quality control regions set more stringent standards and provide adequate enforcement.

The AFL-CIO testimony also endorsed a section of the Administration bill giving the government the right to make spot assembly line checks of automobile manufacturing plants to determine whether federal emissions standards are being met.

**Taylor said the 1967 clean air legislation now in effect was weakened from the start because it was "the victim of political compromise under the massive pressures of big industry and of the various states."**

In addition, its programs "were further weakened by being subjected to the budgetary axe under both administrations."

Present technology can reduce "nearly all sources of manmade pollution from 50 to nearly 100 percent," Taylor insisted. He stressed that "the main roadblocks to an effective abatement program are political," not technological.

The American people, he told the Senate panel, are demanding that these roadblocks "be torn aside . . . now."




**TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR** union membership badge and certificate are presented to Buckminster Fuller, noted architect, engineer and philosopher by Pres. Floyd E. Smith, left, of the Machinists. Fuller joined IAM Lodge 733 at Wichita, Kan., during World War II days and has remained a member ever since. Among his achievements is the geodesic dome built to house U.S. exhibits at Montreal's Expo 70. Fuller also pioneered in the development of modular prefabricated housing.

# Striking City Workers Win Atlanta Settlement

Atlanta—Striking city employes won their long fight for a third-step wage increase and voted at a packed meeting to return to their jobs in Atlanta's sanitation, construction and parks departments.

More than 2,300 members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1644 stayed out 37 days until the city changed its mind about their raise—4.3 percent, or $4 a week, due May 1.

The walkout started Mar. 17 when Mayor Sam Massell reneged on paying the final installment of a wage package negotiated earlier by the union. While SCME tried to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, the mayor fired 1,600 workers and rounded up city jail prisoners and private haulers to collect garbage and rubbish.

The strikers, led by SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf, marched to City Hall Apr. 1 to show Massell their take-home pay stubs ranging from $60 to $70.

**The strike-settling agreement calls for wage increases of 10 cents an hour; reclassification of 553 workers, effective May 4, to give them an additional raise; and overtime pay while the workers tackle the cleanup job.**

Terms of the agreement were read at a closed meeting in the Morris Brown College gymnasium by William Lucy, executive assistant to Wurf. After debate, Jesse Epps of SCME recommended acceptance, and the vote was strongly in favor of ending the walkout, the union said.

The settlement terms include a promise from the city to reinstate all strikers without prejudice, drop all charges and permit all employes to work on overtime assignment. During the strike, some 130 workers were jailed on various charges of unlawful picketing.

Most of the city workers involved in the dispute are being paid $1.96 an hour. Some get $2.13.

# Supreme Court Rejects Final Boulwarism Plea

The Supreme Court slammed the last door in the face of the General Electric Co.'s pattern of refusal to bargain when it turned down a GE appeal for rehearing of an earlier decision.

The court action leaves standing a ruling that GE was guilty of refusing to bargain with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers when it made a one-offer, take-it-or-leave-it proposal to the IUE in 1960 that left a strike as the union's only alternative.

The National Labor Relations Board ruled in 1964 that the system of bargaining worked out for GE by Lemuel Boulware, one of its vice presidents, violated its obligation under the federal labor law to bargain in good faith.

**The heart of the Boulware system was this: the company reviewed the existing wage structure, decided what is "fair," offered it to the union and then campaigned in each plant and local community for its offer, and "took a strike" if necessary to win its point.**

In so doing it acted as if the union played no real role in determining contract terms, the NLRB found.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City, upheld the NLRB finding and the Supreme Court refused GE's petition for review last February. GE asked for a rehearing with the argument that the NLRB's jurisdiction in refusal-to-bargain cases had been limited by the high court's H. K. Porter Co. decision. The court now has rejected that argument.

The court also refused employer petitions for review of NLRB rulings in these cases:

- Daniel Construction Co. and the Plumbers. The NLRB won a decision from the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., that the employer must furnish an election list of eligible workers in a unit of employes scattered over six Southern states.
- Cone Mills Corp. and the Textile Workers Union of America. The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a South Carolina district court order for a name-and-address list under the NLRB's Excelsior Co. rule.

**Cone appealed, citing employe claims that the list would subject them to "harassment" by union solicitors. The claim was rejected by the district court, which noted the employes had other "completely adequate" remedies at law against any harassment.**

- Staub Cleaners and Local 39 of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning International Union. Management asked for review of a 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals order compelling it to bargain on contract terms. It cited the "snail-like pace" of the NLRB in the 1963 case but the appeals judges upheld the order.

## Boilermakers' Berg Ill; Buoy Acting President

Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers has named Harold J. Buoy as the union's acting president.

Berg suffered a stroke Apr. 5 and designated Buoy to assume his duties during the convalescent period.

Buoy has been on the Boilermakers' staff since 1950 and assistant to the president since 1962. He is also coordinator of the union's Legislative Education-Action Program, known as LEAP.

## Government Employes Win Three D.C. Votes

The American Federation of Government Employes has won bargaining rights for 650 federal workers in three representation elections in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

The biggest unit, made up of 569 employes of the Small Business Administration, voted for AFGE by a 10-1 margin, the union reported.

In the same three-day period, AFGE locals also won smaller units at the Armed Forces Office of Information and the Army Regional Dental Activity.

**Seeks Senate Nomination:**

# *Carswell Leaves Court for Politics*

(Continued from Page 1)

arch-foe in Florida Republican politics, Rep. William C. Cramer.

**Cramer, an eight-term congressman, told newsmen he decided to seek the Senate nomination last summer after Pres. Nixon called him to the White House and said: "Bill, the Senate needs you, the country needs you, the people need you—now, run."**

Carswell said he entered the Senate race to further "conservative government" and out of "the same sense of service and duty to principle" which he claimed marked his judicial career. His only previous try for public office was an unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination for the state legislature in his native Georgia. The chief legacy of that contest was the white supremacy speech he made which became a major factor in blocking his confirmation to the Supreme Court.

Before Carswell abandoned the judiciary for politics, both Democratic and Republican office-holders had expressed indignation at his rejection by the Senate.

Cramer, himself, had joined in the consolation tributes to Carswell and the Democratic-controlled Florida Senate unanimously adopted a resolution hailing Carswell's "inestimable worth to his community, state and nation as exemplified by his impeccable record as a citizen, attorney and jurist."

A presidential spokesman said there has been no "White House involvement" in Carswell's decision to enter politics.

However, Sen. Gurney claimed that Carswell's candidacy had the support of Harry Dent, Pres. Nixon's political adviser and "southern strategy" specialist.

**On another front, related to the Senate turndown of the Carswell and Haynsworth nominations, House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford found himself outmaneuvered in his retaliatory call for the impeachment of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.**

Ford had sought to have a special committee of three Democrats and three Republicans set up to consider whether formal impeachment proceedings should be brought against Douglas, whom he accused of advocating "hippy-yippie-style revolution."

But the Judiciary Committee, acting on the basis of a formal impeachment resolution, set up a five-member subcommittee to hold an inquiry into charges against Douglas.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the full committee, will head the panel of three Democrats and two Republicans. The committee's ranking Republican, Rep. William M. McCulloch of Ohio will serve on the subcommittee.

Celler said the investigation will be "neither a whitewash nor a witchhunt."

Several Republican moderates have sharply criticized Ford's impeachment demand as politically motivated and an attack on the independence of the judiciary.

Douglas, 71, has written and spoken prolifically on controversial issues since he was named to the court in 1939 by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Back in 1950, the Texas House of Representatives passed a resolution calling for his impeachment after he voted in a court decision to give the federal government title to Texas tidelands. And in 1966, five congressmen introduced a resolution asking for an investigation of his "moral character."

**Only one Supreme Court justice—Samuel Chase in 1804—has ever been impeached by the House, the equivalent of an indictment in a court case. Chase, however, was acquitted by the Senate, which is the trial body in the impeachment procedure.**

Meanwhile, Pres. Nixon's third nominee for the vacant Supreme Court seat prepared to face the scrutiny of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Court of Appeals Judge Harry A. Blackmun of Minnesota, anticipating close questioning by the committee on conflict of interest issues, made public details of small stock holdings in companies involved in litigation before his court. And he conceded that "in retrospect" he should not have retained a directorship in a hotel chain when he went on the bench. He said he resigned in 1963,

He characterized his judicial philosophy as akin to that of the late Justice Felix Frankfurter, who became a strong advocate of judicial restraint on the Supreme Court despite his liberal reputation before he was named to the court.

# William Birthright Dies, Led Barbers 33 Years

Indianapolis—President-emeritus William C. Birthright of the Barbers died here at 82 and was paid final tribute by his fellow trade unionists for a lifetime of service to labor.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in messages of sympathy to his wife Birdie and to Barbers Pres. Joseph N. DePaola that Birthright's years of leadership in the Barbers union "brought innumerable changes to better the life of workers."

"He served the whole trade union movement as a vice president of the AFL-CIO, and his honesty and integrity were known to his colleagues. Please accept our heartfelt condolences."

Birthright retired in 1963 after 33 years as a top officer of his union and 23 years of combined service as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and one of its predecessor organizations, the AFL.

**He was a prime mover before the AFL-CIO merger in the southern organizing campaign in the textile industry, helped form an early political action committee, and was active in Labor's League for Political Education and COPE.**

Born in Helena, Ark., Birthright became a barber at 17 and joined the union not long after in Nashville, Tenn. He served as president, vice president and secretary-treasurer of Barbers Local 35. He became secretary of the Nashville Central Labor Union, served as secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor for 15 years, and was an AFL organizer from 1918 through 1920.

He was first elected to the Barbers national executive board in 1924, won office as secretary-treasurer in 1930 and became the first holder of the combined office of president and secretary-treasurer in 1936.

Birthright became an AFL Executive Council member in 1940. He was named president emeritus of his union on retirement seven years ago.

*23,000 Workers Out:*

# Rubber Union Strike Closes Goodyear

*(Continued from Page 1)*

gan, Ohio, Nebraska, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia.

The expired Goodyear agreement was achieved in 1967 after an 11-day strike. Three-month strikes were conducted against other members of the Big Four.

Delegates from 500 URW local unions in the United States and Canada met in Cleveland last February and voted for a 1970 economic policy with these major priorities: a substantial wage boost, an escalator clause tied to changes in the cost of living, a sizable hike in pension benefits hitched to the consumer price index, and major emphasis on occupational health and safety.

**The February policy conference set its sights on a "greater measure of dignity, equity and security" for 212,000 employes of a profitable industry.**

"Clear and comprehensive language," the conferees said, "must be incorporated in the agreements to protect employes against . . . toxic chemicals, compounds, and related work hazards."

It pointed out that this will require Big Four managements to join the union in "establishing adequate means to inspect, evaluate and correct harmful, potentially life-destroying conditions" throughout the industry.

One union aim this year is an escalator clause based on changes in the Consumer Price Index of the U.S. Dept of Labor, plus general wage hikes at specified intervals during the term of any contract running for more than one year.

Another is a major wage increase for skilled trades employes. Other objectives are adequate raises for production workers and elimination of all interplant or intraplant wage differentials based on geographic location or type of product.

**Pension benefits tied to living costs should go not only to future retirees but also to workers already retired, the URW has been telling company negotiators.**

Other aims are for total health care, improved hospitalization coverage and other services. The union seeks a ban on contracting-out of work that should be performed by company employes; more skilled trades apprenticeships; improved severance, pension and insurance pay in plant closings, and improvement of the URW's supplemental unemployment benefit program.

## Federal Pay Floor Of $6,000 Asked

The American Federation of Government Employes has called for a $6,000-a-year minimum wage for all federal workers to eliminate "stark poverty."

AFGE Pres. John F. Griner said the union's executive council voted to urge Congress to apply a $6,000 pay floor to both white collar and blue collar federal workers and to employes of related government activities, such as military post exchanges and commissaries.

The council also called on Congress to approve "true comparability" of government pay with private industry rates by July 1 and a reduction of the length of time required for white collar employes to reach the top pay bracket.



**RUBBER WORKERS,** attending their union's legislative institute in Washington, hear Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) at a luncheon session. The institute gives local URW members and leaders a first-hand look at their government in action.

# Farm Workers Win Improved Pact For Gallo Winery Grape Pickers

Delano, Calif.—The AFL-CIO Farm Workers won improved contract terms from Gallo Wines in the first of a series of 1970 negotiations with wine grape growers.

Management of E. & J. Gallo Winery, a major vintner whose main office is at Modesto, Calif., signed a new three-year agreement with a workers' committee headed by UFWOC Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta.

Gallo was one of nearly a dozen vintners to recognize the union after it won elections in 1967, and to negotiate new contracts with it.

**The renewal contract calls for wage increases averaging 25 cents an hour this year for the general labor group, and two additional yearly raises of 10 cents an hour; increased vacation pay, two additional paid holidays, and a company contribution of $20,000 a year into the union's Economic Development Fund.**

UFWOC pioneered in establishing a development fund to meet emergency needs of its members, including housing, education and medical care for needy families.

Under the contract, workers assigned to pick grapes will get pay hikes of 35 cents an hour, plus two 10 percent annual raises to bring them from $3.40 an hour to $4.53 by 1972. Minimum rates for newly hired workers were raised from $2 an hour to $2.20.

The vacation pay formula was improved by reducing the number of hours of work required for entitlement to vacation. Employes will get 2 percent of their wages as a vacation pay bonus after one year of service and 4 percent after two years.

Mrs. Huerta said Gallo has increased its vineyard acreage by nearly 100 percent since the 1967 contract was signed.

It has a largely stable work force as contrasted with some growers who have a large turnover of workers. The firm employs about 135 full-time workers, a figure that may climb to 250 during the peak harvest season.

Company vineyards are concentrated in Merced, Fresno and Stanislaus counties.

**The union has asked for negotiations next with Schenley, Almaden and Christian Brothers, parties to agreements signed in 1966 and 1967.**

On the table grape front, UFWOC is continuing its efforts to arrange elections at properties of growers who have for five years continued to resist union elections. Five growers split away from the table grape group recently and agreed to contract terms after the union demonstrated that their workers want UFWOC to represent them.

The most dramatic switchover came last week after Kelvin K. Larson, Coachella Valley grower who has been stumping the country against the union, agreed to a vote supervised by two clergymen. When employes of Larson and his brother Cecil voted for the union, 152 to 2, the Larsons started negotiations that led to the brothers' first union contract.

The break in the anti-union front came a year after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the Catholic bishops of the United States to help settle the long dispute. The bishops named a committee of five churchmen who succeeded in bringing both sides together. In consequence, the first union label table grapes are due on U.S. markets about June 1.

# *Free Labor Institute Graduates Two Classes of Latin Unionists*

A double graduation marked the conclusion of two courses conducted simultaneously by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Twenty-three Latin American trade unionists completed the six-week sessions in Advanced Union Education and Advanced Collective Bargaining. Students from 13 Latin countries received their diplomas from Ernest S. Lee, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, who acted in behalf of Pres. George Meany.

Lee praised the graduates for their choice of a career that was "not easy or financially rewarding" but "one of the most exciting" a person could have.

**The excitement comes, he said, from never lacking for "places to go, people to see . . . and a good argument . . . a fight." But the chief reward is "doing for people what cannot be replaced by billions of dollars, pesos or pesetas . . . lifting by the bootstraps people who must endure unreasonable hardships."**

Speaking for the class, Raul Angel Ferreyra of Argentina described an increasing loss of liberties in Latin America saying, "The seriousness of the social, economic and political problems affecting our peoples calls for immediate action . . . there is no longer time for cool calculations or lukewarm accommodations."

Ferreyra said that Samuel Gompers' words "We want more," taught Latin trade unionists that "the satisfactions of the working man are not only obtained with wages" or "benefits spelled out in the collective agreement," but must take into account "social legislation" and the "administration of the laws."

**Noting that "permanent and continuous evolution" are essential to democracy and a free labor movement, he urged his fellow unionists to be "active participants in the process of change," adding "We must start the journey at once."**

Under Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson, addressing the graduates, emphasized the cooperation between government and labor in this country saying, "Freedom from state dominion is essential" to a free trade union movement.

A short-time appraisal of labor-management relations here might be misleading because of the "arena of almost unending conflict" in which we operate, he said. But by bringing these conflicts to the bargaining table we are invariably able to hammer out settlements in which "the worker benefits, the employer benefits and the nation benefits," Hodgson said.

The workers' benefits were further explored by Elliot Bredhoff, counsel for the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who told the post-graduation luncheon audience:

"We, as part of the organized economy, can approach lifetime security by a combination of the laws of the United States—both state and federal—and benefits we have built up through collective bargaining agreements."

**Ecuadorian labor leader Vicente Franco made a presentation, on behalf of the graduating class of three small trees planted on the AIFLD Front Royal, Va., campus. "The seeds were taken from our own hearts to symbolize peace, work and liberty—three goals we'll be fighting for forever," he said.**

Guests at the ceremonies included Norman Carignan, vice-president, W. R. Grace Company; George P. Delaney, James M. Shea and Lawrence Heilman from the State Dept.; Charles Stewart, Labor Dept.; Y. Kido and H. Yamamoto, representatives of the Japan Postal Workers Union; Ralph Wright, International Labor Organization, and AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter Davis.

Attending from Washington's diplomatic corps were Luis Tomas Sanvitti, Argentina; Arturo de las Casas, Colombia; Judet Hasburn, Dominican Republic, and Walter Landry, for Joseph Jova, ambassador to the Organization of American States.

# Meat Cutters Add 2 Firms To Model Pact

*(Continued from Page 1)*

where supplemental increases will be given to bring employes closer to the national industry standard on wages. Differentials also will be narrowed at Wilson plants in Monmouth, Ill., and San Angelo, Tex.

The agreements came some five months in advance of scheduled contract expiration dates. They incorporate expected increases in living costs, and contain reopening provisions to allow negotiations on wages if prices continue to rise, the union said.

## *Union Label Show Slated May 22-27*

**The Union-Industries Show—the annual exhibition of union-made products and services — will appropriately celebrate its 25th anniversary next month in one of the nation's most historic cities.**

**The point was made by Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. in announcing that plans for the show at The Rivergate in New Orleans, May 22-27.**

**More than 300 exhibits will be featured and over $100,000 worth of gifts, prizes and souvenirs will be given away to the public.**

# Ad Campaign Decries Jailing Of Teachers

The American Federation of Teachers turned to newspaper advertising in its campaign against the jailing of public employes for picketing in labor disputes, and called on AFT local unions to "adopt" arrested pickets with a pledge to pay their fines and salary losses.

Court "injunctions do not improve our schools," the union said in paid advertising messages. The ads appeared in the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Philadelphia Bulletin, Detroit Free Press, Washington Post, Boston Globe, Minneapolis Star Journal, Chicago Tribune and Providence Journal-Bulletin.

AFT Pres. David Selden and Vice Pres. Betty Rufalo of the Newark Federation of Teachers are serving contempt of court sentences in the Essex County, N.J., Penitentiary. More than 90 other union members are scheduled to be jailed after the school year ends, and fines of $80,000 have been levied. The fines and jail sentences were imposed on the unionists for picketing during a strike that won major gains for 3,000 Newark public school teachers.

Early this month, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked New Jersey Gov. William T. Cahill to free Selden and other union members. He declared that injunctions and punitive contempt sentences "have no place in decent labor relations."

# The (Not So) Good Earth

**IF THE ENERGY** and enthusiasm that marked the activities and celebrations of "Earth Day" can be sustained on a year-round basis and tied directly and meaningfully to the 1970 elections it will all have been worthwhile. If the faddists, the "freaks" and stuntmen and promoters take hold, it will all add up to another futile exercise in glib confrontation.

The American trade union movement has been deeply involved in what is now known as the "environmental" problem for a long time back when it was called a clean streams campaign before evolving into water pollution, air pollution and all of the other factors that have brought a new awareness of the current conditions of American life.

**In the 1950s labor was calling on Congress for legislation to help clean up the waterways and to meet the growing danger of fouled and dirty air, of land erosion and despoilage.**

Last October, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany gave these problems major attention in his report to the federation's convention. Here are some of the things he said:

"Generally, we regard the air we breathe and thrive in as a free gift of nature, available to all at no cost. This isn't true. Dirty air costs money—in fact, dirty air costs the average American family nearly $230 a year.

"Yet, the average expenditure for the control of air pollution amounts to less than 20 cents per person, per year.

**"The dangers of dirty air are all too obvious in cities everywhere. Congress has recognized the problem since 1963, but federal funds have been too limited and state and local concern too lax to get beyond the pilot project and research stages.**

"What is needed to combat atmospheric poison is a comprehensive and integrated federal, regional, state and local air pollution control program.

"Just as the air we breathe is dangerous, so is the water many Americans drink and in which they bathe and swim.

"Currently, 95 million Americans drink water which is below federal health standards.

"Some 64 million Americans use waste treatment facilities which are inadequate and spread poison and germs in rivers, streams, lakes and underground reservoirs.

**"INDUSTRY DUMPS** life-destroying chemicals and wastes into the waters people must depend upon to live clean and healthy lives.

"Necessary to meet the danger of short water supply are stepped up salt water conversion and reclaimed and re-use programs.

**"Necessary to stem the tide of pollution are industrial oil and chemical pollution-control programs; accelerated construction of modern waste treatment plants and facilities in hundreds of communities; and federal authority to establish and enforce clean and healthful water standards throughout the United States.**

"Many of the dangers that exist in America today are man-made and they must be solved by man. They can no longer be ignored or given only half-hearted attention.

"For a temporary period of time, we can exist as the richest nation on earth, surrounded by social dangers and poisonous elements, treating them in a piecemeal way.

"But in America, it was intended that people should live full and rich lives in a healthy and wholesome environment.

"In order to fulfill this promise of life, we Americans will have to unite in a common purpose toward this goal."

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## Clamp the Lid On It




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Survival of Private Colleges Depends on Public Subsidies

By John P. Roche

**RECENT EVENTS** at Boston College, where students have been on strike against a further increase in tuition costs, highlight the appalling squeeze that confronts private colleges and universities in this inflationary period. The trustees at Boston College have pointed out that they are already some millions in the red and the additional funds are necessary for survival. The students, who also feel the pinch in completely personal ways, have now suggested that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts pick up the tab.

The cost of attending a private college is, for one of my generation, astronomic. A friend whose daughter attends Brandeis shocked me out of my shoes when he said that he figures four years would cost $20,000 all told—and the girl would not have a car, which almost automatically puts her in the academic proletariat. Tuition and fees alone would reach over $10,000. Checking around a bit, I learned this was par for the college course these days.

**But a little research on the institutional side indicated that, in terms of outlay, the costs of education to parents were minimal. Indeed, if students paid their proper freight, tuition would be about $6,000 a year, not the present $2,400. To put it differently, we lose about $4,000 a head, over $8 million a year—a gap which has to be largely filled by fund-raising.**

Management consultants, operating in an academic vacuum, could probably save a lot of money. The graduate school, for example, is a monumental loser. Few graduate students pay a nickel toward their education. Yet a good graduate school is essential to the reputation of a university: it draws top faculty, which in turn brings in excellent students, who in turn eventually go forth to fill basic social needs for teachers, scientists, etc.

On a different level, the management consultant could doubtless find a number of university departments that do not "pay their way." Given the current student ethos, dominated by romantic anti-intellectualism, these tend to be in the sciences.

**Since professors of physics rarely ask students for their existential reaction to Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, the young wander off to sectors where their creativity is better appreciated. So what do you do? Abolish the physics department? The question itself is preposterous.**

No, you can trim a little here and there, but the fundamental problem is structural. Private universities, with possibly one or two affluent exceptions, are all up against the wall. They have to compete with well-funded state institutions on a resource base that is constantly dwindling—particularly since the major foundations left for the frontiers of social innovation, abandoning colleges and universities to their own devices.

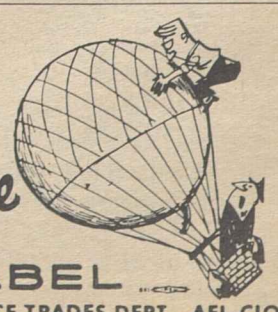
**THE ONLY ANSWER** is public funding. New York State is already providing subsidization to private institutions, and the precedent is worthy of imitation elsewhere. Ideally the federal government should set up a national scholarship program patterned on the GI Bill, which has the advantage of giving students free choice and avoiding divisive issues of the separation of church and state.

The logic of this aid is simple: private universities and colleges are making a significant contribution to the common good. Moreover, as the impact of the closing of parochial schools demonstrates, private institutions ease the burden on state-supported schools.

**It would be simpler and more efficient to maintain private colleges than to set up a new batch of state schools to absorb the student population.**

For the time being we shall all stumble along. It will probably take the bankruptcy of a distinguished private college to dramatize the issue—there are half a dozen on the ropes right now.

Look for the UNION LABEL



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***Benefits for Whites, Minorities:***

# Programs Tuned to Needs of All Held Key to Combatting Racism

*The following is excerpted from The Yardstick column by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director, Division of Urban Life, U.S. Catholic Conference, titled "The Kerner Report and the Silent Majority."*

**ALMOST TWO YEARS** have elapsed since the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders—the so-called Kerner Report—was made public. The report was extensively and rather dramatically covered by all of the news media—more so perhaps than any similar document published in this generation. In retrospect, however, I think it would be fair to say that, in spite of all the publicity it received, the Kerner Report never really caught on.

To the contrary, it might even be argued that it was counter-productive in the sense that, instead of winning the public over to the cause of interracial justice, as the Commission on Civil Disorders obviously hoped that it would, it had the opposite effect of turning many people off and making it easier for them to rationalize their indifference to the plight of the black minority (and of other minority groups as well) and their opposition to needed reforms in the American socio-economic system.

**One can only make an educated guess as to why the Kerner Report boomeranged, so to speak, as I am inclined to think it did. My own guess is that many people who probably never read or heard more than a garbled summary of its contents resented and still resent its most widely publicized conclusion, namely, that "white racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities since the end of World War II."**

For my own part, I am inclined to think that this statement is substantially correct.

The trouble is, however, that the Commission on Civil Disorders failed to define what it meant by "white racism," with the result, as Anthony Downs has suggested in a remarkable follow-up document recently issued by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, that many whites felt that they were being unfairly accused of a sin that they were not conscious of ever having committed. (Racism in America and How to Combat It.)

Downs says that "perhaps the best definition of racism is an operational one. This means that it must be based upon the way people actually behave, rather than upon logical consistency or purely scientific ideas.

**"Therefore, racism may be viewed as any attitude, action, or institutional structure which subordinates a person or group because of his or their color.**

"Even though 'race' and 'color' refer to two different kinds of human characteristics, in America it is the visibility of skin color—and of other physical traits associated with particular colors or groups—that marks individuals as 'targets' for subordination by members of the white majority. This is true of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Chinese-Americans, and American Indians.

"Specifically, white racism subordinates members of all these other groups primarily because they are not white in color, even though some are technically considered to be members of the 'white race' and even view themselves as 'whites.' "

**DOWNS'S STUDY** is too long to be summarized in this column but, if I had to single out for special attention just one of Downs's recommendations or basic strategies for combatting racism, I would be inclined to choose this one:

"Develop legislative and other programs which simultaneously provide benefits for significant parts of the white majority and for deprived or other members of nonwhite minority groups, so it will be in the immediate self-interest of the former to support programs which aid the latter."

**He points out that this strategy seems especially significant now because of the apparent discontent of the so-called "silent majority" composed of low-middle-income and middle-income whites.**

"Recent political developments," he says, "indicate that millions of these white Americans believe public programs in the past few years have unduly focused upon the problems of ethnic minority groups and the poor. Regardless of whether or not this belief is accurate, it constitutes a significant political force. Moreover, it is extremely relevant to whether or not Congress can be persuaded to adopt legislation with significant anti-racist impacts."

In putting forth this recommendation, Downs hastens to add that "any program which redistributes income to poor people must cause a net loss to some other group.

"The only group with enough total income to support a meaningful redistribution of this kind is the middle-income majority. So no program can cause net redistribution favoring all of the lowest-income group and all of the middle-income group simultaneously."

Those in the upper reaches of the middle-income group will have to learn to live with this proposition as an inescapable fact of life.

**What Downs is telling us is that we cannot expect to eliminate the evil effects of white racism at bargain rates—or, to change the metaphor, that we cannot hope to have our cake and eat it too.**

That's admittedly a hard saying, but unless the more affluent citizens of the United States can learn to swallow it gracefully, there is no hope of our being able to solve the urban-racial crisis.

***'Two-Way Street':***

# Balanced Foreign Trade Policy Pinned to Tighter Import Curbs

**FULL ENFORCEMENT** of "anti-dumping laws" and ending concessions to nations with "unfair or unreasonable barriers" to U.S. trade would help stem the decline of this nation's position in world markets, the AFL-CIO's top economist declared.

Since World War II, the United States has lost "big chunks of production to imports," while its share of exports into the expanding world marketplace has dwindled, said Dir. Nat Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

**Much of the "deterioration," he said, can be traced to nations with "managed national economies" which "directly or indirectly subsidize their exports," and shield their own markets with stiff restrictions against imports.**

The labor economist observed that "imports of manufactured goods have been flooding the American markets" with the result that "by 1969, the United States was a net importer" of steel, autos, textiles, clothing footwear and glass. For example, he noted, "the entire rapid expansion of shoe sales in the United States in the decade of the 1960s was absorbed by imports."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Goldfinger said that the "internationalization of technology" and the "very rapid growth . . . of U.S.-based, multi-national corporations" have added to the foreign trade difficulties.

**"U.S. COMPANIES** now operate some 8,000 to 9,000 subsidiaries in foreign countries, using American machinery, American know-how and American technology . . . exporting American jobs and displacing U.S. production," he asserted.

"We are not for shutting off foreign trade," he stressed, but "there has to be a sharp shift" of American trade posture and policy to make it clear to other nations that "trade is a two-way street." He said there should also be "import quota restrictions to stop this sudden flooding of American markets with various products."

Goldfinger was questioned by Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.




By Press Associates, Inc.

**BACK IN THE 1950s** a prime source of concern for the labor movement was the monthly report of the U.S. Dept. of Labor on employment and unemployment.

During the 1960s, jobs were generally going up and unemployment going down, so the concern disappeared rather quickly.

But now, once more, labor economists are watching the monthly report on employment and what they see—even though they predicted what would happen—reminds them too much of the 1950s to be ignored.

**During the last three months the unemployment rate which had been largely steady all during 1969 has shot up almost 1 percent to bring the jobless level up from 3.3 percent in March of 1969 to 4.4 percent in March of 1970.**

The rate isn't as high as during the Eisenhower administrations when it registered 5.5 percent and even higher for brief periods. But it has all the earmarks of the "tight money" days that gave us three recessions in eight years between 1953 and 1961.

In numbers the picture is equally depressing. A year ago there were 2.7 million Americans out of work. Today there are 3.7 million. Manufacturing employment is down 340,000 over the year. Hard hit industries include automobile, aircraft, ordinance and construction—all high wage, skilled and relatively skilled groups.

While economists may discuss the statistics and debate their meaning at great length, there are many indications that the downward job trend resulting from the Nixon Administration's anti-inflationary policies is having a direct influence on working people.

**One of the major reasons for the increase in the unemployment rate is the fact that a great many Americans who were not in the labor market for one reason or another are now a part of it. During the past three months almost 900,000 men, women and teenagers who had not been looking for jobs, now are on the job hunt without much success.**

Why the sudden surge?

Government economists concede that they are not sure, but they are willing to hazard a number of possible explanations. One is that women are looking for jobs because the rising cost of living necessitates extra family income. Another is that a husband or major breadwinner in the family has lost his job and remaining family members are trying to make up the wage deficit. A third is that returning veterans looking for civilian work are numerous enough to make an impact on the over-all statistics.

In any event, unemployment is no longer a statistical game, but a very human and personal one.

Furthermore, any sizable increase in future unemployment is likely to be felt on the welfare rolls of such cities as New York and Detroit. Already the New York State Commissioner of Social Services has predicted that rising unemployment will increase relief costs throughout the United States.

**ONE OF THE TRAGEDIES** of the unemployment picture during the 1950s was the number of workers whose unemployment benefits ran out after 26 weeks: In this respect this year's March figures are ominous. When the year began there were 133,000 workers who had been out of a job for 27 weeks or longer (seasonally adjusted). During March the number had climbed to 182,000.

The Senate recently approved an unemployment compensation bill extending coverage for an additional 13 weeks during periods of high unemployment.

**The rate was set at 4.5 percent lasting for three months, a rate that is only a hair's breadth over today's 4.4 percent. It is important that this extension be retained in the final bill.**

The Administration so far has resisted the labor contention that the government must become the employer of last resort should unemployment become more serious. It would do well to re-examine its position should the present unemployment spiral continue.




**THE UNITED STATES** should fully enforce its anti-dumping laws and end concessions to nations with unfair or unreasonable trade barriers to help stem the decline of this country's position in world markets, said AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, center. He was interviewed by Hobart Rowen, left, of the Washington Post and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.



**A NEW LOOK** came to one of the world's oldest nations with the dedication of this modern, $350,000 headquarters for the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (CELU) in Addis Ababa. Construction funds were furnished by the African-American Labor Center. CELU opened its seventh congress in the new building's auditorium the day following dedication.

# Ethiopian Unions Open New Center In Air of Afro-American Goodwill

Addis Ababa—A modern, new headquarters for the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (CELU) was described by two AFL-CIO representatives as a monument to the friendship between African and American trade unions.

The description came from AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge and Hunter P. Wharton who participated in dedication ceremonies for the three-story, $350,000 building.

It was financed by the African-American Labor Center on land donated by Emperor Haile Selassie. The emperor officially dedicated the structure.

**On hand were some 300 dignitaries from the royal family, Ethiopia's government, the diplomatic corps, leaders of CELU and many representatives of free labor movements around the globe.**

Expressing pleasure at the opening of the headquarters, the emperor complimented CELU on its maturity, initiative and perseverance and thanked the AALC for making the building possible.

The emperor stressed that unions, in voluntary cooperation with management, are a key to overcoming ignorance and poverty in Ethiopia and strengthening its economy.

Speaking at the dedication, Suffridge praised the progress made by the seven-year-old federation in achieving better conditions for its members.

"We are not merely inaugurating the opening of a complex of stone and mortar," Suffridge declared, "but a symbol of the modern development of Africa, and especially the labor movement of this great continent."

The unions of Ethiopia, he continued, although recent in a country that is thousands of years old, "have been in the forefront for not only the improvement and advancement of their own members, but also for the creation and development of an independent African economy."

**The new headquarters, Suffridge said, stands for the proposition that a free society cannot exist without strong, free unions just as unions cannot survive without a free society.**

CELU Pres. Beyene Solomon gave a brief history of the Ethiopian labor movement, which now numbers 50,000 members. He thanked the AALC for financing construction of the building and other labor movements for contributions to it.

Gifts to CELU came from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which provided books for a library and furniture; the International Labor Organization, which donated a labor library; and the British government, which supplied a public address system and office equipment.

Less than twelve hours after the headquarters was dedicated, it became the site of CELU's seventh annual congress, with Wharton addressing the opening session.

**In extending greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Wharton said, "The honor which you give us here is reciprocated by the good will, respect and cooperation which you command within the American labor movement."**

Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers, departed from his text to point out that the new building was one any journeyman could be proud of. He congratulated the architect, builder and the craftsmen on their product.

Irving Brown, AALC executive director, was another speaker at the Congress. He emphasized the achievements made by Ethiopian unions and said the new headquarters stands as one of the most up-to-date, fully equipped labor centers in Africa.

# Fight For Tax Reform Pushed in Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—The 11th annual convention of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO rallied all state labor unions to a finish fight for reform of the state's tax structure.

Michael Johnson, executive vice president, called Pennsylvania a tax haven for the wealthy and a tax trap for middle-income families.

Declaring that such families are in revolt against the heavy tax burden imposed on them by the state, Johnson said "We want to close the loopholes. We want to eliminate local taxes on wages. We want to end sales taxes on all items not for commercial use, with no taxes on any item under $1."

**Johnson said labor also wants higher tax exemptions to make for a fairer distribution of the tax burden. That burden now falls most heavily on those least able to pay, he said.**

"Pennsylvania is a high-tax state for 75 percent of its people because of built-in inequities," he declared. "The tax yield is low, putting Pennsylvania 32nd among the states. The result is fewer services to the people, a system that adversely affects most workers and their families."

The convention reaffirmed its historic position of neutrality in the upcoming state primary election. It adopted an executive council recommendation to give affiliates freedom of action but forbid use of the state federation's name in any possible endorsement.

**Al Barkan, national COPE director, in addressing the delegates, stressed the critical nature of the 1970 congressional and state elections. Barkan warned that "the pipe lines are filled with anti-labor legislation and our only hope is for a friendly Congress." He added: "We've got to save our friends in the House in the 1970 election."**

Other speakers included Gov. Raymond P. Shafer (R); U.S. Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R); Al Rojas, State Farm Workers Organizing Committee; Peace Corps Dir. Joseph Blatchford; Labor & Industry Sec. Clifford L. Jones; State Senators Robert Gerhart and Fred Hobbs.

Rojas drew applause when he reported that contracts had been signed with three table grape growers in California. He announced there would be an organized protest in Washington May 1, 2 and 3 against the government's continued purchase of non-union grapes for the armed forces. The State AFL-CIO executive council, before the convention, had presented a check for $1,000 to the Farm Workers.

Harry Boyer was re-elected president for another four years, as were Johnson as executive vice president, Harry Block as secretary, and Earl Bohr as treasurer.

## Textile Workers Win At Alabama Plant

Opelika, Ala.—Employes of Opelika Manufacturing Co. chose the Textile Workers Union of America to represent them in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The vote was TWUA 349, no union 314, with 30 challenged ballots and two void ballots.

TWUA said the victory was its 10th in the South in the past six months for a total of 4,700 additional members.

**Asks Draft Reforms:**

# *Nixon Orders End Of Job Deferments*

Pres. Nixon issued an executive order ending immediately occupational and farm deferments from the military draft and asked Congress for authority to eliminate deferments for undergraduate college students.

At the same time, the President endorsed the recommendation of a special presidential commission that the draft should be ended entirely and replaced with an all-volunteer army. He proposed further military pay increases to make such a voluntary force more attractive.

Nixon announced his actions in a message to Congress.

**In issuing his executive order, he said, "It is my judgment, and that of the National Security Council, that future occupational, agricultural and student deferments are no longer dictated by the national interest."**

The order does not apply to those holding occupational or farm deferments prior to Apr. 23 and it does not cover those who may be granted such deferments from applications filed prior to that date.

The order also eliminates all future paternity deferments, except in those cases where a local draft board determines that extreme hardship would result. Existing paternity deferments will be allowed to continue.

Although the Military Selective Service Act permits the President to grant or remove occupational, farm and paternity deferments, he requires congressional approval to eliminate student deferments.

At present the law allows young men attending college a four-year deferment from military service until they graduate or reach their 24th birthday, whichever is earlier, provided they maintain adequate grades.

**If congressional approval is voted, Nixon said he would "immediately issue" an order ending deferments for young men in four-year colleges, junior colleges, and apprentice and technical training programs, except those enrolled prior to Apr. 23.**

If called for service after he enters school, a student would be permitted to finish his current semester or term before starting service. Those in apprentice or training programs could continue them "until some appropriate breaking point in their program." College students enrolled in ROTC or other military programs could postpone active duty until completion of their programs.

Nixon also asked Congress to permit the draft to be run on a national basis with a single national call by lottery numbers replacing the present system of local calls by individual draft boards.

The present system, Nixon said, is unfair because a man with a high draft number may be called by one local board while a man with a lower number in a different draft board is not called.

He supported the "basic conclusion" of the Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force, headed by former Defense Sec. Thomas S. Gates, that the nation's interests would be better served by an all-volunteer force than one mixing volunteers and draftees.

**"I agree that we should move toward ending the draft," Nixon stated. "From now on, the objective of this Administration is to reduce draft calls to zero, subject to the overriding consideration of national security."**

But conscription cannot be ended immediately, he said, and the existing draft authority, which expires July 1, 1971, will probably have to be extended.

An important factor in determining when the draft can be ended, he said, is the necessity of meeting military commitments in Viet Nam and elsewhere.

"It also depends," he added, "on the degree to which the combination of military pay increases and enhanced benefits will attract and hold enough volunteers to maintain necessary forces, the attitude of young people toward military service and the availability of jobs in the labor market."

Nixon noted that as a first step toward making military service more appealing, members of the armed forces are included in the 6 percent across-the-board pay increases for federal employes enacted by Congress.

Further, he proposed that Congress approve a 20 percent pay increase for enlisted men with less than two years service, effective Jan. 1, 1971.

# Rising Prices in March Erode Real Earnings

*(Continued from Page 1)*

while services have risen by 8.1 percent. Among individual items, "household services less rent" showed the greatest increase—10.7 percent.

Dr. Joel Popkin, assistant BLS commissioner, said that approximately 70 percent of the CPI advance in March resulted from increases in the consumer service sector of the index.

He estimated that a big increase in home mortgage interest rates accounted for 28 percent of the overall index rise. Other services associated with housing—property taxes, repair services and telephone, water and sewerage services—also went up.

Prices of medical care services rose by a full 1 percent in March to post their largest monthly increase since September 1966. The climb, BLS said, was "mostly because of increases for doctors' fees and hospital room rates."

Food prices, which usually drop in March, went up slightly. BLS indicated the food index would have risen more except for a significant drop in egg prices.

Other nondurable goods were up slightly more than usual but by considerably less than in February. Apparel prices rose, but more slowly, and gasoline prices dropped.

**Prices of consumer durable goods, usually unchanged between February and March, rose by four-tenths of 1 percent. Houses, furniture, appliances and recreational equipment were higher. New and used cars declined.**

Of approximately 44,000 workers who will receive cost-of-living wage hikes based on the March CPI, about 13,000 in interstate transit will receive boosts of 3 cents an hour and 9,700 in the aircraft and aerospace industry will get a 2.5 percent pay rise.

The other workers, employed by airlines, mail order firms and a wide variety of other industries, will receive wage increases ranging from 2 to 9 cents an hour.

*Criticism from All Sides:*

# Press Profits Mount As Credibility Slips

Criticism of newspapers is mounting, but so are their profit margins.

Despite their entrenched position—or maybe because of it—newspapers are becoming the growing target of attacks, writes Ellis T. Baker in the American Federationist magazine.

The criticism, and at times hostility, comes from all sides. Even newspaper employes are joining in criticizing the policies of their own industry, Baker observes.

Newspapers are big business, ranking as the 10th largest industry in the country. And with an expected 5 percent increase in total revenues this year, they are expected to gross more than $7 billion.

**Meanwhile, people are beginning to lose trust in the press. "Poll after poll tells us that the credibility of newspapers with the reading public is disturbingly low, and if anything, getting lower," Baker reports.**

And as the credibility of newspapers has slipped during the past 10 years, a rising confidence has been developing in television, he says.

Baker, who is director of administrative operations for the Newspaper Guild, notes that the voice of protest comes from many quarters:

"The Left considers the press the 'Establishment;' the Right considers it 'left;' the blacks consider it 'white;' the Silent Majority considers it indifferent to the problems of the man in the middle."

The monopoly position of most newspapers, coupled with their power to grant or deny news and advertising space, is also being questioned, the article points out.

"It is argued," Baker writes, "that constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press should be construed to include freedom of access to the press, especially in advertising columns" as the number of newspapers dwindles.

**There is newspaper competition today in only 3 percent of the nation's cities having daily newspapers. This compares with 5 percent 10 years ago and 10 percent 25 years ago, Baker points out.**

While competition has declined, chain ownership of newspapers has been on the upswing. "Today more than 55 percent of the newspapers sold in the United States . . . are chain-owned," the article notes.

Meanwhile, newspapers have increased their ownership of radio and television stations. Baker refers to a study by the Federal Communications Commission that showed newspapers in 1967 owned more than one-third of the 97 TV stations in the country's top 25 market areas.

Unions, over the years, have had their difficulties with a fair presentation of their positions in the daily press. Baker stresses:

"No union man need be told of the problems of credibility, coverage or access. He learned about them long ago, the hard way, and faces them daily. During the recent nationwide General Electric strike . . . papers in a number of cities refused to accept a union advertisement."

And more newspapermen than like to admit it, Baker reports, concede that even Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew, in his attacks on the press, said a number of right things for the wrong reasons.

**Monopoly in the newspaper industry not only discourages innovation and eliminates competition, but it also raises advertising rates without commensurate increases in wages for the employes, Baker observes.**

Attempts to check the monopolistic drive of many publishers and news chains through national legislation have been unsuccessful thus far.

The so-called Newspaper Preservation bill was passed by the Senate in January and sent to the House. It would grant newspapers jointly published by more than one owner immunity from antitrust laws that prohibit price fixing, profit pooling and market splitting.

The bill cleared the Senate despite the opposition of most small and independent newspapers in addition to many large ones, including the New York Times, Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal.

Newspaper unions and the AFL-CIO are continuing their efforts to persuade the House to reject the measure, the author points out.

Newspapers, he notes, have never been in a healthier financial position. Their revenue from advertising alone is almost as great as that of television, radio and magazines combined.

"They have their problems," he declares, "many of them of their own making."



**OFFICERS AND MEMBERS** of the United Shoe Workers and the Boot & Shoe Workers—numbering more than 400—are shown with members of Congress at the Capitol, where the unionists urged quotas on shoe imports to halt the destruction of U.S. shoe workers' jobs. The unions also picketed the White House and Washington stores to call attention to their plight.

## *Teachers Fight Exploitation of School Aides*

New York—Artificial distinctions in bargaining rights between public employes and workers in the private sector were sharply criticized by the president of the largest local of the Teachers at a trade union luncheon here.

Albert Shanker, who heads the 65,000-member New York local, said so-called public emergencies used to justify outlawing of strikes by government workers are mostly "political emergencies" since they represent "inconvenience" but not a real "danger to health and safety."

The program was one of a union-oriented series sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy and the New School for Social Research.

**Shanker told the group about his union's efforts to negotiate an end to the exploitation of thousands of "paraprofessionals" in the New York school system—teachers' aides, mostly Negro and Puerto Rican women, who are paid poverty wages of $1,700 to $2,400 a year.**

The paraprofessional program is financed by government grants and Shanker charged that some education officials view the aides as "pawns in an experiment, not as workers with rights."

With encouragement from the union, Shanker said, 20 percent of the teacher aides are enrolled in college courses.

"There will arise from this group," Shanker predicted, "hundreds and eventually thousands of black and Puerto Rican teachers in the school system who will not only have a college education but practical experience in working with children."

# Shoe Workers' Unions Push Drive on Imports

Nearly 400 officers and members of shoe unions from more than a dozen states converged on Washington to urge a limit on imported shoes which are destroying American shoe workers' jobs.

The unionists were led in peaceful protests by Pres. George O. Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers and Pres. John Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers.

In weeks to come, the shoe unions announced, they will stage local rallies to support their drive for quotas on shoe imports in Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and other cities.

**"We are not attempting to build up huge outpourings of people," Fecteau said. "But we intend to have representative groups of workers enlist support to preserve the American shoe industry and the jobs of its workers."**

Fecteau said that imports of non-rubber footwear—much of it made by American firms that have fled to cheap wage areas—rose from 26.5 million pairs to 200 million pairs between 1960 and 1969.

The union's estimates, he pointed out, indicate that the 200 million pairs imported last year amounted to the loss of 65,000 job opportunities for American workers.

In Washington, representatives of the unions picketed the White House and downtown stores, seeking Pres. Nixon's support of quotas on the one hand and consumer rejection of imported shoes on the other.

They also pleaded their case to members of Congress at a meeting set up by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.). He is one of a number of lawmakers backing legislation to establish import quotas on shoes.

**Mara told the meeting that runaway shoe manufacturers maintain profits for themselves while wiping out jobs in the United States. "The job picture for our workers is very bad," he declared.**

Warning that the U.S. shoe industry is going the way of the baseball glove industry, Mara said: "Today, you cannot buy a baseball glove made in the United States. They are all being made overseas."

Burke also emphasized that the nation's shoe industry faces extinction. "All we are asking is to have a reasonable portion of the domestic trade," he said. "Imports have flooded the market with cheap shoes made by people who work for less than 14 cents an hour."

## Senate Move Seen to Rectify Welfare Bill

A move to restore job safeguards to the Family Assistance bill is expected in the Senate—to rectify a last-minute change the House made in the welfare reform legislation before passing the bill.

The original bill, as sent to the floor by the House Ways & Means Committee, provided that welfare recipients be required to take "suitable" job training or employment if available, or be dropped from the benefit rolls.

The determination of suitability was to be made by the Secretary of Labor, taking into consideration such factors as health and safety, physical fitness for the job, prior training and experience, former earnings and the distance of available work or training.

**But before final passage, the bill was technically recommitted to delete both the term "suitable" and most of the specific standards laid down for the guidance of the Secretary of Labor.**

The move was considered at the time as a parliamentary means of preventing opponents of the legislation from offering more destructive amendments that would have drastically weakened the bill. Nevertheless, welfare experts consider the changes damaging and opening up the possibility of using welfare rolls to exploit workers.

The recommittal amendment substituted for the stricken language a general provision declaring that a person receiving family assistance benefits does not have to take a job or training "if the individual has the demonstrated capacity, through other available training or employment opportunities, of securing work that would better enable him to achieve self-sufficiency."

## Merged Council Receives Charter

San Diego—The new San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council, formed by the merger of two formerly separate county central bodies, received a charter of affiliation signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a ceremony here.

Federation Regional Dir. Daniel V. Flanagan presented the charter to Pres. Arnold L. Henderson, a member of Carpenters Local 1296, and council Sec.-Treas. R. R. Richardson. Flanagan said the new council has affiliates across Southern California from the Pacific Ocean to the Arizona border.

Sec.-Treas. Richard Gibbons of the former Imperial Valley council is a member of the merged council's executive board.

The 200 guests at the presentation included students at a Navy anti-submarine school here who had asked to witness a labor meeting, and military officers of six foreign nations.

# *Ship Radio Officers' Convention Stresses Inter-Union Cooperation*

San Francisco—The way to inter-union talks aimed at closer unity among licensed ship officers' unions was opened by the ninth convention of the American Radio Association here.

Delegates unanimously authorized the ARA national council "to take all steps" toward closer cooperation among licensed officers' unions and toward "establishment of licensed officer unity that will provide strength, security and dignity for all ship officers."

Earlier, the convention heard a suggestion from Jesse Calhoon, national president of the Marine Engineers, that MEBA would welcome talks looking toward closer cooperation between the two unions.

**The convention action noted that the value of officer unity had been demonstrated in recent negotiations where it had cleared the way for each of the participating officer groups to meet its own needs.**

Maritime disunity, it added, had also been found to produce "nothing good and much that is harmful for all concerned."

ARA Pres. W. R. Steinberg told the delegates he strongly favored talks aimed at promoting cooperation. He suggested the possibility of extending unity talks to include other ship officers' unions, though that eventuality was probably some distance down the road.

The delegates approved a series of resolutions calling for the strengthening of the U.S. flag merchant fleet. The policy statements called for:

- Inclusion of passenger vessels in the Nixon Administration's maritime program.
- Increased support for modernizing the merchant fleet.
- Maintenance of the existing parity principle, both in ship construction and ship operation, to enable the American merchant marine and shipyards to compete against foreign operators.

**Another resolution proposed creation of a new cabinet-level Dept. of the Oceans which would encompass the merchant marine, all ocean exploration, research, development, and promotion of marine and maritime sciences.**

Prompt Action Urged:

# *Meany Calls on Congress To Enact Full Postal Plan*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

gaining for all aspects of employment for all civilian workers of the federal government.

**"We think this bill is only a beginning. We are convinced that other federal employes also must have the right to economic self-determination and to the democracy of the collective bargaining table."**

The postal precedent, Meany suggested, is "paving the way for a new day in federal employer-employe relationship—a good day, too long delayed."

Meany joined Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount in predicting that the reorganization legislation "will achieve an efficient, adequate postal service for the American people."

He described the legislation in these terms:

"This bill insures long overdue economic justice to postal workers. It guarantees them the right to participate, through collective bargaining, in the determination of all of the conditions—financial and otherwise—which govern their employment.

"It provides for an immediate wage increase of 8 percent and for wage schedules that compress the time it takes a worker to reach the top of his grade from an intolerable 21 years to a realistic eight—or fewer—years.

"It makes use of the National Labor Relations Board for the conduct of representation elections and for adjudication of unfair labor practice cases. It establishes a sensible mechanism for resolving any impasse in negotiations, which takes into consideration the special nature of employment in the federal field."

And, Meany stressed, the postal service would still remain a part of the federal establishment "and fulfill the government's obligation to deliver the mail."

Meany sharply challenged criticism that only the seven unions which won exclusive bargaining rights in nationwide elections were involved in the negotiation of the agreement.

The seven unions won the right to sit at the bargaining table in "free and fair elections conducted by the government," he said.

**As for the organizations that lost out in their bid to represent the workers at the national level, they have no more claim to participate in the bargaining than the defeated opponents of the congressmen sitting on the committee would have to pass on legislation.**

After the initial bargaining process, Meany noted, the agreement provides that any organization can challenge the majority status of a recognized union, just as is done in private industry.

For the postal service, Meany emphasized, representation must continue on a national basis. "Fragmentation of the union representation would never be permitted, nor should it."

A byproduct of congressional approval of the negotiated agreement will be a clear message to lower level postal officials, Meany said.

Some of the problems of the postal service, he declared, have come from those who "considered supervision to be akin to dictatorship" and treated workers "more as serfs than as free Americans."

He said the bargaining process will aid "in achieving the efficient postal service that we all want."

**Meany said the postal management negotiators had "brought to the collective bargaining table that absolutely essential ingredient to sound negotiations—good faith."**

Prompt approval by Congress, he stressed, "will be beneficial to the public, the postal service and the workers involved."

In reply to questions from committee members, Meany made these points:

● While federal employes are barred by law from striking, there will inevitably be strikes in the public sector if workers "don't get a fair deal."

The idea of the collective bargaining procedures written into the legislation, he stressed, "is to prevent strikes" by providing an alternative means of meeting the workers' needs.

● The question of area wage differentials for postal workers can be put on the bargaining table by either unions or management under the new legislation. It is strictly up to the workers and their unions whether to negotiate differentials or retain nationwide pay scales.

● **Postal workers would be treated exactly as are workers in private industry on the question of a union shop. It would be—and should be—an issue open to negotiation.**

● While the unions did not negotiate every detail of the postal reorganization plan with management, such as the procedure for congressional veto of rate changes, "we like the basic approach of the bill." Its aim is to improve the postal service, Meany said, "and I would be in favor of improvement in the postal service even if I had nothing to do with labor—just as a citizen."

● While having "no antipathy" towards the postal organizations which do not have national exclusive recognition, Meany sees "no possible way to negotiate except on a national basis" with the Post Office. Otherwise "you would have absolute chaos," he said.

# 6-Month Mark Posted In Economic Slowdown

Another sign of the current economic slowdown appeared with the Commerce Dept.'s announcement that the nation's real gross national product declined for the second consecutive quarter.

The real GNP is the total output of goods and services measured by the department's economists and then adjusted for price increases in terms of 1958 dollars.

The total output, in current prices, rose by $8.2 billion in the first three months of 1970 to an annual rate of $960.4 billion. But, adjusted for price changes, the GNP showed a decline of $2.9 billion to $726.9 billion.

**In January, the department reported that real output dropped "fractionally" between the third and fourth quarters of 1969. That decline was about one-fourth as great as the latest one.**

The drop in the real GNP for the first quarter was attributed mainly to a sharp reduction in business inventory accumulation, which fell by almost $5 billion compared to a $3 billion decrease in the fourth quarter of 1969.

In another area, the department reported that residential construction activity declined by $1.5 billion in the first quarter, "lengthening the slump in homebuilding to a full year."

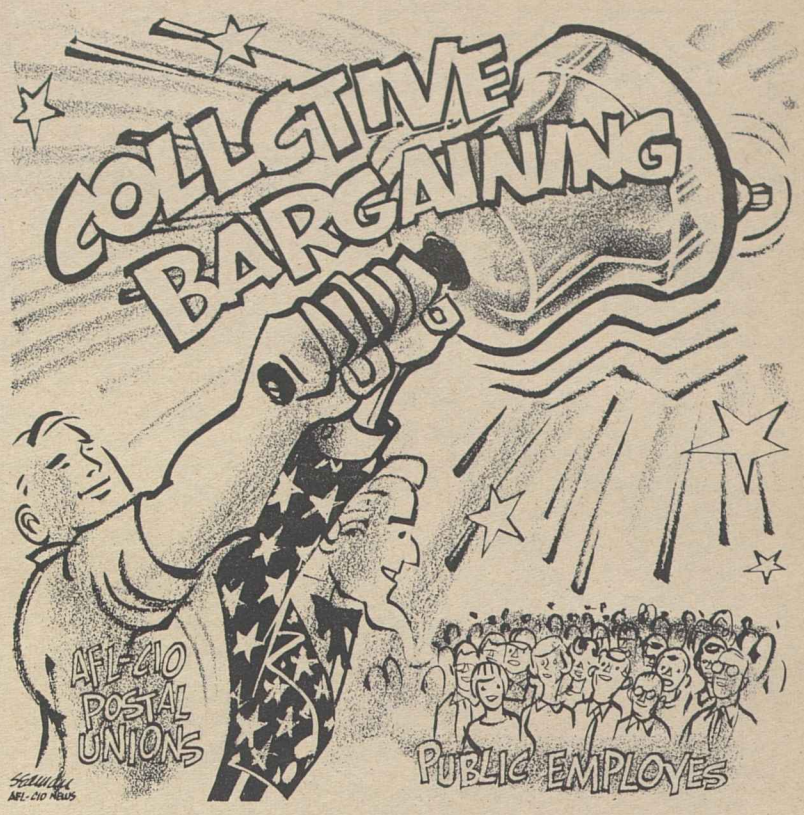
Government spending also fell, with purchases of goods and services reduced by $2 billion in the first three months. Most of the dropoff was in military spending.

The department cited other sectors in which there was a pickup in the first quarter—disposable personal income, consumer spending, business investment in plant and equipment and state and local government purchases.



**GOOD FAITH BARGAINING** led to union-management agreement on postal legislation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told House Post Office Committee. With him are Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and presidents of all seven postal unions holding national bargaining rights.

'Hear This!'




# Antitrust Law Coverage Urged on Nuclear Plants

Requiring operators of commercial nuclear facilities to be subject to the nation's antitrust laws is a "long overdue" action, the AFL-CIO told the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Such a requirement, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared, is in accord with labor's long-time view "that natural resources owned by the people should be protected by law and policy from being monopolized."

Biemiller's statement, setting forth the AFL-CIO's views on several bills in Congress, was presented by George Taylor, an economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The bills would amend the Atomic Energy Act to direct the Atomic Energy Commission to make a finding of practical value for nuclear power reactors and other nuclear facilities being used for commercial purposes.

**In addition, when such a finding is made on a proposed license for a commercial nuclear operation, it would be reported to the Justice Dept. for an evaluation of its possible antitrust implications.**

As the law now stands, the AEC issues licenses on the basis that they are for research and demonstration purposes, thus exempting them from antitrust coverage.

The proposed legislation, Biemiller said, "will erase the fiction that utilities selling power and energy generated by nuclear power reactors for many years are still in the research and development stage."

The proposal also would strengthen the policies of the law "in carrying out the mandate of Congress to make a maximum contribution to the general welfare, and foster a free, competitive nuclear industry," he added.

In giving the AFL-CIO's general support of the legislation, Biemiller also urged that it provide guidelines to enable small utilities to participate in the ownership of a privately-owned electric utility nuclear facility.

**He also suggested that there be provisions for later antitrust action after a license is issued if the Justice Dept. finds it is necessary, and that hearings on license applications allow other parties to raise antitrust issues if they so choose.**

Further, the AFL-CIO urged that the applicant for a commercial license be required to furnish the department with all relevant data it needs to make an antitrust evaluation.

Such legislation, Biemiller concluded, will promote competition among all types of utilities "to the ultimate benefit of the people of the United States whose resource the atom is and who are entitled to a just share of its benefits."

4-25-70

# ORIT Pledges Struggle for Union Rights

A May Day message to workers in the hemisphere from the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) pledged a continuing struggle for higher wages and better working conditions.

The message, signed by ORIT Sec.-Gen. Arturo Jauregui, also stressed the need for just labor laws, agrarian reform, educational opportunities for workers and their families, meaningful social security and the right to strike.

Jauregui denounced "ignominious tyrannies and dictatorial regimes" in the hemisphere which are making millions of workers the victims of subjugation and exploitation.

"Whatever may be the characteristics of a dictatorship that acts to the detriment of the rights of the workers and of the people in general," the message declared, "we shall denounce and fight it until we succeed in abolishing it."

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# Slump in Economy Stirs New Concern

## Signs Point To Further Slowdown

**By Duane Emme**

From Wall Street to the White House, economists in and out of government are showing increased concern over the slumping national economy.

New government reports showed a decline in the key economic indicators during March—and Wall Street reacted with a sharp drop in stock prices to the lowest levels since 1963.

This came on top of the climbing unemployment rate, which has moved up a full point over the year to 4.4 percent, adding 1 million workers to the jobless rolls since March 1969.

The Commerce Dept. index, based on a composite of economic indicators, fell by one-tenth of 1 percent in March. But economists warned that the slight decline points to a further slackening of the economy in the months ahead.

**New orders for durable goods declined 1.9 percent from February; contracts and orders for plants and equipment dropped a sharp 9.8 percent, and new housing construction permits were down 1.8 percent.**

Of the individual indicators, only one pointed to any likely pickup in economic growth. The average workweek in manufacturing moved up three-tenths of one hour to 40.2 hours in March. But the workweek was still down from 1969 levels.

On the unfavorable "up" side were average weekly filings for state unemployment insurance, which rose by 4.8 percent between February and March, and the ratio of prices to unit labor costs in manufacturing, up by one-tenth of 1 percent.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that total factory "accessions," which include

(Continued on Page 8)

**To Guarantee Benefits:**

## *Pension Payment Safeguards Urged*

Federal legislation is needed to guarantee that workers will receive the pensions they have earned and that their unions have negotiated, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers told a House Labor subcommittee.

Abel stressed that pension rights are a form of deferred wages and said the obligation to pay agreed-on pension benefits should be as firmly established as the obligation to pay direct wages.

He told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), that the Steelworkers endorse the position taken by the AFL-CIO at earlier hearings on pension legislation. The federation last December called for compulsory pension plan insurance covering all unfunded liabilities of a program. It urged federal standards for funding and vesting of single-employer plans, while recommending that multi-employer plans be excluded because there would be no threat to benefits if a single participating employer went out of business.

**Abel said his union, with 1 million members covered by negotiated pension plans, considers vesting, full funding and federal pension insurance "essential" to the protection of worker rights.**

As an example of the problems faced in assuring workers against loss of earned pension benefits, Abel cited a pension agreement the Steelworkers negotiated in 1950 with an apparently prosperous company employing 13,000 union members.

The company fell on hard times, and by mid-1960 employment had shrunk to less than 6,000. It was subsequently sold twice, the last time to a subsidiary of a conglomerate.

Then the properties of the old corporation were divided into seven separate corporations and the pension fund—which had $13 million in assets—was split into seven funds.

One of the corporations had only 14 employes, another corporation was assigned 65 employes and 260 pensions. One of the plants was again sold, and a portion of the pension funds and liabilities transferred along with it. And last year, the largest of the plants was permanently closed. It had once employed 9,000 workers; at the time of closing, it had 625 employes of whom 453 were entitled to immediate pensions and 104 to deferred pensions to begin when they reached the age of 65.

**While there was $7 million remaining in the pension fund, the obligations for continuing benefits to former employes were estimated at more than $25 million.**

The conglomerate contended that the pension claims could only be made on the assets of the defunct subsidiary which, Abel noted, consisted "of a plant which could operate only at a loss and for which there was no purchaser in sight."

The Steelworkers, he told the subcommittee, were able to negotiate a commitment for the conglomerate to assume responsibility for the payment of all pensions due the former workers, but had to give up other benefits in exchange during the negotiations.

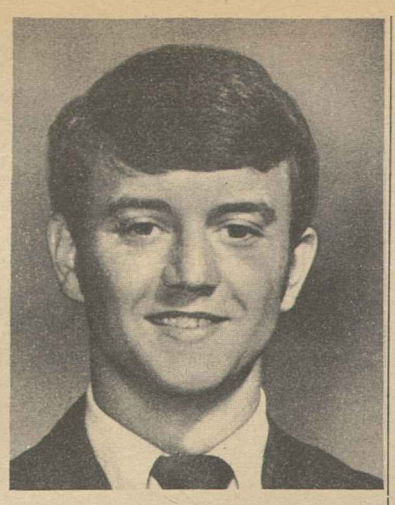
And, he stressed, while the conglomerate's finances appear secure, no one can be certain what the future will bring.

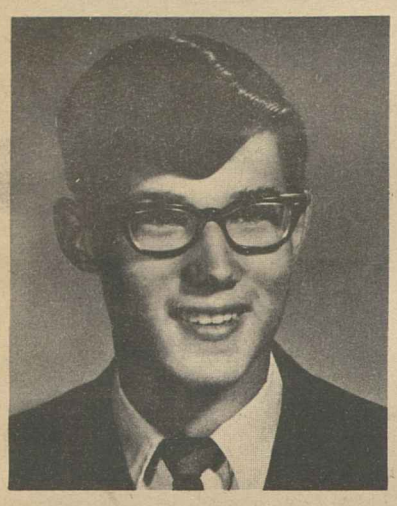
Abel said his union supports legislation to assure "fiduciary honesty and full and open reporting of the operation of pension plans."

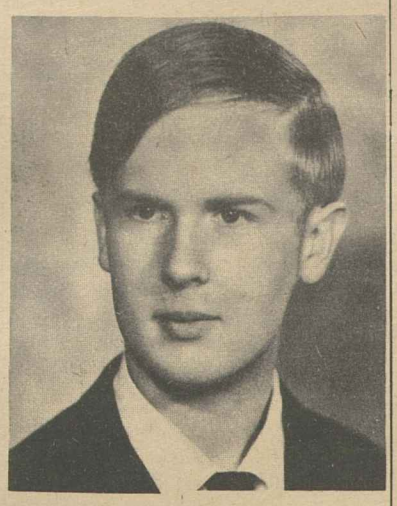
**But he stressed that the "essen-**

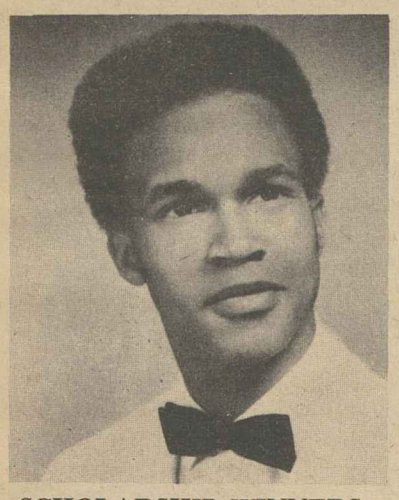
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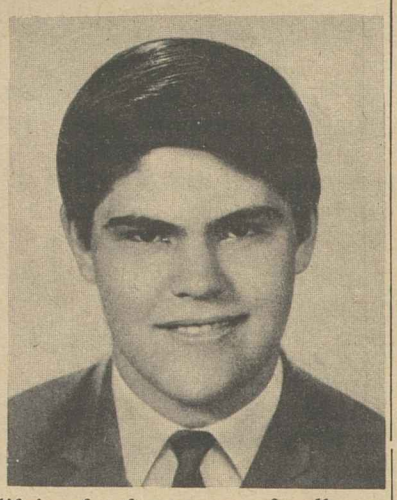












**SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS** qualifying for four years of college study financed by $6,000 grants each from the AFL-CIO are from left, top, Rhonda M. Rochon, Houston, Tex., and Michael L. Martin, Georgetown, S.C.; middle, Robert L. Dugwyler, Jr., Tacoma, Wash., and Patrick L. Nolan, Grass Valley, Calif.; bottom, Darrell Banks, the Bronx, N.Y., and Eugene Daszko, Chicago.

## Six Students Awarded AFL-CIO Scholarships

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the winners of six college scholarships awarded by the federation under the National Merit Scholarship Program. Each provides up to $6,000 in financial assistance over four years for study at the college chosen by the student.

The 1970 winners, notified of their selection by Meany, are:

Darrell Banks of New York City; Eugene Daszko of Chicago; Robert Dugwyler, Jr., of Tacoma, Wash.; Michael Martin of Georgetown, S.C.; Patrick Nolan of Grass Valley, Calif., and Rhonda Rochon of Houston, Tex.

In his letter of congratulations to the winners, Meany said:

"Since its very beginning, organized labor has supported the establishment and improvement of the American system of universal free public education. The challenges of the world in which we are living are so great that today we believe that free public education should be extended beyond high school to include higher education.

**"The AFL-CIO looks forward to the day when all young people will have the opportunity to develop to the fullest measure of their capacity, regardless of their financial status. In the meantime, while striving to achieve this goal, the AFL-CIO is happy to demonstrate its interest in widening educational opportunities through these annual scholarship awards."**

The winners are selected each year on the basis of high school records, evaluation by teachers and the results of competitive tests given by the non-profit National Merit Scholarship Corp.

Two winners are chosen in each of three zones into which the country is divided. Five of this year's winners have parents who are members of AFL-CIO unions.

The awards are good for enrollment in any accredited college or university the winner may choose, and for study in any sub-

(Continued on Page 3)

## *U.S. Pressed To Ratify UN Genocide Pacts*

The failure of the United States to ratify the Genocide Convention of the United Nations "is a costly anachronism that should be eliminated without delay."

This was the thrust of testimony by Prof. Richard N. Gardner of Columbia University, speaking on behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Human Rights and Genocide Treaties before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

**"Our 20-year-old failure to ratify the Genocide Convention is probably our most dramatic omission in the area of human rights treaty law—and the one that is most incomprehensible to our own people and to the people in other countries," he said.**

Gardner is professor of law and international organization at Co-

(Continued on Page 8)

## Nixon Stand on 18-Year-Olds Poses Threat to Voting Rights Extension

**By David L. Perlman**

The most successful civil rights law ever enacted may be scrapped next July if the House bows to Pres. Nixon on the issue of lowering the voting age to 18.

That's the fear of civil rights groups, and of both Democratic and Republican congressmen who have led the drive to extend the 1965 Voting Rights Act for an additional five years.

The law, which made it possible for some 800,000 previously disenfranchised southern Negroes to register and vote, is due to expire this summer.

The only certain way to make sure that it doesn't is for the House to accept without change Senate amendments to a bill continuing federal protection of voting rights.

**One of these amendments would lower the voting age to 18, starting next year. The Senate wrote the 18-year-old vote into the bill by an overwhelming 64-17 margin, and the House had been expected to go along.**

If it doesn't, the legislation must go to a House-Senate conference committee and then be returned to both the House and Senate for a final passage vote.

That's the big rub, in the opinion of the bipartisan civil rights coalition.

Apart from the risk of deadlock in the conference committee, civil rights supporters see a very real threat of a southern filibuster aimed at preventing final action on the legislation.

They believe that there would have been a filibuster when the bill was before the Senate early in March except for one lucky break.

The next item on the agenda,

(Continued on Page 8)

# Labor Warns Against Easing Of Meat Law

Consumers would be the losers if Congress weakened the federal meat inspection law, the Meat Cutters and the AFL-CIO told a Senate committee.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, testified in opposition to a bill that would allow state-inspected meat to be shipped and sold in interstate commerce.

His testimony was endorsed as the AFL-CIO's position in a letter from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Present law requires federal inspection of all meat that crosses state lines. A 1967 law requires that state inspection of meat that does not cross state lines meet federal inspection standards. But only three states have thus far met that requirement. Forty-six states were given extensions of time and the federal government has taken over the inspection program in one state.

**Mayer said his union, which represents workers in the meatpacking and processing industry, is not satisfied with the progress to date in improving state meat inspection.**

He said the present law should be given more time to operate. But if any changes are to be made, the Meat Cutters and consumer groups strongly support bringing all inspection under the federal program rather than creating a loophole in the existing law.

An entirely federal inspection program, he said, "would provide stronger consumer protection. It would provide greater uniformity in enforcement. And it would be cheaper than the total state and federal cost under the present system of state and federal programs," he testified.

Biemiller, in his letter to Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), noted that the labor movement had urged extension of federal meat inspection to all meat sold in the United States when the 1967 legislation was being considered by Congress.




**GIFT VOLUME** on noted figures in American history is presented to first prize winner Glenda Lenhart of Omaha, Neb., during an AFL-CIO luncheon honoring state winners of a national essay contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Gordon M. Freeman, president-emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and vice chairman of the President's Committee, makes the presentation. AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack, who addressed the luncheon, is at right.

# 'Better Break' Urged For Disabled Veterans

The returning disabled veteran from Viet Nam deserves a "better break," starting with far-improved therapy and rehabilitation services at the Veterans Administration hospitals across the country, the AFL-CIO declared.

Speaking for Federation Pres. George Meany, Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack said at a luncheon during the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped that more manpower, services and funds are needed at the VA hospitals.

**After the end of World War II, VA hospitals were doing a first-rate job, Zack said. But today, they are not getting the job done because they lack adequate staff and resources.**

The nation has the obligation to do all it can for the young men it sends to fight the battles in Viet Nam, he stressed. They must be given the best of services to prepare them for a fruitful life when they return, he added.

VA hospitals need the additional help of volunteers, he noted, but their prime need is increased federal funds that would allow for enlarged hospital staffs and improved services.

Zack spoke at an AFL-CIO-sponsored luncheon honoring winners of the essay contest for high school students held annually by the President's committee.

The theme of this year's contest was "The Disabled Veteran as a Manpower Resource in My Community." About 30,000 high school juniors and seniors took part in state and local competitions.

First place winners from each state were brought to Washington for the two-day conference with transportation and expenses paid by AFL-CIO state federations. The operation was directed by Stanton Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO state and city central bodies.

Five national winners were selected from the 48 winning entries that represented 46 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. They shared $2,500 in prize money.

**The first prize of $1,000 and the Robert S. Marx Memorial Award went to Glenda Lenhart of Omaha, Neb. Other national prize winners were Martha Ruth Wright, $600, of Thomasville, Ga.; Linda Ceciro, $400, of Riverside, N.J.; Peggy Sue Belvin, $300, of Artesia, N.M., and Laurie Michaels, $200, of Boise, Ida.**

All the state contest winners were taken on a tour of historical places of interest in the nation's capital by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They were also given a tour of the Capitol building and a luncheon by the Carpenters.

More than 4,000 professionals and volunteer workers for the handicapped attended the annual conference of the President's Committee. Gordon M. Freeman, president-emeritus of the IBEW, is vice chairman of the committee.

# AFL-CIO Asks Curbs On Multi-National Firms

Regulation of U.S.-based multi-national firms "is urgently needed" if America is to recover from a sharp deterioration in trade, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington.

Until such regulation is established, he said, there must be "at least a stop-gap" limitation on imports in areas where they are destroying U.S. jobs.

Goldfinger was one of several speakers to address a session on "U.S. International Trade and Investment in the '70s" at the 58th meeting of the Chamber.

Any attempt to blame the sharp decline of the U.S. position in world trade "on such temporary factors as the current inflation, the capital goods boom and the Viet Nam war is nothing but a dodge," Goldfinger declared.

What is a "major factor" in the rapid destruction of the U.S. trade balance, he said, is the uncontrolled, mushrooming spread of multinational firms to areas of the world where they can boost profits by hiring cheap labor.

He cited figures to show these firms now control more than 50 percent of what is called "U.S. trade." But, he added, their operations are not really "trade" at all —merely transactions within their structures entirely to their own benefit.

These firms, which also are exporting technology developed with the help of U.S. taxpayers, have "substantially reduced or eliminated" the nation's productivity leadership in a number of industries, Goldfinger stated.

One immediate step that should be taken, he said, is for the government "to stop helping and subsidizing U.S. companies in setting up and operating foreign subsidiaries" by giving them special privileges in tax and tariff laws.

"Regulation of the multi-nationals is inevitable," Goldfinger declared. "It is urgently needed. And it is needed now."

## Labor Dept. Fills Post On International Bodies

Philip A. Kleinberger, a career employe of the Labor Dept. since 1941, has been named director of the department's Office of International Organizations. He succeeds John E. Lawyer, who recently retired.

Kleinberger comes to his new post from service as a functional specialist in the Bureau of International Labor Affairs. He also has worked in the Office of the Solicitor, the Wage & Hour Division, the Bureau of Employment Security and the Manpower Administration.

Luna Cites Need:

# *Transport Policy Held Vital Priority*

Chicago—The adoption of a national transportation policy ranks "among the most pressing needs of the day," Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union declared here.

The alternative to such a policy—adopted by the federal government—"is a form of chaos in transportation that has already begun to develop," Luna told the UTU's Conference on Transportation at the University of Chicago.

He issued a statement on the eve of the conference and spoke at a dinner held in connection with the three-day meeting—attended by 100 specialists representing all modes of transportation.

Keynote speakers were Dr. Paul Cherington, a professor of education at Harvard University, and John P. Doyle, a professor of transportation at Texas A & M, and Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.).

The subject of the meeting, "What Should a National Transportation Policy Contain," brought out a wide range of views expressed in workshop sessions.

**Luna said that the conference is not designed as any "backup" for union policy. "Many of those attending disagree sharply with us. We ask only that they present their ideas forthrightly in a forum where all ideas are needed and respected."**

The UTU president urged conference participants to "give serious thought to the fact that ours is the only industrial nation in the world that does not have a working policy on transportation."

While government funds are supporting every mode of transportation, freight and people are moving through cities and across the nation "without the slightest regard for coordinating modes for maximum efficiency," Luna said.

"The result is that every American, as a taxpayer, a rider and consumer, is subsidizing the rapidly declining efficiency of a shaky transportation facility," he concluded.

Cherington, a former assistant secretary in the Dept. of Transportation, said that the department tentatively has drawn up a format for a national transportation policy. He is helping with its formulation even though he left the government in February.

**Noting that there is still "considerable disagreement" within the department on the policy's specifics, Cherington said it still must gain the "approval of the Secretary of Transportation, who must sell it to the President, who must sell it to Congress."**

Without going into detail on the policy, Cherington said that it will stress "future needs" in all areas of transportation and their relationship to the environment, investment and safety.

Hartke, a leader in sponsoring legislation to enlarge federal participation in transportation, said the government has failed "to comprehend the relationship between transportation and social problems—poverty, urban decay and environmental degradation."

He appealed to the Administration to back a bill he and other senators have introduced to establish regional transportation commissions charged with the planning and construction of a fully-integrated national transportation plan.

# Approval Seen For Blackmun To High Court

A cautious Senate appeared ready to give its approval to the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Harry A. Blackmun after a warm endorsement from the American Bar Association and a favorable impression at Judiciary Committee hearings.

The bar association's Committee on the Federal Judiciary said it had checked Blackmun's reputation with more than 100 attorneys, including civil rights and labor lawyers, and numerous law school deans. Committee members interviewed Blackmun and found him open-minded and fair, and his legal opinions "scholarly and well-written."

The ABA panel, which had given skimpy "qualified" ratings to the two previous nominees, said the Minnesota jurist "meets high standards of professional competence, temperament and integrity."

**Blackmun also received praise from members of the Senate Judiciary Committee when he appeared for questioning.**

Questioned on his stock holdings, he said he had not been "in and out of the market" and planned to sell his relatively small stock holdings if confirmed.

He told the committee he believes his record on the bench shows "sensitivity" to civil rights issues, labor cases and treatment of "little people."



**TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS** are discussed by Pres. Charles Luna, left, of the United Transportation Union; Paul H. Reistrup, center, Illinois Central Railroad vice president, and Edward A. Harvey of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority. They were among 100 transportation specialists attending a UTU-sponsored conference in Chicago.

*Goodyear Back at Table:*

# Bargaining Resumes In Rubber Walkout

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers announced that Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. negotiators agreed to return to the bargaining table for the first time since Apr. 21, when 23,000 union members struck Goodyear plants in 15 cities.

Bargaining on contract terms to replace those that expired two weeks ago was resumed in Milwaukee, with URW Pres. Peter Bommarito joining union negotiators. The talks were switched from Cincinnati when suitable accommodations could not be located in the Ohio River city.

**The union is asking for a "substantial" wage hike in line with high company profits and climbing living costs. Other major issues are a boost in pension benefits keyed to the consumer price index and improvements in the health and safety protection of Goodyear's production, maintenance and other workers.**

While strikers picketed without incident at Goodyear plants in 13 states, union committees continued negotiations on contract terms with the other three members of the rubber industry's Big Four—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., the B. F. Goodrich Co. and Uniroyal Inc. Those contracts also have expired but are being extended on a day-to-day basis.

Another union committee opened negotiations in Cleveland with management of the General Tire & Rubber Co., whose contract with the union runs out May 15. The URW represents 4,000 General employes in plants at Akron and Waco, Tex.

Union members at Goodyear say they will continue picketing until the giant rubber firm agrees to give its workers a fairer portion of the "biggest profits" in the company's history.

The URW will start paying $25 a week in benefits to strikers at the start of the third week of the walkout, May 5. Eighteen months ago, convention delegates agreed to put $5 a month into the strike benefit fund to prepare for Big Four holdouts.

The fund has reached the $12 million mark and assessments are due to end in May, the URW said.

Goodyear has plants in Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia. Its 1967 contract was settled after an 11-day strike. Other members of the Big Four held out for three months before reaching agreement with the strikers.

The background of this year's strike was outlined by the union in a full-page advertisement in the Akron Beacon Journal in answer to company statements.

**The URW ad cited these points: Goodyear made what it called final proposals Apr. 20, and the union rejected them as insufficient but did not break off negotiations; company negotiators left the bargaining table, saying they "had no plans for further negotiations."**

The union added: "The company would have you believe that its final offer was more than generous. The fact is that the Goodyear offer is far below settlements which have been made in other industries."



**CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE** of the AFL-CIO discusses current developments and issues affecting job opportunities for minority group members during a quarterly meeting of the committee headed by Federation Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal. Ernest Green, standing between AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald L. Slaiman, left, and O'Neal, presented a film on apprenticeship training programs in New York City. Green is executive director of the Workers Defense League and A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund.

# *Urban Coalition Prods Congress For Public Service Job Program*

Private manpower efforts are not adequate to meet the needs of the nation's underemployed and unemployed, the Urban Coalition Action Council declared as it called on Congress to establish a federally-funded public service job creation program.

Full employment is beyond the capabilities of the private sector of the economy, George C. McGhee told the House Labor subcommittee.

**"The jobs are just not there in the private sector," McGhee said. Besides, he noted, those hired under "hard-core" unemployed programs are often the first to be let go when economic conditions trigger layoffs.**

McGhee's testimony echoed that of AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, who earlier told both the House and the Senate that the Nixon Administration's manpower bill is completely inadequate since it creates no jobs and lacks a provision for a realistic public service employment program.

The Administration bill recommends conceptual and mechanical changes in the operations of existing programs but proposes no public service employment program, McGhee pointed out.

He urged passage of the bill sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara and 111 other House members because it faces the reality of meeting manpower needs through a federally funded job creation program.

**Noting that the new welfare bill passed recently by the House requires that recipients accept training for jobs, McGhee said it would be "a cruel jest" to insist that the poor prove their willingness to work, be trained for a job, and then be denied the opportunity to work.**

Although Administration spokesmen have asserted that a public service employment program is a part of their manpower proposals, McGhee said that "one cannot talk about public service employment and figure the need for federal funding to create and support more jobs."

He warned that public service employment would be lost in a competition for funds if it were included in an array of manpower programs from which state and local administrations could pick and choose.

Instead, he urged, such a program should have "a special appropriation and strong federal direction."

McGhee, formerly ambassador to West Germany, cited findings of government commissions and a special Urban Coalition study showing that vital city services are not being provided because of a shortage of jobs.

**He also pointed out that a presidential commission indicated in its report that 5 million public sector jobs could be created if funds and facilities were available.**

The combination of the lack of services and unemployment helps produce unrest in the cities, McGhee observed.

"Public service employment is not a cure-all," he said. It will not provide enough jobs to eliminate unemployment, end poverty or cut off the need for economic growth to provide more jobs in the public sector.

"Such a program will, however, establish for the first time in our society a national commitment to offer to people who need and want work the opportunity to be trained for public service jobs—the need for which clearly exists—and that are not dead-end make-work," McGhee stressed.

# Six Students Awarded AFL-CIO Scholarships

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ject. The actual amount of each scholarship, up to $1,500 a year, is determined by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. on the basis of college costs and family needs.

Sketches of the winners follow:

**Darrel Banks,** of Cardinal Spellman High School, the Bronx, N.Y., will study systems engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He has won recognition as a speaker and writer and as a musician and track athlete. He has been active in community activities as a member of the John XXIII Society and the Neighborhood Youth Corps. His father, William H. Banks, is a hospital attendant with no union affiliation.

**Eugene Daszko,** top student in his class of 1,289 at Lane Technical High School, Chicago, will major in science at the University of Chicago. He was editor of his school yearbook and is active in the Astronomical Society, World Forum, Russian Club and Ukrainian Club. He received the Harvard Book Award last year. His father, Peter Daszko, is a member of Local 1 of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, AFL-CIO.

**Robert L. Dugwyler Jr.,** of Lincoln High School, Tacoma, Wash. will major in mathematics at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. He is editor of his school newspaper and has won prizes as a mathematician, poet and debater. The senior Dugwyler is a member of Local 470 of the Carpenters.

**Michael L. Martin,** of Winyah High School, Georgetown, S.C., will study physics at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena. He played junior varsity football and basketball and is president of the French Club and a member of the governing board of the South Carolina Young Episcopal Churchmen. His father, Joseph T. Martin, is an accountant and a member of Local 233 of the Office & Professional Employes.

**Patrick L. Nolan,** of Nevada Union High School, Grass Valley, Calif., will study engineering at Stanford University. Last year he conducted a six-week original research project in electronics at the University of Hartford under the National Science Foundation summer program. His Science Fair projects have won numerous prizes, including awards from the Navy and Air Force. His father, John H. Nolan, is a member of Local 498 of the Meat Cutters.

**Rhonda M. Rochon,** of St. Agnes Academy, Houston, will study mathematics at the University of California, Berkeley. She is a member of the Chemistry Club and Art Club and secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council. Her stepfather, Joshua O. McAfee, is a member of Local 185 of the Postal Clerks.

## Technical Engineers Name General Counsel

The Technical Engineers announced the appointment of David Barr as general counsel for the union and William B. Peer as associate general counsel. They are members of the Washington law firm of Barr & Peer.

AFTE Pres. James Woodside said Barr won for the union a precedent-setting 1963 decision requiring the U.S. Navy to bargain with AFTE units at Naval shipyards.

# Louisiana Parley Cites Needs of Civic Services

Baton Rouge—The Louisiana AFL-CIO approved an officers' report spelling out the need for more community services and raised per capita taxes 10 cents a member per month to a new rate of 40 cents, highest for a state central body.

All but about 15 of the 900 delegates to the organization's 15th annual convention voted for the raise, to take effect May 1.

The delegates re-elected without contests all state officers including Pres. Victor Bussie, Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Sr., Vice Presidents A. P. Stoddard and Leroy Landry and 18 regional vice presidents.

Bussie reported intensive federation activity in such fields as mental health, and stressed the need for extra vigilance when the state legislature gets down to business.

Convention sessions featured a panel discussion between delegates and state legislators. Labor participants told why they oppose a constitutional convention, sought by antilabor forces and opposed by state labor as untimely and unnecessary.

**The political climate in Louisiana is such that the state is probably the only one in the South that has no union-crippling legislation among its statutes, the officers reminded delegates in urging continued attention to political action and voter education, registration and voting.**

Bussie and Bourg told the convention that Louisiana labor has benefited from one unexpected outcome of rescue efforts during last year's Hurricane Camille.

State labor invested about $100,000 in portable generators, electric saws and similar equipment used in the rehabilitation effort in Plaquemines parish and other hurricane-damaged areas. The equipment is now available for use by unions that need it during other emergencies.

The officers thanked all who helped in relief efforts following the storm, which leveled hundreds of homes along the Gulf and inland. When it abated, Louisiana unions and their members helped provide the volunteer labor of nearly 800 union craftsmen in rebuilding some 40 homes in the stricken areas.

Delegates and some 2,500 visitors were addressed by Gov. John J. McKeithen, Sen. Russell Long, Rep. Hale Boggs, Pres. James Chapman of the National Association for Mental Health, Vice Pres. Robert Shea of the National Red Cross, Chairman Robert Aldrich of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, and Norman Hill, assistant director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

## Roy Brown Named Brick Workers' Chief

Columbus, Ohio—Roy L. Brown has been named as new president of the Brick & Clay Workers, succeeding Paul Pelfrey. The latter resigned in February and was named an international representative, Sec.-Treas. Earl Bellew said.

# Economic Storm Warnings

**THE DANGER SIGNALS** are flashing almost everywhere that the nation's current economic recession, slump, slowdown, or whatever term you like, may grow worse.

The most dramatic sign is the plunging stock market. The Dow-Jones index, a respected market indicator, has dropped to a six-year low. But there is more solid evidence of the dangers of a deepening and broadening recession.

Earnings reports of top-drawer U.S. corporations and businesses still reflect solid profits, but at a lower rate and level than the record-shattering pace of the past few years. Prices as measured by the Consumers Price Index are still running over 6 percent higher than a year ago. And unemployment is a full percentage point up on the rate over a year ago—from 3.4 to 4.4 of the labor force, and it's rising.

**The AFL-CIO had specifically warned more than six months ago that what is presently coming to pass was built into the Administration's blunderbuss economic policies and its highly publicized campaign against inflation.**

In its report to the October 1969 AFL-CIO convention the Executive Council said:

"The blunderbuss, general form of restrictive economic policies, tight money and sky-high interest rates can finally affect the big corporations by pulling down the whole house—by so depressing the incomes and demand of workers, farmers and smaller businesses that the sales and profits of the big blue chip corporations are finally affected.

"These policies of general restraint are dangerously wrong in the setting of 1969. They are ineffective in combatting profit inflation and the capital investment boom of the larger companies. But they hit homebuilding, consumers, smaller businesses and workers' jobs. And they can become effective in curbing the activities of the big corporations only by depressing the entire national economy."

**AS OF MAY 1970** these policies have succeeded in depressing the entire national economy. No matter which indicators are used or measurements applied, everything is pointing or moving down—with the possible exception of the profits reaped by banks and other money lenders from 100-year-high interest rates.

The stock market plunge that has dominated the mass media over the past few days—much more so than the jump in the unemployment rate and the 3.7 million jobless workers could produce a new look at current policies.

The capital goods expansion plans of major corporations—plans for new plants and equipment—could be cut back, easing some of the demand for credit and helping bring down interest rates. This would bring a measure of relief to the housing industry which has been in a deep and severe recession for many months.

**But if the capital goods cutback is coupled with a reduction of inventories and no change in Administration policies, then unemployment will rise and, as the AFL-CIO said a half-year ago, "the whole house" will be pulled down.**

The focus on recession could finally bring home to the Administration the need for selective restraints in some areas and stimulants to economic growth in others.

For nearly 10 years the nation has been relatively free of the fear engendered by an economic recession. A change in current national economic policies can help restore a recession-free era.




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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***A Word Edgewise:***

# Arguments for Disengagement Echo Credo of Old Isolationists

By John P. Roche

**TO ONE WHO GREW UP** in an isolationist America, and actively participated in the anti-war movement from 1939 to Pearl Harbor, there is an uncanny resemblance to things past in the current debate on foreign policy.

Hardly a day goes by without some senator (usually a liberal) calling for disengagement from someplace. On Apr. 10, for example, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously recommended the repeal of both the Middle East Declaration of 1957 and the Tonkin Gulf Resolution of 1964.

**What this amounts to is the repudiation by the committee of the major premise of our foreign policy since 1947, the assumption that it is in our national interest to contain Communist expansion. To repeal Tonkin Gulf would mainly provide symbolic revenge on former Pres. Lyndon Johnson. However, to repeal the Middle East Declaration at this time would clearly encourage the Soviet Union in its anti-Israeli campaign.**

A U.S. President who had just seen his congressional support cut out from under him would hardly be strengthened in deterring the Russians from sponsoring another shot at Israel.

Meanwhile other straws are in the wind. In the time they have free from committee meetings, various members of Foreign Relations are busily advocating the destruction of the AID program, the Alliance for Progress, and the Atlantic Alliance. While Sen. Mike Mansfield's continuing effort to cut back our troop commitment to NATO is probably the most risky project, Sen. Frank Church deserves the prize for sheer energy.

At a time that sophisticated European and British observers suspect the United States would not risk nuclear war to protect Western Europe and Germany, that we would not imperil Boston to save Bonn, our commitment of conventional forces to NATO assumes great significance. It is a litmus test of our intentions. A number of Mansfield's arguments make sense—for example, the European nations should increase their force levels.

**But the isolationist symbolism of an American cutback would be overpowering. It could trigger a whole new alignment of forces in Europe, much to Soviet advantage.**

Sen. Church, in one week, called for a troop cutback in South Korea, urged that the Agency for International Development (AID) "be shut down and the keys thrown away," and advocated an end to U.S. intervention in Latin America.

He came close to stating that we should become invisible: "What is necessary is that we first get off the backs of our neighbors. We must learn to hold ourselves at arm's length."

He did not explain how the United States, with a gross national product approaching a trillion dollars, can sneak out of the Western Hemisphere to some isolated nook. I confess that the first time I was exposed to this bucolic vision, in 1940, I was deeply impressed, though the then Sen. Gerald P. Nye did make the case far more effectively than Church.

**PERHAPS THE MOST** remarkable push on the memory-button came from Sen. J. W. Fulbright. Not only was the substance of his argument similar to the isolationist credo of the 1930s, but the rhetoric itself seemed to flow from the same old spring.

**"From the standpoint of American security and interests," said Fulbright, "the central fact about Indochina is that it does not matter very much who rules in these small and backward lands." The mood . . . the pace . . . the conclusion—all rang a familiar note.**

Some quick research brought up the original. On the evening of Sept. 27, 1938, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain informed the House of Commons of the Czechoslovak crisis and continued: "How horrible, fantastic, incredible it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas masks here because of a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing."



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***Freedom to Dissent:***

# Civil Liberties of All Imperiled By Repressing Rights of Some

*The following is excerpted from editorials appearing in the New York Times of April 26 and 27 entitled "The Threat to Liberty."*

**EACH MORNING** in schools throughout this land, millions of children pledge their allegiance to a nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all.

This daily ritual is beginning to lose all meaning as America's fundamental principles of freedom are being undermined. Civil liberties, though indispensable to the goal of the open American society, have suffered periodic setbacks in the past, both under Democratic and Republican Administrations. But there is cause for the gravest concern over the currently evolving pattern of overt and subtle policies which tear at the fabric of a free, pluralistic society.

Group appeals, sectional politics, harsh and divisive statements and, most important of all, repressive administrative actions and retrogressive proposals and laws are directed from the very highest sources of government against dissenters and nonconformists. The principal target is that a very large number of peaceful and determined Americans—many of them in the younger generation—who do, openly and democratically, want to challenge the establishment and effect peaceful social change.

**The Administration tactics are rendered all the more sinister because they are often contradictory and elusive. Amid high-sounding reaffirmations of the right to dissent, the government prosecutes those among dissenters whom it sees guilty of conspiracies. Amid talk of the maintenance of law and order, an epidemic of electronic eavesdropping creates conditions approaching governmental lawlessness and moral disorder.**

In the difficult period through which this country and this world are moving, doubts about war, poverty, discrimination and the economy inevitably create severe tensions. Some few Americans who despair of rational answers have in fact lost all hope in the law, have finally rejected peaceful methods of change and have succumbed to the delusion that violence offers some kind of answer. When these elements act illegally as they now frequently do, they can and must be dealt with through strict, but fair, enforcement of the law.

But the vital point in repression of violence in a democracy is the fear of what a few dissenters may do. The voicing of threats or the mere expression of dissent cannot excuse suspension of the Bill of Rights or of those civil liberties which alone justify faith in representative democracy.

Under the guise of security, the Justice Dept., restorting to inquisition by questionnaire, is trying to bar protest demonstrations in the vicinity of the White House.

**Atty. Gen. Mitchell, pleading the need to protect the flow of traffic, has called for an "updating" of the laws governing protests and demonstrations. He conveniently differentiates between "prospectively peaceful demonstrations such as American Legion parades" and what he suspects to be "demonstrators who are trained to force confrontations with police."**

Those who condone the government's increasing resort to repressive cautions cite the dangers of violent or illegal acts. But to suggest that the Bill of Rights can be temporarily ignored in times of discord and anger would be to turn the Constitution into an impotent, bloodless document.

It is not in harmonious times that liberties require protection. It is in days of doubt that the rights of the unpopular few must be upheld, if the liberties of the many are to remain safe.

* * *

In 1920, Atty. Gen. A. Mitchell Palmer, following some anarchist bombs and bomb threats, wrote in his annual report: ". . . There must be established a systematic and thorough supervision over the unlawful activities of certain persons and organizations . . . whose sole purposes were to commit acts of terrorism or to advocate, by word of mouth and by the circulation of literature" the subversion of the government.

**PALMER BOASTED** of a file containing 200,000 biographies and records of speeches of persons "with radical connections." Such dossiers seem puny compared to the store of computerized intelligence data banks maintained today by a host of agencies, from the Justice Dept. to the military.

No serious student of history now believes that the Palmer forays against civil liberties contributed to the nation's survival. Yet his obsession with surveillance and his scrambling of action and advocacy are once again being elevated to public policy, with infinitely greater efficiency.

Under the guise of essential attacks on crime, police and investigatory powers are being sharpened for potential use against political offenders. Preventive detention is being advocated, when too many suspects are already imprisoned too long before being brought to trial. No-knock entry into private premises and the rifling of confidential records are being justified as weapons against narcotics.

**Political snooping has seriously jeopardized the confidentiality of income tax returns and diminished the privilege of reporters' files. Personal mail is increasingly subject to scrutiny.**

There are those who say that the growing reliance on surveillance, with lines blurred between the legitimate attack on crime and the illegitimate repression of dissent, is the price of America's role as a great power, but that is to misread the country's destiny. The nation's greatness springs from its dream of greater freedoms for all, not from a nightmare of restricted liberties for some. Today, no less than in earlier times of trouble, the Bill of Rights offers the best, perhaps the last, hope to carry the torch against the forces of dark suspicion and fear.

***Outlook for 1980:***

# Nation's Workforce Seen at 100 Million

A **TEAM OF** Labor Dept. economists peered into a statistical crystal ball and came up with a picture of the American economy 10 years from now.

If the projections of the Bureau of Labor Statistics experts prove valid, by the year 1980:

- The nation's labor force will have grown by one-fifth, to 100 million workers. Of these, 26 million will be in the 25-34 age group.
- The gross national product—the total value of goods and services produced—will have increased an average of 4.3 percent since 1968, to reach a total value of $1.4 trillion in 1980—measured by the 1968 value of the dollar.
- Productivity will have increased 3 percent a year, a slightly slower pace than the decade of the 1960s.
- Hours of work will show little change—declining only one-tenth of 1 percent a year to 38 hours a week.
- Employment will continue to shift to industries that produce services rather than goods.
- The long-term trend will continue to white-collar occupations and those requiring the most education and training.

Like all such projections, the 1980 forecast starts off with certain assumptions.

**Thus, it assumes that by 1980 "the United States will no longer be fighting a war." However "a still guarded relationship between the major powers will permit no major reduction in armaments."**

It assumes that inflation will be curbed without having to pay the price of high unemployment. The economic projections are based on a 3 to 4 percent jobless rate.

It anticipates expanded government action to meet the nation's domestic problems, but with more federal funds channeled through state and local governments. This would be reflected in a larger rate of increase in state, county and city employment as contrasted with federal government payrolls.

The study also assumes that the birth rate will be lower.

**WHILE THE BLS** will in the months to come publish detailed industry-by-industry forecasts, an article in the April issue of its magazine, Monthly Labor Review, gives what it terms a "preview" of the projections.

It predicts that by 1980, nearly seven out of 10 workers will be employed in service-producing industries. The ratio was five out of 10 in 1950 and six out of 10 in the late 1960s.

**Construction will be one of the few non-service industries to expand its share of the economy during the 1970s. A growth rate of 2.5 percent a year is predicted, nearly twice that of the 1960s, with employment rising from 4 million in 1968 to nearly 5.5 million by 1980.**

Manufacturing will remain the largest single source of jobs and will employ more workers. But its share of total employment will be slightly below present levels.

Machines will continue to take over farm labor employment, which is expected to drop from 3.5 million workers in 1968 to 2.6 million in 1980, even though production will increase.

The BLS says that there will be proportionately fewer teenagers and persons over 45 in the labor force 10 years from now and that there will be a modest increase in the 20-24 age bracket. But the percentage of 25-34-year-old workers will rise from the 20 percent of 1968 to 25 percent in 1980. In numbers, the increase will be from 16.5 million to more than 26 million in 1980. The 35-44-year bracket will decline from 21 to 19 percent of the workforce.

There will be more women workers in 1980—about 37 million—although the percentage of women who work will rise only slightly from 41 to 43 percent.

The number of Negro workers is estimated at 12 million in 1980, up 3 million from 1968, with an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent as compared with 1.6 percent for the white labor force.

**By 1980, seven of 10 adult workers will have completed at least four years of high school, compared with six of 10 in 1968. More significantly, about four of five young adult workers (25 to 34 years old) will be high school graduates in 1980, and one in five will have completed at least four years of college.**

***Long Overdue:***

# Postal Negotiations Pave Way For Bargaining on All U.S. Jobs

**HISTORIC NEGOTIATIONS** that developed the postal reform bill now before Congress proved that collective bargaining works in the federal government and paved the way for long overdue collective bargaining rights for all federal civilian employes.

That report was made by two AFL-CIO representatives closely involved in the postal negotiations and in shaping the proposed legislation, Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, as they were questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

**Federal employes should be guaranteed the "right to self-determination" and a voice in their wages and working conditions, Zack declared. He said that such a measure is "in the drafting stage now" and will "go to the Congress very shortly."**

Biemiller declared "There isn't any question but what the (postal) strike brought the matter to a head," but it wasn't the "sole factor behind Congress's willingness to permit collective bargaining between government employes and government officials." He said that the concept has "grown" under the Executive Orders of Presidents Kennedy and Nixon permitting bargaining.

**MANY CONGRESSMEN** and senators will be "very happy to get rid of the headache" of setting government workers' salaries, he asserted.

Zack said that "public acceptance" of collective bargaining for federal employes resulted from "sudden realization of the conditions under which postal employes were working—the wage scales they were getting," which produced "a sense of shame in America," and "collective bargaining became a viable concept."

Biemiller and Zack agreed that bargaining has many advantages over the "lobbying" now necessary to improve federal wages and working conditions. They pointed out that while progress has been made toward "comparability" between government and private industry salaries, there are "constant delays" between the time adjustments are needed and the time they are written into law.




**REALIZATION** of how poorly U.S. postal workers are paid triggered a "sense of shame in America," that made collective bargaining for federal workers a "viable concept," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack, second and third from left, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning them were Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Tom Foley of the Los Angeles Times.

# Pay Hikes End School Strike In Minneapolis

Minneapolis—Striking teachers in public schools returned to the classroom after voting 1,415 to 248 to accept a School Board offer including improved wages, smaller classes and a voice in pupil discipline.

Members of the Minneapolis Federation of Teachers stayed out 12 days to win improvements that include a wage schedule next September starting at $7,500 a year and rising to $11,900 in 11 yearly steps for those with the bachelor's degree. The current range is from $6,950 to $10,810.

Teachers with master's degrees will start at $8,170 a year in September instead of the present $7,570, and achieve $15,000 a year in 13 steps instead of the present $13,535 in 12 steps.

Next January, teachers on the lowest experience steps will get an additional increase.

**The union won another major aim—preparation periods for elementary grade teachers. In September, every elementary teacher will get three half-hour periods a week to prepare for class. Next Mar. 1 elementary teachers in inner-city schools will be given five such periods.**

Class size will be cut to no more than 33 pupils in inner city schools, no more than 35 in others except kindergarten and the primary grades, where 29 will be the limit.

The AFT reported one new strike, by 400 of the 450 teachers in the Baldwin, Pa., public schools. Local 1592 members there are seeking a raise in base pay from $6,800 a year to $8,100 and other improvements in conditions.

# Brick Workers Win First Pact At Boren Clay

The Brick & Clay Workers signed a first contract with the Boren Clay Products Co. of Greensboro, N.C., after winning a four-year legal battle to get management to bargain collectively.

Union Sec.-Treas. Earl Bellew, in a report to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, asked that the company's name be withdrawn from the unfair list. The federation's Executive Council in 1967 endorsed the union's call for a nationwide consumer boycott against Boren.

Bellew said the new pact gives 140 Boren employes improved wages, vacations and paid holidays. Management agreed to a seniority system, grievance and arbitration rules, and other benefits. Also it gave the union the right to collect dues on company property.

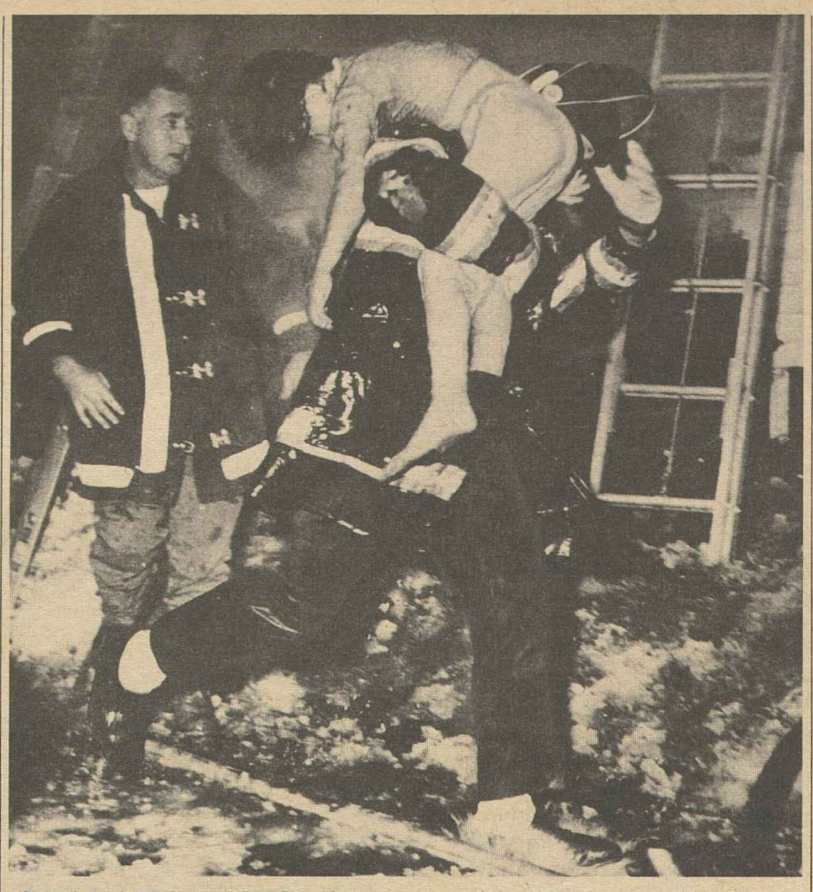
The union won an election at the Greensboro plant in 1966 and struck when management refused to bargain. The company appealed a National Labor Relations Board order to negotiate, and finally complied on the order of a U.S. Court of Appeals.

## Plumber Trainee Unit Names Director, Aide

W. Leo Walsh has been named national director of a union-industry program to recruit partly trained men from minority groups to expand the workforce of the plumbing and piping trades.

The National Journeyman Trainee program Walsh will head was launched recently with the cooperation of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the National Constructors Association under a Labor Dept. grant.

Appointed assistant national director was Ernest L. Bremer of Cleveland. Walsh is from New York.



**DRAMATIC PHOTO** of a young girl being rescued from a blazing home in Amesbury, Mass., won a top prize in the fifth annual Fire Fighters' awards contest. The picture was taken by Robert F. Boisselle of the Haverhill, Mass., Gazette as Robert Gatcomb of IAFF Local 1783 was running to oxygen equipment with the unconscious girl he had carried from a burning bedroom.

# *Fire Fighter Awards Go to 29 Newsmen*

Twenty nine reporters, photographers and news broadcasters have been declared winners of the fifth annual international awards program of the Fire Fighters.

A committee of three judges chose two newspaper stories, two news photos, television coverage of a major fire and two radio editorials as first prize winners. There were 200 entries in the contest, restricted to stories and pictures demonstrating "the professionalism and hazardous nature of fire fighting" during 1969.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan said the record number of contest entries points up the "increasing public awareness of the vital part the fire service plays" in maintaining public safety. McClennan said he is "immensely encouraged" by the continuing increase in media efforts to tell the fire fighter story, and to understand the fire fighter's role as a "dedicated and skilled public servant."

Judges were AFL-CIO Publications Dir. Saul Miller, Frank Swoboda of McGraw-Hill Publications, and Warren Kimball of the National Fire Protection Association.

**First prize winners receive $500 and a plaque. Six second prize winners will get $250 and a certificate. Judges also found 14 entries worthy of honorable mention.**

A special citation was given to the Boston Globe and Frank Mahoney of its staff for "superlative and sustained coverage of every aspect of the news" of fire fighting.

Photographer William Masanz of the St. Paul Fire Department won a special citation for a cover photo in the Minnesota Fire Chief magazine showing firemen advancing into a fiercely blazing warehouse.

**The University of Wisconsin's Daily Cardinal was given special commendation for a large number of news stories and articles exhibiting "great sensitivity to the viewpoints and objectives" of Madison, Wis., fire fighters.**

McClennan will present first prize awards to these winners:

● Debby Hope of the Wheeling, W. Va., News-Register for a "dramatic and compelling" news story telling how a fireman's training saved the life of a worker whose scaffold collapsed high above ground. The award was for the best news or feature story in newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.

● Fred Holper of the Milwaukee Journal for a well-displayed and written series on the "complexity of modern fire fighting" and the "increasing professionalism" of the fireman's job. The category was for newspapers of more than 100,000 circulation.

● Robert F. Boisselle of the Haverhill, Mass., Gazette, for the best news or feature photo in a newspaper of less than 100,000 circulation. The picture showed a fireman rescuing a seven-year-old child in an Amesbury, Mass., fire.

● Joseph A. Mancinelli, Detroit Fire Dept., for an "unusual and dramatic view of a ladderman at work" in a fire. The photo was printed in the Detroit Free Press. Entries were confined to papers of more than 100,000 circulation.

● Cameraman John Hart and reporter Ron Robitaille of Station WHEC-TV, Rochester, N.Y., for best television news or feature coverage of firemen at work.

● Ray Carney of Station KPNW, Eugene, Ore., for best radio coverage—two editorials explaining the need for "decent fire fighter wages."

### *NBC to Air Panel On Labor in '70s*

**A highly-praised television discussion of "Challenge of the Seventies to Labor" has been adapted for radio and will be broadcast nationally over the NBC network on Sunday, May 17.**

**Participants are David L. Cole, noted arbitrator and mediator; Prof. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, former chairman of the War Labor Board, and Rabbi Bernard Mandelbaum of the Jewish Theological Seminary.**

**The program was produced by the George Meany Foundation for the Eternal Light series developed by the Jewish Theological Seminary and carried regularly by NBC. Local radio listings should be checked for the time of the May 17 broadcast.**

*In Development Plans:*

# ILO Parley Urges Stronger Union Role

Caracas, Venezuela—Western Hemisphere nations have been urged to give unions a greater role in helping to advance economic and social development.

The appeal came in a resolution adopted here by government, employer and worker delegates to the ninth conference of the American State Members of the International Labor Organization.

The 12-day conference, attended by 250 delegates, advisers and representatives of international trade secretariats, stressed in the same resolution that "the principle of freedom of association for all workers and employers is essential" to economic and social progress.

**The resolution emphasized that governments should keep worker and employer organizations fully informed on development plans and provide for their participation.**

Labor and employer groups, the conference said, should also be represented on bodies dealing with such issues as labor legislation, social security, human resources, wage policies and vocational training.

George Hildebrand, assistant secretary for international affairs in the Labor Dept. and head of the United States delegation, emphasized the main theme of the meeting when he told the delegates:

"Without the full participation of workers' and employers' organizations, government programs for development cannot succeed."

A second resolution adopted by the conference called on governments to adopt wage policies that apply to workers without discrimination.

The main instruments available for applying such policies, the conference declared, are minimum wage and non-discrimination laws that cover workers in various industries.

However, the resolution said, governments as employers have a responsibility to "set an example" by providing adequate wages and decent working conditions for their own employes.

In another area, the conference urged government, employers and unions to give further impetus to programs to expand jobs in Latin American and Caribbean nations.

**The need for these programs was set forth in the Ottawa Plan for Human Resources Development, approved by the previous American States conference in Canada, in 1966.**

George L-P Weaver, representing the ILO secretary general, gave a report on progress made under the Ottawa Plan, as well as the ILO's World Employment Plan launched in 1969.

U.S. representatives to the conference in addition to Hildebrand were AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan, worker delegate; Exec. Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, labor adviser; Edwin P. Neilan, board chairman for the Bank of Delaware, employer delegate; and Francis W. Herron of the U.S. Embassy at Caracas, a government representative.

# Senate Unit Approves Direct Vote Amendment

The Senate Judiciary Committee has given an 11-6 endorsement of a proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President and Vice President—a major goal of the AFL-CIO.

Last September, the House voted 339-70 approval of a direct election amendment, well over the required two-thirds margin needed to initiate a constitutional change. But the amendment still faces a hard, close battle on the Senate floor.

Its chief sponsor, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), told newsmen it will be "touch and go" whether the necessary two-thirds margin can be achieved.

After approval by both houses of Congress, a constitutional amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states to become effective.

**Before endorsing the direct election plan, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted down a series of substitute proposals to modify the present Electoral College system. The closest committee vote was a 9-8 rejection of a plan to divide a state's electoral votes in proportion to the vote cast for each candidate in the state.**

Under the direct election amendment passed by the House and endorsed by the Senate committee:

● The Electoral College system would be abolished.

● The votes of all Americans would be counted for the candidate of their choice.

● The candidate who received the most votes nationwide would be elected President and his running-mate would be elected Vice President if the ticket received at least 40 percent of the total vote cast.

● If no slate received 40 percent of the vote, there would be a run-off election between the two top candidates.

Opponents have raised a number of arguments against the direct election proposal, some of them contradictory. Thus it has been claimed by some that direct election would nullify the importance of the small states, which now have Electoral College representation greater than their share of the population. And others have contended that the importance of the big industrial states under the present winner-take-all electoral vote system would be diminished.

The trouble with all of the alternative electoral reform proposals, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stressed in congressional testimony last year, is that they still leave open the possibility that a candidate who receives fewer votes than his opponent can be elected President of the United States.

Only under a direct election system, Meany stressed, can there be a firm assurance that this will not happen.

## New Grant Awarded To Senior Citizens

The National Council of Senior Citizens has been awarded $3.4 million in federal funds to extend for a third year its program of recruiting the elderly poor for part-time jobs in public and non-private community agencies.

The program, renewed until Apr. 14, 1971, under a Labor Dept. contract, is known as Senior Aides. The project began in June 1968. It seeks out and trains the elderly for jobs in old age homes, offices, libraries, child care centers and a variety of other positions.

As Medical Costs Soar:

# *Cure of Health Care Crisis Keyed to National Insurance*

The cost of major illness is so high that nine of every 10 citizens "are medically indigent right now," writes Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) in the American Federationist.

The only solution to their plight in an ever-worsening medical care crisis, she emphasizes, is "a comprehensive national health insurance program with comprehensive financing."

Mrs. Griffiths explains in the April issue of the magazine her labor-backed bill to establish such a program and she exposes present health care as "a 19th Century cottage industry shackling sophisticated, 20th Century technology."

**The article is illustrated by charts showing that medical care prices and hospital charges have climbed much faster than the rising costs of other consumer items.**

Another chart traces the sharp rise in total U.S. expenditures for health, from $12.1 billion in 1950 to $60.3 billion in 1969. This spending has absorbed a steadily greater percentage of the gross national product, going from 4.6 to 6.7 percent in the 19 year period.

The latest figures show that medical costs are going up at an increasing rate. For example: Payments for hospital care rose by 17 percent between 1968 and 1969. Medical care costs as a percent of the GNP jumped by nearly 1 percent between 1965 and 1969.

Even worse than the statistics on the soaring cost of medical care, Mrs. Griffiths declares, are the facts that workers and the poor pay an inordinate share of the total medical bill and that the present medical care system is a failure.

Noting that average health expenditures now amount to $294 a year for each individual in the nation, she adds, "For some middle Americans, this means spending 10 to 25 percent of their income on health and medical services."

**"Current tax deduction for medical expenses favor the rich, simply because they can afford large expenditures for health care and therefore receive large tax deductions for them," Mrs. Griffiths points out.**

The inefficiency of the present system, the article asserts, is borne out by statistics showing that U.S. rates of infant and adult mortality rank higher than in most developed nations; there are few doctors for ghetto residents; and "modern miracles of medicine" are only available in large urban areas.

Mrs. Griffiths stresses that her bill to set up a national health insurance program would make a full range of health services available to all Americans regardless of age or income.

It would provide for unlimited hospital and nursing home care, physician services including surgery, eye care including an allowance for glasses and prescription drugs.

For token fees—$2 per a visit—there would be dental care for all children under 16, home calls by doctors, and home health services. The most anyone would have to pay out of his own pocket for direct fees would be $50 a year for an individual or $100 for a family.

The benefits would be financed under social security, with employers paying 3 percent of their payroll into the program, the federal government matching that amount, and workers paying a 1 percent payroll tax as their share.

The legislation not only would provide free choice of physician, but would also permit beneficiaries a free choice of health delivery systems—individual or group practice.

**Physicians are assured that the program will not interfere with the clinical practice of medicine. They would be free to participate or not participate in the program.**

At the same time, Mrs. Griffiths explains, "the bill would make it possible for doctors and dentists to bypass time-consuming business administration and bookkeeping functions and permit them to concentrate on the practice of medicine and dentistry."

Adoption of the program, she states, "would not only contain the rising cost of health care" within the present limit of 6.7 percent of the GNP, but also have the potential for reducing that percentage over the years.

"The time is long overdue to make comprehensive health care a matter of right for all Americans, in all income levels, rather than a matter of privilege, pity or proximity," she concludes.

## 'This Is for All of Us!'




# Unions Urged to Rally Support of Griffiths Bill

New York—A national health insurance program would provide quality health care for all Americans, increase the efficiency of its delivery and control its cost, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman emphasized here.

He urged unions to publicize "in every way possible" the bill introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) to establish the program and said the AFL-CIO is pledged to an unending fight for its passage.

Seidman discussed the legislation and its vital importance on Labor Press Conference, a weekly radio show over WNYC, coordinated by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trade Council of Greater New York.

The program, moderated by Richard Pyatt, centers on a wide range of labor issues. Interviewing Seidman were Richard Rohman, public relations director, Utility Workers Union Local 1-2; Tor Cedervall, managing editor of the RWDSU Record, published by the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; and Dorothy Nies, assistant editor of the Brooklyn Longshoreman, publication of Longshoreman's Local 1814.

**Seidman described a "cost-controlling mechanism" in the Griffiths' bill whereby two committees — one representing health providers and the other consumers—would make recommendations annually on the charges made by providers of health care.**

On the basis of these recommendations, administrators of the program would set charges which could vary on a regional basis with hospitals, doctors, group health plans, and other program participants.

"So instead of having the situation we have had under Medicare and other medical programs, where in effect the providers determine their compensation, you would have real two-way bargaining," Seidman observed.

The delivery of medical care, he said, would be greatly facilitated by making it possible for patients to get treatment "in the setting which is most appropriate"—at home, in a doctor's office or a hospital when needed.

**In another area, Seidman said that national health insurance "would put equal dollars for medical care in the hands of all consumers," whether they lived in Mississippi or New York, in rural or urban areas, in ghetto or suburb.**

This factor, he said, would go a long way toward eliminating the present "lack of balance" in the distribution of doctors, which statistics show ranges from a ratio of more than 200 per 100,000 residents in affluent regions to only 10 per 100,000 in poor areas.

Seidman conceded that there would be opposition to national health insurance from "the more conservative" doctors and parts of the health industry, such as the insurance companies.

But he predicted that the program will become reality, because "the American people are becoming aroused in favor of its need by the inadequacy of medical care and the tremendous increases in its cost."

# Stiffer Curbs Pressed On Credit Rating Abuses

A Senate-passed bill to regulate credit bureaus should be strengthened to give more effective protection to consumers, the AFL-CIO urged in testimony before a Senate Banking subcommittee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said this could best be done by substituting provisions of a bill introduced by the subcommittee's chairman, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.).

"We are delighted to endorse it," he testified.

The bill the Senate passed last November says credit reports can be furnished only to firms or persons with a legitimate business need for the information. It prohibits reporting of adverse information more than seven years old, with certain exceptions, and requires reverification of adverse information more than three months old.

**It also requires businesses that reject a consumer for credit to advise the applicant and identify the credit reporting agency. And it requires credit reporting agencies to disclose on request all information in the consumer's file.**

Nevertheless, Biemiller said, the Senate bill has "major defects" which need to be corrected.

He praised Mrs. Sullivan's bill for assigning regulatory power over credit reporting to the Federal Trade Commission, so that cases can be decided on the basis of clear-cut rules, "without endless individual court rulings."

The Sullivan bill also restricts the reporting of material that "constitutes an undue infringement of the individual's right to privacy."

A strong right of privacy provision in the law is especially important, Biemiller stressed.

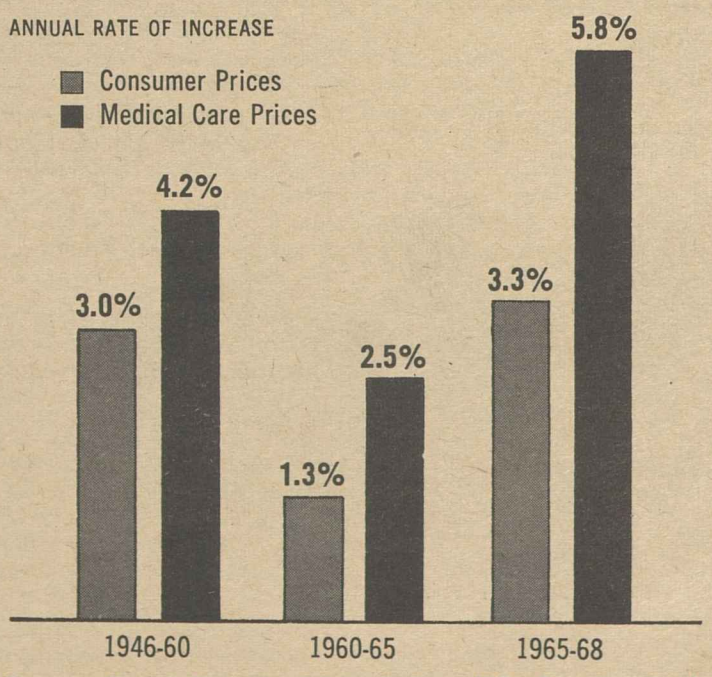
He charged that "the technological means of prying and spying, of recording and storing huge amounts of information in computer banks on millions of people, of instantaneous distribution of a person's entire record, supplies a new and terrifying dimension to the capacity of businesses and governments to encroach on individual privacy."

**In addition, Biemiller said, the Senate bill protects credit bureaus against law suits based on defamation of character, invasion of privacy or negligence. This would "render the consumer legally helpless in obtaining redress," he said.**

By contrast, the Sullivan bill "clearly improves the consumer's legal position and should serve as an additional incentive to the reporting industry to perform its functions with sensitivity and responsibility toward those whose reputations are entrusted to their care."

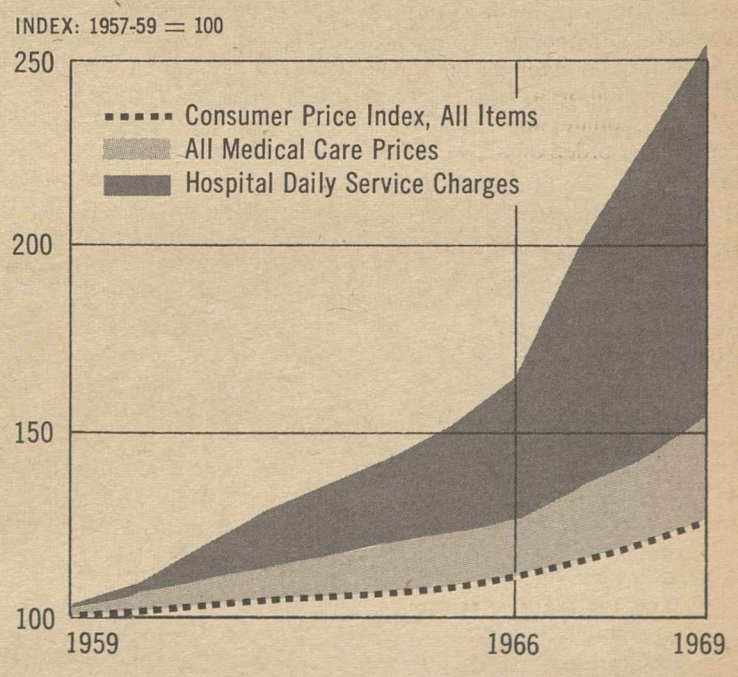
It would also give a consumer the right to know the source of adverse information so that he can challenge its accuracy if he considers it incorrect.

**INCREASE IN MEDICAL CARE PRICES COMPARED TO OTHER CONSUMER ITEMS**




*Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Chart Book, 1969.*

**HOSPITAL DAILY SERVICE CHARGES, 1959-1969**




*Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Chart Book, 1969.*

*Delays Scored:*

# Ratification Pressed On Genocide Pacts

*(Continued from Page 1)*

lumbia, a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for international organization affairs, and a former senior adviser to the U.S. Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Human Rights and Genocide Treaties consists of 52 labor, religious, civic and nationality groups representing millions of Americans. Gardner testified at subcommittee hearings on the convention, which was submitted for ratification by Pres. Truman in June 1949.

**Labor Represented**

Among organizations represented on the committee are the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Teachers; State, County & Municipal Employes; Sleeping Car Porters; Ladies' Garment Workers; Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and Textile Workers Union of America.

The AFL-CIO has for many years pressed for Senate ratification of the convention on genocide, as well as other UN human rights conventions to abolish forced labor, guarantee political rights of women and assure freedom of association.

**A resolution adopted by the 1969 AFL-CIO convention emphasized that "the national interests of the American people, the international repute and stature of our country, demand prompt Senate ratification of these conventions."**

In his testimony, Gardner pointed out that 75 countries have already ratified the convention and the United States is the only major UN member which has not.

"The result of our inaction has been diplomatic embarrassment. Our friends cannot understand it. Our adversaries exploit it," he said.

He also noted that objections raised against ratification have been "carefully examined and rejected by all the relevant divisions of the American Bar Association." Furthermore, he noted that ratification of the convention would create no new criminal liability for American citizens, since genocide already is a crime under federal and state law. He continued:

"The convention has been carefully and strictly drawn to require specific intent to commit genocide. Therefore, it does not apply, as some have suggested, to racial discrimination, to segregation, or to American military operations in Viet Nam. . . .

**"If a foreign sovereign includes genocide among the crimes which it condemns, then Americans can be accused of committing it there, even if neither the United States nor the other country is a party to the convention. Our ratification would not make Americans any more subject to foreign prosecution for genocide than they already are.**

"American citizens could not be extradited to Viet Nam to be tried for genocide or any other crime. Our law forbids extradition in the absence of an extradition agreement between the foreign government and ourselves. We have no such agreement with any part of Viet Nam. Article VII of the convention requires extradition for genocide only in accordance with laws and treaties in force."

He concluded:

"Our ratification of this convention will dissipate the embarrassing contradiction between our failure to act and our traditional leadership in support of basic human rights. Ratification will put the United States in a better legal and moral position to protest acts of genocide in other parts of the world.

"Ratification will also increase United States influence in the continuing UN process of defining and implementing legal norms in the field of human rights. This is surely a cause that expresses the highest ideals of the American people and advances our national interest.

"At a time when our commitment to human dignity is being questioned by some of our own people as well as by some overseas, it is particularly important that we ratify a treaty so fundamental in importance and so thoroughly consistent with our national purpose."



**MARITIME LABOR LEADERS** from Asia, Africa and Latin America conferred with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other federation leaders in Washington after participating in an international conference on container-shipping in Chicago. Shaking hands with Meany is Pres. Wenceslao Moreno of the Confederation of Maritime Workers of Chile.

# *Court Rejects Sears Appeal On Picketing*

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal by Sears, Roebuck & Co. in a labor case in which the store chain claimed the right to appeal a legal ruling when the National Labor Relations Board refused to do so.

The high court, in an unsigned decision, vacated an appeals court ruling denying Sears the right to appeal and returned the case to the U.S. District Court in Denver with directions to dismiss the company's complaint as moot.

Last month the AFL-CIO filed a friend-of-the-court brief asking the justices to deny the appeal.

**The case started in 1968, when Carpet Layers Local 419 of the Painters began picketing Sears stores in Denver because Sears was hiring carpet installers with whom the union had a dispute. The District Court refused to issue an anti-picketing injunction, and the NLRB regional director decided not to appeal.**

Sears filed its own appeal, and the 10th Circuit Court ruled that the firm had no right to do so. Meanwhile the NLRB issued a decision that the picketing was illegal, and Local 419 removed its pickets.

# Nixon Stand Threatens Voting Rights Extension

*(Continued from Page 1)*

after the voting rights legislation, was the confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

At that time, the southern bloc felt certain of Carswell's confirmation but feared the nomination might be sidetracked by a long filibuster or that votes for Carswell would be lost if preceded by a heated civil rights battle.

**There has been no open threat of a filibuster, but civil rights supporters are convinced the danger is real if the southern bloc gets another crack at the Voting Rights Act.**

That's where the President's letter on the 18-year-old vote came in.

Nixon wrote House leaders that he considers that it would be unconstitutional for Congress to lower the voting age by law, rather than through a constitutional amendment.

While acknowledging that the Supreme Court would eventually rule on the issue, Nixon said numerous local or state elections would be held before the court acted and the results would be put in doubt if the 18-year-old vote were subsequently ruled unconstitutional.

It would have "immense and damaging effects," Nixon warned, and if the issue were not decided until after the 1972 presidential election, "the nation could be confronted with a crisis of the first magnitude."

The end result, Nixon claimed, might be to "leave our young people frustrated, embittered and voteless."

The President's fears were sharply challenged by supporters of the legislation who pointed out that the Supreme Court would be able to consider the constitutional issue well before major elections take place—giving the case the same priority it has given other constitutional controversies involving pending elections.

**To Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, the President's letter is "part of the southern strategy to kill the voting rights bill."**

Ironically, Celler does not personally favor the 18-year-old vote. But he told newsmen, "I want the voting rights bill" and the best way to assure it is for the House to accept the Senate measure intact.

Before the President's intervention, a group of 24 moderate Republicans had joined in a letter to all of their fellow Republican congressmen urging that the Senate-passed bill be approved without change.

**Since the President's letter, almost all of the signers have publicly or privately indicated they have not changed their mind—and will vote to accept the Senate bill when the issue reaches the House floor.**

Before the question can be put before the House, the Rules Committee has to approve a resolution to accept the Senate amendments. It is expected to do so, and the key vote will then come on a parliamentary move to approve the rule.

5-2-70

# *Economic Slump Stirs Concern, Signs Point to Further Slowdown*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

new hirings and recalls to jobs, fell from 43 to 40 per 1,000 between February and March. The new level is the lowest since January 1965.

Manufacturing layoffs in March, BLS also reported, were 18 per 1,000 workers—the highest for a single month in six years.

Two other economic indicators also contained bad news:

**Business failures rose by 13 percent in March, Dun & Bradstreet reported, to reach a 23-month high of 921. The help-wanted advertising index kept by the National Industrial Conference Board dropped 9 points last month to 194. It was 37 points lower than in March 1969.**

In other developments concerning the economy:

● Walter H. Heller, former economic adviser to Democratic Administrations, told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's annual meeting in Washington that inflation "has sunk its roots too deep" for tight money policies to be effective in curing it.

● A publication of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis predicted that the unemployment rate will reach 6.7 percent by the end of 1971 even if the money supply grows at the rate of 3 percent a year. In recent months, it has not grown at all.

Faced with this mounting national concern the White House said that a television speech by Pres. Nixon on the economy is "very likely" but no date was set.

Asked if Nixon is worried about the state of the economy and if he believes that the public is concerned, a White House spokesman said:

"The President is certainly not worried about it. He of course is concerned, but is confident that his programs are working. He feels the American people should share that confidence."

**However, the White House was involved in two developments which the Wall Street Journal said added "to the atmosphere of uncertainty about the economic outlook."**

Nixon held a meeting with his Council of Economic Advisers to which five outside economists were invited.

The White House didn't disclose what was discussed, but the Journal noted that among those attending the meeting were Pierre Reinfret, a New York economist who has been predicting more inflation, and Milton Friedman, a University of Chicago economist who has warned of a greater economic slump.

In the other development, Herbert Stein, a member of Nixon's economic council, conceded in a Philadelphia speech that "some further increase" is possible in the nation's jobless rate, which at 4.4 percent in March was up 1 percent over the year.

But he contended that "the slowdown of production and employment has been small and there is every sign that it will be of limited duration."

Even at 4.4 percent, the overall unemployment rate is "close to what has commonly been considered full employment," Stein said.

# Abel Urges Guarantees On Pensions

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**tially economic problem" of sound funding of pension benefits won't be solved merely by making sure that administrators are honest.**

The Dent subcommittee also received a detailed description of an industrywide, multi-employer welfare and pension plan from the Clothing Workers.

Jacob Sheinkman, ACWA vice president and general counsel, stressed the security of the nationwide programs, the portability of benefits, which follow a worker from city to city and from one branch of the industry to another, and the fact that the closing of a plant has no effect on the security of the fund.

For these reasons, he urged, multi-employer programs should be excluded from funding and vesting requirements.

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# Farm Union Spurs Drive For Full Labor Law Rights

## Jobless Aid Bill Moves To Passage

Congress moved closer to final action on expanded unemployment insurance coverage as a new series of government statistics pointed up the worsening of the nation's job picture.

A House-Senate conference committee approved a "half-loaf" bill expanding coverage to some 4.75 million workers, but leaving 12 million others still unprotected against job loss. Among those left out were farm workers, whose inclusion had been urged by both the AFL-CIO and the Administration.

The Senate-passed bill had included workers on large farms, but the conference committee dropped that coverage from the final version.

**The congressional action came amid indications that the unemployment rate for April would continue its steady rise and move close to the 5 percent mark. For March the rate was 4.4 percent. The latest job figures were to be announced after the AFL-CIO News went to press.**

Most of the provisions of the new legislation won't take effect until Jan. 1, 1972, although states whose legislatures act sooner can provide earlier effective dates for a new extended benefits provision of the law.

The bill, which still must receive final passage from both the House and Senate, sets up a program of extended benefits during periods of severe unemployment.

**When the unemployment rate "trigger" point is reached, persons who have exhausted their state benefits and are still jobless become eligible for up to 13 additional weeks of benefits, financed jointly from state and federal unemployment funds.**

The national trigger point is 4.5 percent of insured employment for three consecutive months. The insured rate is always lower than the overall unemployment rate. Thus the 4.5 percent would probably mean an actual unemployment rate of about 6 percent.

Extended benefits would go into effect in a single state if the insured unemployment rate in the state averaged 4 percent for any 13-week period, and if that figure were at least 20 percent above the rate for the comparable period of the previous two years.

These were some of the signposts that added urgency to the congressional action:

- Factory layoffs rose to the highest level in six years—to 18 per

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Rubber Union Strike Spreads To Goodrich*

Akron, O.—The strike of the Rubber Workers against the largest firm in the tire and rubber industry spread to a second member of the industry's Big Four when URW members began walking out at nine plants of the B. F. Goodrich Co. in eight states.

The URW represents 11,000 workers at plants in Akron, Los Angeles, Fort Wayne, Ind., Marion, O., Clarksville, Tenn., Miami, Okla., Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oaks, Pa., and an industrial products facility in Riverside, N. J.

The union struck Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plants with 23,000 workers Apr. 21 and picket lines are being maintained. Meanwhile contract talks are continuing at that firm and also with two other members of the Big Four—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and Uniroyal Inc.—and with General Tire &

*(Continued on Page 6)*



**FREEDOM BELL** of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee is unveiled in the AFL-CIO building lobby by Cesar Chavez, right, and Federation Pres. George Meany. The bell will stay chained until agricultural workers win full freedom to organize and bargain under the law. It was cast at the Whitechapel Bell foundry in England, which made the original Liberty Bell, and is a gift from Britain's Transport & General Workers Union as an expression of solidarity with America's farm workers.

**On Social Security:**

## *House Unit Votes 5% Benefit Boost*

Benefit increases of 5 percent a month for the more than 26 million persons on the nation's social security rolls, effective Jan. 1, 1971, have been approved by the House Ways & Means Committee.

The committee also adopted changes in widows' and widowers' benefits and the method of computing benefits for men that will bring additional increases to more than 13 million persons.

Widows and widowers 65 and over who now are limited to 82.5 percent of their spouse's retirement benefit would be allowed to receive a full 100 percent of the annuity. The committee estimated the change would produce greater benefits for 3.3 million persons.

Men, whose benefits now are computed on the basis of all working years up to age 65, would have the computation based only on those years up to 62 as is now the case with women. It was estimated that "correction of this discrepancy" would increase earnings for about 10 million persons.

**The committee further voted to finance benefit increases by raising from $7,800 to $9,000 the wage base on which social security taxes are paid.**

These were major changes announced by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) as the committee completed the bulk of its work on amendments to the Social Security Act.

In other areas, the committee approved several proposals designed to control the soaring costs of Medicare and of Medicaid, the federal-state program to provide health care for the poor.

One significant action would allow government reimbursement under Medicare for health care and services provided by prepaid group health plans. The provision is considered an encouragement to the development of such plans.

The committee recommended an increase to $2,000 from the present $1,680 limitation on how much a social security beneficiary can earn

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## *Consumers Urged To Support Label*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

The AFL-CIO farm workers stepped up their campaign for full protection of U.S. labor laws and consumer support for union-label grapes.

Cesar Chavez spelled out his union's goals at a rally on the Washington, D.C., Mall and at the unveiling of a "freedom bell" at AFL-CIO headquarters climaxing a three-day 30-mile march from the new city of Columbia, Md., to the national capital.

The United Farm Workers, he told the rally, have begun to win the goal of signed contracts with table grape growers, and from now on will press harder for the same legal protections that all other U.S. union members have—the right to organize without employer interference, to be protected against injuries and health hazards, to bargain for decent wages and working conditions.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed the marchers to the federation building. He unveiled the 290-pound freedom bell they had mounted on wheels and pulled on their pilgrimage from Columbia. It was shackled with chains to symbolize the failure of Congress to extend the protection of the labor laws to agricultural workers.**

Noting that the bell was cast in the same British foundry where the Liberty Bell was cast almost 200 years ago, the AFL-CIO president said "the fact that it is chained into silence, awaiting the liberation of the American farm worker, will I think be understood very clearly by all of the American people."

The "fight for justice" for the farm worker will go on with the "full support" of the AFL-CIO, Meany pledged, "until this bell can proclaim liberty throughout the land for all. . . especially the farm workers."

Chavez said that "after serious consideration we decided that symbolically it would be a good thing to have the bell chained, to keep

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Labor Asks Senate to Reject Miller

The AFL-CIO has called on the Senate to reject the nomination of Edward B. Miller to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board on the ground that his entire career has been spent as a lawyer for management.

Federation Pres. George Meany told the Senate Labor Committee that the AFL-CIO firmly believes that "no one should be appointed to the board from the ranks of labor or management, and that includes union lawyers and employer lawyers."

**Stressing that the NLRB was meant to function in a non-partisan, quasi-judicial manner and that it has a specialized jurisdiction handling only matters involving employers, unions or both, Meany said precautions should be taken not to appoint to the board persons whose backgrounds are "peculiarly" open to charges of bias and prejudice.**

He cited a press conference at the White House where Miller was introduced as "chairman-designate of the National Labor Relations Board" at which Miller told reporters that "all of my experience

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## AFL-CIO Blames Tariff Loopholes For 'Export' of 100,000 U.S. Jobs

Loopholes in tariff regulations have allowed U.S.-based multi-national companies to export about 100,000 American jobs since 1967, the AFL-CIO told the Tariff Commission.

Calling for repeal of the loopholes—items 806.30 and 807 of the Tariff Code—Federation Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger declared that the jobs being "exported" are the kind needed at home for the long-term unemployed.

**They are much more needed now, he stressed, "at a time of spreading layoffs, production cutbacks and rising unemployment."**

Goldfinger, appearing before the commission with AFL-CIO economist Elizabeth Jager, said the sections of the code should have been repealed in 1967 when the AFL-CIO first urged such action. Continued delays in repealing the loopholes, he said, "encourage the growth" of foreign subsidiary operations of American firms.

The sections the AFL-CIO wants repealed provide for reduced U.S. tariff duties on imports which contain U.S.-produced components that have been assembled or processed abroad.

The tariff duty, therefore, is applied effectively to the value added in foreign assembly or processing —"often to merely the very low wages of workers in foreign operations," the federation's statement declared. It added:

"Under 807 the advantage to the firm is twofold. There is a substantial advantage from the utilization of American equipment and know-how usually combined with wage and fringe benefits that are 50 to 90 percent less than in the U.S."

**The AFL-CIO noted that while studies of the sections by the**

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# House Panel Approves 5% Benefit Hike

*(Continued from Page 1)*

without losing some or all of his annuity.

Under a new schedule of tax rates approved by the committee, the rate paid by workers and employers would go to 6 percent each on Jan. 1, 1975, and 6.5 percent on Jan. 1, 1980. Social security amendments passed in 1967 call for the present 4.8 percent rate to go to 5.2 percent next January.

When the committee's bill comes up in the House it will probably be under a no-amendment rule. However, assuming its passage in the House, the legislation will go to the Senate floor open to amendments.

**Labor and liberal groups are expected to press for changes in the Senate to raise benefits further, extend Medicare coverage to the disabled under social security and include the cost of prescription drugs under the program.**

Labor also has pressed for an increase in social security's minimum benefit from its present $55 a month level to at least $90. The only increase in the minimum that would come through the committee's action would be through the 5 percent across-the-board boost in benefits.

If the committee's proposed general increase is enacted this year, it will mean that the 91st Congress will have raised all cash benefits under social security by 20 percent. In December, Congress passed a 15 percent hike in benefits.

Pres. Nixon's social security amendments sent to Congress last year called for only a 10 percent general increase. Nixon opposed any larger boost than that, even though Democratic leaders in Congress considered the 1969 increase only a "stopgap" action.

# Jobless Aid Bill Nears Passage In Congress

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1,000 workers. A year earlier, the layoff rate had been only 11 per 1,000.

- Total accessions, which include new hires as well as recalls and transfers, dropped to the lowest point since January 1965.
- The unemployment rate in poverty neighborhoods averaged 6.6 percent during the first quarter of 1970, up a full point from the same period of 1969. The increase was sharpest for white adult men, whose rate jumped from 3.9 to 5.7 percent, and for Negro teenagers, up from 20.9 to 32.7 percent.
- Three more major communities—Grand Rapids, Mich., Lowell, Mass., and Utica-Rome, N.Y. —were added to the Labor Dept.'s growing list of areas of "substantial" unemployment, over 6 percent. There are now 11 major areas on the list; a year ago, there were only four.

## Leo Solomon Dies, Photo Consultant

Leo M. Solomon, veteran newsman and noted photography consultant for a number of Washington-based labor organizations, died after a severe stroke. He was 74.

Solomon, a native of New York, had held major posts with the New York Times, Wide World Photos and Associated Press—spanning a period of about 30 years. He also was a photo editor for the U.S. Information Agency.

Solomon later served as a photography consultant for several AFL-CIO departments and affiliates, in addition to being picture editor of Press Associates, Inc.




**THE ELECTION** of Machinists' Pres. Floyd E. Smith, left, as chairman of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment was announced by Theodore Kheel, right, foundation president, following a meeting of the organization in New York. The foundation is a labor-management organization that seeks solutions for employment problems created by automation.

# Health Insurance Plan Pressed by Assembly

New York—Adoption of a national health insurance program to provide a "universal financing system for comprehensive health care" has been called for by the 37th session of the American Assembly.

In preparation for the program, it declared, the nation should begin to restructure the present health system "to promote rational organization and reward efficiency in the nation's competitive and pluralistic tradition."

The call for national health insurance was one of a number of recommendations adopted by the assembly's 71 participants during a four-day meeting.

The non-partisan educational organization, an affiliate of Columbia University, was established by Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1950 when he was the university's president. It meets regularly to draw up programs on important public-interest issues.

Participants at the latest assembly, considering "The Health of Americans," were drawn from many areas of public and private life. Included among them was AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman.

**In a final report, the assembly said that the nation is in a health crisis, "manifested by inadequate medical services, which are themselves fragmented, inefficient, inequitably distibuted and uncoordinated."**

"The crisis," it emphasized, "can be contained, but only by national commitment to prompt action of a sweeping nature."

The report emphasized that health personnel are in short supply and maldistributed, and that health facilities are uneconomically utilized and poorly managed.

"Health costs," it added, "are inequitably distributed, rising faster than other costs, and are catastrophic for many."

Among its recommendations, the assembly called for the establishment of a Council of Health Advisers in the executive branch of government, required to make an annual report on the status of the nation's health and health system.

**In another area, it proposed federal payments for personal health services in such a way as to encourage development by organizations offering comprehensive health care, particularly through per capita payments.**

The assembly said that "efficient delivery of comprehensive personal health services can be carried out most effectively through the vehicle of group practice." It urged that "incentives" be provided for physicians and other health personnel to organize such group practices, and called for removal of all legal barriers to their existence.

## Drug Prevention Week Stresses Cooperation

Pres. Nixon has designated the week beginning May 24 as Drug Abuse Prevention Week, in a call to stem the growing misuse of drugs.

He urged civic, professional and business groups to join with government agencies and the academic community to cooperate in the development of programs that will deter youths from the use of drugs.

*Labor Urges Confirmation:*

# Blackmun Backed For Supreme Court

The AFL-CIO announced its support of Judge Harry A. Blackmun for the Supreme Court and urged the Senate to confirm his nomination.

In a letter to Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Blackmun's record as a judge entitles him to "the respect of all Americans, including those whose views are in no way identical to his."

Labor's decision to support the nomination, Meany stressed, has been "guided by the same standards and principles which led us to earlier oppose the nominations of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and Judge G. Harrold Carswell."

Blackmun, 61, subsequently was unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, clearing the way for a confirmation vote by the full Senate.

**Meany termed Blackmun "a distinguished conservative, who has demonstrated his respect for the law and legal craftsmanship, who has not set himself against any group and who would grace the high court with his learning."**

He said the AFL-CIO had been "gravely concerned" that one of the lawyers interviewed by the American Bar Association had expressed the view that Blackmun's "basic inclination is against organized labor."

The AFL-CIO's own review of Blackmun's decisions "shows that he has on more than one occasion cast his vote for anti-union decisions which were, in our view, erroneous," Meany said. "However, we do not believe that Judge Blackmun has strayed so far from the path of reason in this area of the law as to be disqualified from the Supreme Court.

"For his written opinions indicate that when he gives his full attention to labor-management relations he has the capacity to respond to pro-labor arguments soundly grounded in law."

Meany also expressed concern over Blackmun's having sat on cases in which he owned stock in companies which were litigants before him, but noted that Blackmun had termed his own action "unwise" and told the Judiciary Committee of his intention to dispose of his stock holdings. "It is our view that in light of all the circumstances, this error does not disqualify him," Meany said.

Blackmun, a native of Minnesota and a lifelong friend of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, is the third Appeals Court judge nominated by Pres. Nixon for the seat vacated last year by the resignation of Abe Fortas. The other two, Haynsworth and Carswell, were rejected by the Senate. The AFL-CIO opposed both nominations.

**Meany mentioned this opposition in his support of Blackmun, noting that "in every critical respect, Judge Blackmun represents a significant break with the two rejected nominees."**

"As the record clearly shows, the AFL-CIO opposed the nomination of Judge Haynsworth on the ground that his decisions proved him to be anti-labor, that he had demonstrated indifference to the legitimate aspirations of Negroes and that he had demonstrated a lack of ethical standards while on the bench," Meany said.

Similarly, Meany said the nomination of Carswell was opposed on the grounds "that its sole justification was narrowly partisan, divisive political strategy and that it constituted a slap in the face of this nation's Negro citizens."

"Because of the courage and wisdom of the Senate, both of these unfortunate nominations failed," Meany told Eastland. "The President responded to the Senate's judgments by nominating Judge Blackmun."

# *Stronger Social Security System Key to Future Retirement Plans*

Today's workers—even those still decades away from their own retirement—"have a tremendous stake" in strengthening the nation's retirement security programs "right now."

A working paper of the Senate Special Committee on Aging emphasized that point as well as the need for "a major overhaul in the benefit structure and the financing" of the social security system.

The author of the paper was Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens. He testified on it at the committee's final round of hearings in its year-long inquiry into the problems of the elderly.

In a preface to the report, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.), committee chairman, said that Cruikshank was asked to draw from his long experience in dealing with the elderly's problems, including his earlier position as head of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

**"He has responded with a study," Williams said, "which should be read by today's breadwinners as carefully as they would an insurance policy.**

"The message is clear: There is no 'we' and 'they' among the young and old of this nation. The young become the old and will share the same problems, just a little later. And successes, too, ultimately become shared."

Cruikshank stressed that it is unrealistic to believe that workers can accumulate sufficient personal savings as a major part of future retirement income.

Although private pensions plans provide implementation to future retirement income for workers, he added, their coverage will continue to be among higher paid workers "while those in the greatest need in old age will be least likely to receive private pensions."

**Thus, he pointed out, social security will remain the "basic underpinning" of retirement security for future retirees, and "the level of benefits will largely determine their share in economic abundance."**

Although young and middle-aged workers "don't really like to think about their own old age," Cruikshank said, "let's face the facts.

"When today's worker retires some 10, 20, or even 40 years from now, he will not be retiring with a basement crammed full of the food, goods, and services he will need for the rest of his life."

The alternative to workers supporting "vitally needed" social security reforms and increased benefits, Cruikshank suggested, is a return to the "long since gone" days of workers fully supporting their children and their parents.

Much to be preferred, he said, is the present system whereby "the generation in the labor force supports the generation of retirees so that it in turn can be supported in retirement by those then productive."

Cruikshank urged "bold new steps" to permit present retirees to share in the abundance they helped to create and future retirees—today's workers—"to have an income that is adequate in relation to their standard of living prior to retirement."

He called for an immediate increase of 5 percent in monthly social security benefits with a further 20 percent increase effective Jan. 1, 1972, plus improvements in benefits for widows and workers retiring before 65, and expansion of disability benefits and Medicare.

**In a letter accompanying the report, Cruikshank answered a recent Reader's Digest article by Robert H. Myers, actuary of the Social Security Administration, attacking "expansionists" who advocate reforms and strong increases in social security benefits.**

In the frame of reference used by Myers, Cruikshank said, "It will be clear to all who read my working paper that I am obviously among the 'expansionists.' "

"I take this position without apology," he declared, "because I wholeheartedly believe that in an expanding economy . . . social security should not be the only program that is not expanded.

At State-County Convention:

# Full Public Employe Rights Stressed as Immediate Goals

By John R. Oravec

Denver—Riding the crest of a surge in membership, nearly 1,600 delegates gathered here to mobilize the strength of the State, County & Municipal Employes towards the goal of furthering the union rights of public employes.

Pres. Jerry Wurf, citing the epical growth of the SCME as it doubled its rolls to 460,000 members since the union last met here in 1964, signaled the avenues that will be followed in the drive to achieve the goal. He told the 18th biennial convention that they include:

- A national coalition of public employe organizations—inside and outside organized labor—to work cooperatively toward improving wages and benefits of the public employe.
- Full legislative support and action for the adoption by Congress of a National Public Employes Relations Act that is designed to put the public worker on equal footing with the rights of worker in private industry.

**Wurf, who was re-elected to his fourth consecutive two-year term, stressed the growth factor of SCME as the basis for its strength in the drive for winning more union rights for its members.**

Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames was also re-elected to another term. Both top officers were unopposed.

With its continuing growth, Wurf said, the union has been able to change the thinking of the country on public employe unionism.

Most Americans now accept the right of public workers to organize and bargain collectively, "and some people admit that we might even have the right to strike," he said.

Wurf further noted that the recent postal strike helped tear down the last barricade that would keep the public worker begging for increased wages and benefits rather than negotiating for them.

"We must go on organizing the unorganized in every city, county and state in the United States," Wurf stressed as he observed that while number of jobs in the private sector increased by 40 percent during a 20-year period, jobs in state and local governments have expanded by 140 percent.

**Wurf pointed out in his keynote address that union's unprecedented growth has occurred despite repressive state laws. While there are now 21 states with laws that promise some for bargaining rights to the public workers, there is not one state that grants them the same basic rights as the worker in private industry.**

"This union is determined to bring about the passage of a federal law giving us the same rights as workers in private industry enjoy under the National Labor Relations Act," he said.

"We are not and will not be second-class citizens," Wurf stressed as he pledged the union's vigorous support for passage of the Public Employes Relations Act that was introduced recently by Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.).

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the delegates that federal laws clearly define the rights of collective bargaining for the worker in private industry.

"It is surely just, necessary and desirable for the public employe" to have the same rights, he declared.

**The labor movement, Kirkland noted, is advancing along new frontiers, and that the public worker is finding his place in trade unionism. He said no organization has a brighter future than SCME.**

The convention reinforced Wurf's call for formation of a public employes coalition by directing the SCME leadership to "explore and discuss with other public employe unions . . . including AFL-CIO affiliates, unaffiliated unions and the postal labor organizations" to achieve a unified front.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Rep. Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif.) also stressed the need for abolishing bargaining restrictions on public employes. They both also called for realignment of national priorities to meet the needs of disadvantaged Americans.

Waldie observed that "the public employe is the first target of a president, governor or mayor in the balancing of his budget."

Resolutions adopted early in the convention:

- Proposed to have Jan. 15 recognized as a national holiday in the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who had played a key role in an SCME strike victory in Memphis, Tenn.
- Urged state and local governments to adopt progressive tax systems based on the ability to pay so as to take the burden off the lower income groups. It also called for further tax reforms on the national level.
- Called for Congress to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide coverage for workers in non-profit hospitals and urged the National Labor Relations Board to assert the jurisdiction it already has over non-profit nursing homes, private universities and charitable and religious organizations.



**REVERE BOWL** is accepted by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), right, from the top officers of the State, County & Municipal Employes—Pres. Jerry Wurf, left, and Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames. Bayh addressed the opening session of the SCME 18th biennial convention in Denver.

# Rail Carmen Negotiate Hikes in National Pact

The Railway Carmen have negotiated a new agreement that will bring the members on the nation's railroads wage boosts of up to 72 cents an hour over two years.

The contract, reached through lengthy negotiations in Washington, is similar in its terms to those imposed recently by Congress in the dispute involving four other shopcraft unions.

The congressional action, sought by Pres. Nixon, required acceptance of a settlement ratified in December by the Machinists, Boilermakers, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers but rejected by the Sheet Metal Workers.

**As in the imposed settlement, the Carmen's skilled members will receive increases of 68 cents an hour in retroactive and future increments over a two-year period going back to Jan. 1, 1969.**

In addition, the settlement makes effective a 4-cent an hour inequity adjustment previously negotiated by the union for skilled members. Carmen's Pres. George L. O'Brien explained that the adjustment brings these workers to parity with wage boosts negotiated by other shopcraft unions in previous disputes.

The union's less-skilled members—helpers and coach cleaners—will receive a total of 57 cents an hour in wage increases. All told, the contract covers about 52,000 of the union's members.

The agreement also contains the controversial rule change, which had blocked settlement of the dispute involving the IAM, IBEW, Boilermakers and Sheet Metal Workers. The rule permits some crossing of craft jurisdiction lines.

**Meanwhile, drawn-out wage disputes involving other railroad unions and the carriers neared a showdown stage.**

- The Railway & Airlines Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes and Dining Car Employes (part of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes) announced that strike ballots have been distributed to their members, totalling about 450,000. The unions are engaged in a joint movement for two 12 percent pay increases, a guaranteed annual wage and improved job security.
- Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union reported that the union has invoked the services of the National Mediation Board in trying to settle its negotiations for two annual 15 percent wage hikes. UTU is circulating a strike ballot.
- The Firemen & Oilers, whose members previously authorized a strike if necessary, reported some progress in its demands for substantial wage increases and corrected inequities.
- In the wage case of the Railroad Signalmen, the mediation board announced that it was assigning a mediator to help achieve a settlement. The union seeks a sizable wage increase in a three-year contract.
- Other unions pressing for negotiations on wage movements are the Train Dispatchers, Yardmasters, Railway Supervisors and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

# Active Pollution Fight Pressed in Minnesota

Duluth—Minnesota's labor movement has committed itself to an active, year-around leadership role in the battle against spreading pollution.

It took on the assignment at a two-day conference here, sponsored by the Minnesota State AFL-CIO. Taking part in the anti-pollution sessions were some 200 union delegates, environmental experts and national, state and local officials.

The theme of speakers, including Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), was the importance of keeping up the pressure for effective pollution control programs.

A once-a-year concern with the environment isn't enough, participants stressed.

Mondale told the conference that the only way to bring about a clean environment is to "spend money to solve the problems."

If people wait for industry and governments to "study our environment to death," it could be too late, he warned.

**There must be nationwide federal pollution standards, he urged, so that industries will know that they cannot escape the obligation to preserve the environment.**

Union spokesmen said environmental issues are becoming contract issues.

Albert Volalillo, president of a Duluth area local of the Longshoremen, said assurances against pollution of Lake Superior and the Duluth harbor would be sought in future negotiations with shipping firms.

Jack Sheehan, national legislative director of the Steelworkers, stressed that technology is available to overcome industrial pollution and the only issue is who is going to pay for it.

**He said one-fourth of steel industry "open hearth" operations meet 90 percent pollution-free standards. The immediate job, he said, is to bring up the other three-fourths to that standard.**

"Management will tell you that it would be too costly to make the environment safe," he told the group. "Don't let them get away with it. The technology is available and it's up to us to see that they live up to their responsibilities."

## IBEW Research Director Noe Dies

James J. Noe, director of research and education for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died at 55 after a brief illness.

In 32 years of IBEW membership, Noe served as business representative of IBEW Local 369 in Louisville, Ky., and as an international representative on the IBEW staff before being named director of education in 1956.

Noe directed union leadership training programs, administered the union's $120,000 electrical engineering scholarship program and prepared collective bargaining material for union negotiators.

Noe was a special labor consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission and other government agencies. He was a member of the Labor Dept.'s labor research advisory committee; served on the National Society Council's labor conference, and was active in the Boy Scouts. Survivors include his wife Edith, of University Park, Md.; three children and five grandchildren.

# Stories on Haynsworth Win Eaton Top Honors

A series of stories that played a key role in the Senate rejection of the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. to the U.S. Supreme Court won top journalism honors for William J. Eaton of the Chicago Daily News.

On successive days, Eaton was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for national reporting and a Sidney Hillman Foundation Award for outstanding achievement in mass communications.

Eaton's series, "The Appearance of Impropriety," disclosed in documented articles the conflict of interest of Judge Haynsworth that ultimately led to the rejection of his nomination by the Senate.

**The Pulitzer citation to Eaton noted that "he undertook the investigation of Judge Haynsworth's qualifications . . . after his newspaper had come out editorially in support of Haynsworth's candidacy."**

Winner of a Nieman fellowship in 1962, Eaton had covered labor for United Press International before joining the Chicago Daily News in 1966 where he specializes in national economic and labor issues.

Hillman awards, named for Sidney Hillman, first president of the Clothing Workers, went also to Fred Freed for a TV documentary, "Who Killed Lake Erie," produced by him for the National Broadcasting Co.; Rep. Richard D. McCarthy (D-N.Y.) for his book "The Ultimate Struggle" dealing with his fight to curb chemical and biological weapons; and Daniel Lang for an article in the New Yorker Magazine "Casualties of War," about the rape-murder of a young Vietnamese girl by four U.S. enlisted men.

Judges for the 20th annual awards competition held by the Sidney Hillman Foundation were Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post; Edward P. Morgan, TV commentator for the American Broadcasting Co.; Harrison Salisbury, an assistant managing editor of the New York Times.

## Palloni Named Aide To Waymen's President

Detroit—John Palloni has been named assistant to the president of the Maintenance of Way Employes. He succeeds Hubert L. Padgett who has retired after serving in the position for 12 years.

The appointment was announced by Waymen's Pres. Harold C. Crotty. Palloni has been a longtime union leader on the New York Central, now part of Penn-Central.

# The Freedom Bell

**AN HISTORIC MOMENT** in the history of the farm workers' union took place in the AFL-CIO building lobby on May 4, 1970, when the Delano Freedom Bell was placed before the famed mosaic on the American worker. Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, spoke first. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany responded. Here is what they said:

**CHAVEZ:** Ever since the union received this bell from England, we have planned that the bell should come to the House of Labor and rest here for at least a day. So that in its history it will have visited this building—will have been in the presence of Pres. Meany, and more importantly it will be a part of labor history that this bell will make as it travels across the land.

We were, of course, happy and anxious that this bell be here, because it symbolizes to us the support that the AFL-CIO and Pres. Meany have given us and the endorsement that, God knows, we need so much in order to stay with the struggle and to continue making progress.

After serious consideration we decided that symbolically it would be a good thing to have the bell chained, to keep it silent, only momentarily, until farm workers are able to get their freedom. Some people across the seas, who gave us the bell do not fully understand the significance of the meaning of the silencing of the bell. We want to tell them and everyone else that the chain only symbolizes what we consider to be the silence of the farm workers for not being able to have their freedom as workers and their union.

**At the point when the farm workers are able to make their first big breakthrough and establish a union in the grape fields—at that point we're going to take the chain off—we're going to ring the bell loud enough so that Pres. Meany can hear it in this building—and so that all men of good will will hear it all over the world signifying the end of the oppression of the farm worker.**

It's indeed a great pleasure for me to be here and to have the bell here where it should be—in the House of Labor.

**MEANY:** First, I'd like to express our appreciation to Cesar Chavez and the farm workers for bringing the bell here even for a short time. This bell was cast in the same foundry where the Liberty Bell, which rests in Philadelphia, was cast almost 200 years ago. So we think it has great significance.

The fact that it is chained into silence, awaiting the liberation of the American farm worker, I think will be understood very clearly by all of the American people.

**This fight for justice for farm workers has been going on for a long time and I don't know how much longer it is going to go on. But, as far as the AFL-CIO is concerned, it's going to go on until this bell can proclaim liberty throughout the land for all of the people of the land especially the farm workers of the country.**

So, I'd like to again pledge to Cesar Chavez and his co-workers the full support of the AFL-CIO, until we can really say that the farm workers are not second-class citizens—that they're covered by the labor laws of the land, the same as all other workers.

I think that is the first requisite to bringing about freedom for farm workers—putting them under the same labor law—giving them the same right to organization, the same right to recognition as the workers in any other part of the land.

So, I'm delighted that you brought the bell here and I look forward to the day when it will ring and ring in a meaningful way.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'The Only Kind to Buy'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Free, Prime Time TV Basic To Effective Political System

By John P. Roche

**IF ONE SHARES** my view that a presidential election has a higher priority in American life than a television drama, it makes sense to require the TV stations to provide free, prime time to candidates during two months of every four years. This would insure that, whatever its affluence, a party could bring its candidates and program to the people.

At the same time, however, I think there is a real danger, particularly among Democrats, of assuming that TV has wholly altered the operating assumptions of American politics, that it can serve as a substitute for traditional forms of political organization.

**My premise is that TV is most effective precisely among those groups in the population who least need stimulation to participate in elections. And conversely that it is least effective among those segments of the body politic that are habitually inert.**

At the risk of being empirical, let us look at the 1968 presidential vote in two sets of congressional districts. The first two are overwhelmingly Negro—California 21 and New York 18. Humphrey won them with, respectively, 92.4 and 87.9 percent of the vote. The second pair are white suburban—California 35 and New York 1—and Nixon got 67.2 and 58.7 percent. The districts are, within each state, comparable in population, that is, they have the same number of potential voters.

In percentage terms, Humphrey really murdered Nixon in the black districts. But then you take another look at the net pluralities and get a terrible shock. In California 21, Humphrey (92.4 percent) emerged with a plurality of 89,046; in California 35, Nixon (67.2 percent) with 118,882. In New York 1, Nixon with 58.7 percent got a plurality of over 61,000, while in New York 18, Humphrey at 87.9 percent won by only 56,981 votes.

**The percentages, in short, are virtually meaningless because the base figure of participants varies so radically from one group to another.**

If the Negroes of California 21 had voted with the same intensity as the whites in California 35, Humphrey would have come out of that district with a plurality around 250,000. There is no need to labor the point; districts can be found in many other states that tell the same tale.

**IN THE IRISH WARDS** of New York in my great-grandfather's time this problem was solved by having the activists simply vote on behalf of their inert neighbors. Today this practice is widely and correctly frowned upon, so the question remain: "How do you get them out?" And I submit, the answer is organization, not television.

To summarize, guaranteed access to the people of the United States through television is a necessary precondition for an effective presidential campaign. Congress should enact legislation to require such free time from the nation's trustees, the networks, and TV stations. A formula can be worked out to handle the problem of minor parties.

**Ironically, however, this would not necessarily be a break for the poverty-stricken Democrats. The chances are that TV would be most effective among those who are already active (college graduates, for example, who voted 57 percent for Nixon).**

If the Democrats are going to get their inert troops to the polls, they will have to continue the arduous labor of mounting registration campaigns, and pulling in the votes on election day.

These voters don't need to be convinced. If they did, TV might be more signficant. They have to be energized, and no TV show ever did that, unless one includes trips to the refrigerator for beer. Effective TV is, in short, necessary for effective campaigning, but it is not sufficient for victory.



***Rustin Tells COPE Conference:***

# Trade Union-Minorities Unity Only Path to Progress for Both

*The following is excerpted from the April 27, 1970, issue of Memo from COPE entitled "Coalition: the Only Route to Victory," the text of a speech by civil rights leader Bayard Rustin to a recent COPE area conference.*

**THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY** to destroy the labor-minorities coalition and that is through scarcity, because scarcity will bring about further divisions between old and young, between rich and poor, between black and white—but more seriously, between those who believe in the political process and those who don't.

Now, what Pres. Nixon is depending on is division. While he talks about unity, his objective is division, and he creates this division through policies that make whites fearful and make blacks, who are already frustrated, enraged.

The "Philadelphia plan" is a good illustration of this. He climbs on a white charger supposedly in the interest of black people in order to discredit trade unions.

The Philadelphia plan does not say a thing, except that a contractor must make a good will effort to get Negroes in. So the contractor writes a letter to an Urban League guy or an NAACP guy, and he picks up five blacks who are not new to the trade, but come off another job.

**So he picks up five. Now he's OK. He's made a "good will" effort. The building goes up. He fires them two weeks later and they are hired by another contractor who wants to make a "good will" effort, and not a single new job for any blacks.**

But while Nixon is on this charger in the interest of black people, he says, incidentally what I forgot to tell you the other day was we have to cut back construction 75 percent. Now I ask you, how can the building trades bring in more minorities while the administration is cutting back federal construction 75 percent?

The result purely and simply is to make the black community angry with the building trades, and a lot of blacks and liberals are falling for that foolishness, not understanding what this Administration's objective is.

My friends, so long as there are inadequate houses in this nation, blacks will be enraged because they do not have them, and whites will be fearful that someone else will come and get their house. This is what the President's "southern strategy" advisers know.

As long as there is unemployment, and as long as the President intends to deal with problems of inflation by making more unemployment, he knows as well as I know that blacks, who have not had jobs for generations, and still do not have them, will be enraged. And whites will be fearful that blacks will come and get the few jobs that are left.

Now, it is in the face of this threat that we must not permit the foolishness of some in the Negro community to obstruct our brothers in the trade union movement who are white from keeping their heads and being sensible. And we must not permit the vestiges of discrimination in the trade union movement, which have not yet been cleared up, to obscure in the eyes of the Negro community the positive things labor has done.

**There is great strength in this movement, in this labor-minorities coalition, and don't let anyone tell you it's dead. This coalition can only be destroyed from within. It cannot be destroyed from without, if we stand firm.**

We beat Haynsworth back and we beat Carswell back, and I think the most important lesson we have to learn from Carswell we learn from George Meany.

Somebody said to George Meany, "George, what do you know about Carswell's record on labor?" And George Meany said, "I don't know what his record is on labor because he has never been active enough in this regard to have a record." Then he added what was the wisest word said about the Carswell nomination. "What I do know from history," he said, "is that any man who has a record on civil rights such as Carswell has must have an anti-labor bias—because the two go hand in hand."

**AN ALLIANCE** is not necessarily based, as a marriage is, on love and affection. You know, people often jump on me for defending the labor movement. How can I do anything but defend the labor movement since all black folks are workers? We either make it or we don't make it in the trade union movement.

Do you realize that if you added up all the money that the 2 million black people who are in the trade union movement make and then on the other side add up all the money that those who are outside the trade union movement make, that 37 percent more money is made by blacks in the trade union movement.

I don't defend everything about it, but I have to, and want to, defend it. But, you have got to defend the right of minorities to political power to the degree that they deserve it, because there is not a single state where there is a "right to work" law or other anti-union act threatened that it could come if the black brother stands firm with the trade union movement, and that goes down the line on anything that is anti-labor.

**We are one, and we are one because we have mutual need for one another. It's simple mathematics. We need you, and you need us.**

But if this coalition is to work well two things have got to cease. The black brother today is not what the black brother was five years ago. He can perform in the trade union movement and in the black community to the degree that he has visibility in decision-making and in administration of the trade union movement.

And secondly, the black brothers have got to understand that no matter what we are faced with in the fight for visibility and the fight for elimination of any vestige of discrimination in the trade union movement, we must work for them not outside of the trade union movement but inside—where we can democratically achieve the unity we need and continue to build the coalition of labor and minorities without which no progress is possible for either of us.

***On Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico:***

# Shipping Costs Impact on Prices Weighed by Labor and Industry

**MARITIME UNIONS** and management are shaping joint efforts to find solutions to the "unusual transportation circumstances" and problems of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, it was reported on Labor News Conference.

"Obviously, shipping costs do have an impact" on the economies of these areas, said William Moody, administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., but many other factors add to the complex problem. He pointed out that Alaska's limited warehousing makes it hard for merchants there to "build up large inventories like they do in other areas," and that is "reflected in (consumer) prices."

Appearing with Moody on the AFL-CIO-produced network radio interview, Bert Gottlieb, research director of the industry-sponsored Transportation Institute, said that "all of the factors that economists accept as leading to higher prices and higher living costs exist in Hawaii." These are relatively high employment, heavy influx of government money for defense and other programs, population growth about double that of the mainland states, and a big tourist trade.

**Moody and Gottlieb agreed that the conference produced "encouraging" signs that the unions, management, businessmen and government officials "are finally working together—jointly—in the effort to solve" the problems of these areas without harming "any of these great and deserving American interests."**

Moody warned that "weakening" the Jones Act protection of American-flag ships' transportation rights between continental U.S. ports and the noncontiguous states and island territories would not cut transportation costs, but could harm "the national security of this country."

"If foreign-flag operators were allowed to capture (this trade) by undercutting American-flag operators . . . they would run their rates up" once they had driven the American-flag ships out, he declared.




**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**WALL STREET** is going through the worst stock market crash since the end of World War II and is now at the lowest point it has been in six years.

Hundreds of millions of dollars in paper values have been wiped out and none of the hopeful statements of the Nixon Administration has been able to give more than a fleeting boost to stock prices.

Yet for those who lived through the Wall Street crash of 1929 and what it did to the national economy, there is little resemblance between the 1970 situation and the 1929 one.

Individuals, of course, are suffering. But the impact of the 1970 "bear" market to date has been nowhere nearly as disastrous to the national economy as the 1929 one.

**There are a number of reasons for this but one is that Wall Street no longer is as dominant an influence on the economy as it once was.**

Today's catastrophic drop in stock values has been partly psychological. Paper losses have been large, but most stock owners still own their stocks and can vaguely hope for a return to the fat values of February 1969.

In 1929 people who "owned" stock on the big margins that were then permitted were literally wiped out.

**In 1970 there are a number of built-in safeguards and stabilizers in the economy. Ironically enough, most of these built-in factors were put there by a couple of generations of New Dealers, Fair Dealers and Great Society supporters who pushed through legislation that was bitterly opposed by conservatives.**

Creation of the Securities & Exchange Commission in 1934 has served to protect investors from the worst of Wall Street's own excesses. Bank deposits are now guaranteed and today's Wall Street plunge has not been followed by wholesale bank closings as happened in 1929.

**SINCE 1933,** despite bitter conservative opposition, all sorts of social legislation, vigorously supported by liberals and organized labor, has given the American economy solid props that have prevented a repetition of the Great Depression.

The list is long and honorable: the Social Security system, the minimum wage, unemployment compensation, federal aid to state welfare programs, Medicare, Medicaid, and a great number of improvements over the years which have helped keep the economy going in abnormal as well as normal times.

Added to this is the contribution that organized labor has made in helping to set up pension systems, in helping to keep wages at decent levels, and in supporting progressive legislation.

**Unemployment during the Great Depression reached the astronomical height of 12,830,000 workers, or 24.9 percent, in 1933. Today 4.5 percent is considered a "trigger" percentage high enough to put into effect extended jobless benefits. From 24.9 to 4.5—we have come a long way.**

What is happening on Wall Street, of course, is not to be belittled. Millions of investors, many of them rank and file workers, have their stake—big or little—in what happens to the market. The loss of stock values, even paper ones, has a crucial impact on spending patterns. That vacation may be cancelled; that new car unbought; new furniture left in some warehouse. Stocks to be used as collateral for loans no longer have the value that they had a year ago. People who have lost money on Wall Street just don't feel as affluent as they once did, and they are thinking twice before spending what they still have.

All this has its impact on the economy and on jobs and, as the rising rate of unemployment shows, it has had a depressing effect.

Nevertheless, today's generation can thank the New Deal and Fair Deal and other liberal and labor-supported measures beginning with the Roosevelt Administration in 1933 for sparing us the kind of depression that began in October 1929.




**WORKING TOGETHER,** maritime unions and management are shaping solutions to the "unusual transportation circumstances" of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, reported Bert Gottlieb, research director for the Transportation Institute, and William Moody, administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., second and third from left. They appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio. Questioning them were Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

Label Campaign Pushed:

# Farm Union Spurs Drive for Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

it silent, but only momentarily, until farm workers are able to get their freedom."

At that point, Chavez said, "we're going to take the chain off—we're going to ring the bell so that Pres. Meany can hear it, so that all men of good will all over the world will hear it as signifying the end of the oppression of the farm worker."

The bell is the gift of the British Transport & General Workers. It was cast in the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, London.

**The bell ceremony was followed by the presentation of a grape box with the new UFWOC union label—a black eagle or "thunderbird" on a white circle set against a red field. Chavez gave it to Meany.**

AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher introduced Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) as a member of Congress who favors including farm workers under the labor act, and one who marched with them from Delano, Calif., and Columbia. O'Hara called the struggle of the farm workers a fight for "first class citizenship." Such workers are now excluded from coverage under the labor act.

The rally on the Mall before the U.S. Department of Agriculture building featured some 1,000 farm workers, members of other unions, and young people rallied by students of St. Mary's Seminary, Catonsville, Md.

Pulling their freedom bell, they walked behind a banner of Our Lady of Guadelupe, patroness of Mexican Catholics; flags symbolizing "huelga," used below the border when a strike is in progress; and banners of other kinds.

Chavez told the rally "as you have heard, we are slowly but surely winning our fight" for union contracts. Five contracts have been signed with California table grape growers, and the first union-label grapes will go on sale early in June.

**"If people don't buy these grapes because they are union-grown," Chavez said, "they should buy them because they are better for the health. They are free of pesticides" because of protections written into UFWOC contracts.**

The farm workers have found the U.S. government and its agencies ranged against them, behind the growers, he related.

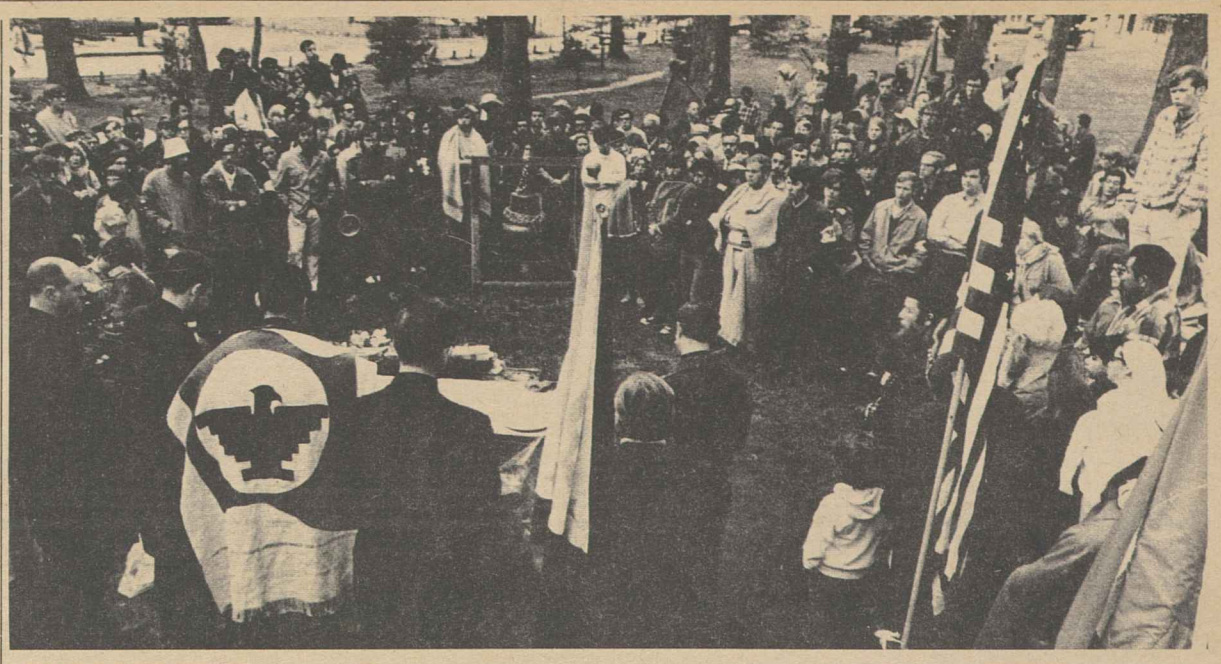
"If the Defense and Agriculture departments really want to buy grapes, as they say they do, it will be OK now provided they buy grapes with the union label," he said to loud applause and cries of "huelga, huelga."

Chavez listed federal support payments to big corporation grape growers. Six big firms were paid more than $1 million apiece, with two of the six getting more than $3 million—J. G. Boswell Co. and Giffin, Inc.—in crop subsidies.

Growers who got over $1 million each, according to a statement in the Congressional Record by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) were South Lake Farms, Fresno; Salyer Land Co., Corcoran; Mt. Whitney Farms, Five Points; and the Kern County Land Co., Bakersfield.

The latter grower was bought recently by Tenneco, a fast-growing conglomerate that Chavez identified as "the biggest scab grape grower in the United States."

The weekend pilgrimage started at Columbia, near Baltimore. Among those taking part were the Rev. Eugene Boutilier of Washington; the Rev. Victor Salandini of New York City, who celebrated a field Mass for the marchers in Silver Spring. Md. and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.





**FARM WORKERS—on a 30-mile pilgrimage from Columbia, Md., to Washington, D.C.—pause for an outdoor Mass at Silver Spring, Md. (top photo). The celebrant, Rev. Victor Salandini, wears a vestment bearing the "thunderbird" label of the farm workers. Father Salandini is the research director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. The farm workers' freedom bell (right photo) is pushed along the march route to Washington. The chained bell will ring out when farm workers achieve full rights to collective bargaining.**

**The march was one of a number staged by the farm union to call public attention to the plight of the U.S. migrant worker and the refusal of major table grape corporations to let their workers vote for or against union representation. The UFWOC has signed more than a dozen contracts with California grape growers and also is pressing for inclusion of agricultural workers under federal and state labor laws, Union Chairman Cesar Chavez told a Washington rally.**

# Rail Waymen's Frank Noakes Dead at 66

Detroit—Frank L. Noakes, secretary-treasurer of the Maintenance of Way Employes and a leader in furthering solidarity between U.S. and Mexican unions, died in a hospital here after a brief illness. He was 66.

Noakes joined the Waymen in 1924 after he went to work for the Illinois Central Railroad. After serving as a local chairman and general chairman on the carrier, he was elected Waymen's secretary-treasurer in 1956.

He represented railroad unions at the formation of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee in Mexico City in 1953, and was named chairman of the U.S. section—a post he held until his death. The committee has helped solve border problems in the interest of workers in both countries.

Noakes also was a member of the Labor Dept.'s Farm Labor Advisory Committee.

# Rubber Union's Strike Spreads to Goodrich

(Continued from Page 1)

Rubber Co., whose agreement with the union expires May 15.

All members of the URW's Goodrich policy committee voted earlier to authorize a strike on May 5 unless more progress toward agreement was made. The deadline was extended in the hope of last-minute negotiating progress, but Goodrich refused to narrow the gap and union members began taking to the picket lines May 6.

**URW Pres. Peter Bommarito, who has been sitting in on Goodrich negotiations, said the strike was caused by company foot-dragging.**

Union and management had reached a basis for agreement on occupational health and safety protection for Goodrich employes, but no similar progress was made on other issues.

Bommarito reported that management proposals fall short of acceptability in the areas of wages, pensions, cost-of-living protection, vacations, interplant inequity adjustments and skilled trade differential pay.

**Goodyear strikers began receiving $25 strike benefit checks this week, the third week of their walkout.**

The union is asking for a "substantial" pay raise in line with high company profits and steadily rising living costs. Other major issues are improved pension benefits keyed to the consumer price index, and "clear language" to protect employes against "toxic chemicals, compounds and related work hazards."

Bommarito said of Goodyear "it is realizing the biggest profits" it has ever received but is "not willing to pass a fair measure of those profits along" to the workers who made them possible.

# Meany Asks Senate to Veto Choice Of Management Lawyer for NLRB

(Continued from Page 1)

as an attorney has been representing management."

Miller continued: "I have been asked on a couple of occasions to represent unions, but our firm has a sufficiently broad practice in representing management, so we felt a conflict of interest would inevitably develop were we to accept that representation. . . ."

Meany emphasized to the committee that "Miller recognized that employers and unions are antagonistic and that a lawyer representing employers is necessarily so imbued with the employer point of view that it is not feasible for him to represent unions. There would be a 'conflict of interest', Mr. Miller believed, in even representing employers in one case and unions in quite another."

Tracing the essentially judicial, or quasi-judicial nature of the NLRB in handling unfair labor practice and representation cases, and noting the need also for impartiality for the board's general counsel, Meany added that while it is possible that a union or employer attorney might be able to put past associations aside "a suspicion would always remain, and it is important that justice not only be done but that it appear to be done."

**The AFL-CIO president reviewed for the committee the history of appointments to the NLRB by Democratic and Republican administrations.**

Democratic presidents appointed 22 board members, Meany noted, and none was a union lawyer or connected with the trade union movement despite the fact that "the labor movement has had a certain amount of influence with some Democratic administrations."

The experience under Republican presidents "has been quite different." Meany pointed out, with five of the nine appointees drawn directly from "active service with the business community." Three nominees to the board, at the time of their nomination, were employer lawyers.

**Concluding, Meany told the committee that "the Senate should reject this appointment, and any other appointment of a partisan advocate to what is meant to be a non-partisan, quasi-judicial agency."**

He urged also that the labor committees of Congress consider legislation to "ban former board members and general counsels from practicing before it for a substantial time after leaving, such as five years."

Miller was nominated to the five-year term by Pres. Nixon on Feb. 20 to replace board member Sam Zagoria whose term had expired. The President said he would designate Miller as chairman to succeed Frank W. McCulloch.

Miller, 47, of Chicago, was a partner in the law firm of Pope, Ballard, Uriell, Kennedy, Shepard & Fowle, noted for representing management in labor relations cases. He was nominated after a two-month search by the Administration for a suitable candidate.

# *Labor Deplores Attacks On Jews in Soviet Union*

**New York—American labor's "deep concern over a vicious anti-Jewish campaign being pursued with increased vigor in the Soviet Union" was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a telegram to a labor gathering here.**

**Meany told a Conference in Support of Soviet Jewry held by the Jewish Labor Committee that the facts of anti-Semitism are clearly established despite denials by Russia's Communist leaders.**

**He pointed out that all Jews are required to list themselves as such in applications for jobs and education; Jews are excluded from many posts in government and the army; Jewish quotas exist in schools of higher education; and the Yiddish language is banned in periodicals and books.**

**"To the long list of persecutions, suppressions of labor's rights and human rights practiced by the Soviet leadership have been added the traditional mark of totalitarianism—discrimination against the Jewish people," Meany concluded.**

*Labor-Negro Unity Stressed:*

# 'One Society' Theme Of LID Conference

New York—Commitment to the goal of a "single society," to be achieved through democratic action, emerged as the dominant theme of the 65th annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy.

The climax of the two-day conference was the presentation of the league's 1970 annual award to Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Wilkins was cited for "his leadership in the fight for racial integration, social equality and democracy for all Americans."

North Carolina AFL-CIO Pres. Wilbur Hobby presented the award to NAACP Co-Director John Morsell, who accepted on behalf of Wilkins.

**Hobby read the award, which said in part, "today, when too many erstwhile friends of equality have fallen in confusion or despair into the grip of the separtist mystique, Roy Wilkins remains the eloquent and cogent speaker for one society — not two."**

Special citations were presented to AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Clarence Mitchell, legislative director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, for leading the fight on Capitol Hill against the nominations of Judges Haynsworth and Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Biemiller, who accepted the citations for himself and Mitchell, was executive secretary of the Student League for Industrial Democracy from 1931 to 1933.

Biemiller told of the difficulties he and Mitchell had in persuading even liberal senators that the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations could actually be defeated.

**Crediting the solidity of the Negro-labor alliance with this victory. Biemiller praised Mitchell as the "hardest working man on the Hill." He warned, however, that only strong action could prevent the Nixon Administration from watering down the Voting Rights Act.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram to the conference, joined in saluting Wilkins for "his firm commitment to the principles of democracy and decency."

Those principles, Meany said, "were really what was at stake in the historic Senate battles against the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations where the NAACP banner was so capably carried by Clarence Mitchell." Meany termed the drive to extend the Voting Rights Act "an equally crucial battle."

American Federation of Teachers Pres. David Selden also received a special citation for his leadership of the successful Newark teachers strike last winter. Selden had been released only the previous day from the Essex County jail, where he served a 60-day sentence for picketing with his Newark members.

The NAACP's John Morsell sounded the keynote of the conference when he called on labor and civil rights groups to work together toward a "single society." Disagreements had sometimes arisen between them, he said, but they were over "questions of tactics, never of basic policy."

Morsell chided white liberals who have hailed the black separatist movement as "the vanguard of black thought." He singled out some Protestant denominations which, he said, "treat black people as if they were children."

If a group of whites demanded money from the Episcopal Church, Morsell said, the church would carefully weigh the merit of the demand. "But when a group of Negroes demand money, the church gives it without asking what it's for or who's getting it."

**He stressed that separatist doctrines, whether pursued by whites or blacks, have led historically to the creation of two societies—"separate and unequal."**

Earlier in the LID Conference, Earth Day Coordinator Denis Hayes shared a panel discussion on "The Politics of Pollution" with ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, and Eldon Clingan, minority leader of the New York City Council.

Tyler warned that in a society threatened by such calamitous problems as over-population and destructive waste, "there is no solution short of imposed social planning." The question our generation must face, the panel concluded, "is whether this will be democratic social planning or the imposition of totalitarian controls which discriminate against minority groups."

## Elmer Walker Dies, Ex-Official of IAM

Elmer E. Walker, retired secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, died after a series of heart attacks at the age of 69.

Walker joined IAM Local 121 in 1918 as an apprentice machinist for Swift & Co. in East St. Louis, Ill., and remained an active member and union officer until his retirement in 1965.

After service as local union officer and IAM district representative in St. Louis, he became a field representative for the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training. In 1942 he was named special assistant to Vice Chairman Joseph D. Keenan of the War Production Board. Later he served on Pres. Truman's Wage Stabilization Board.

He became IAM secretary-treasurer in 1959 after 14 years of service as a union vice president.

His wife, Jeannette, a son and two daughters survive.

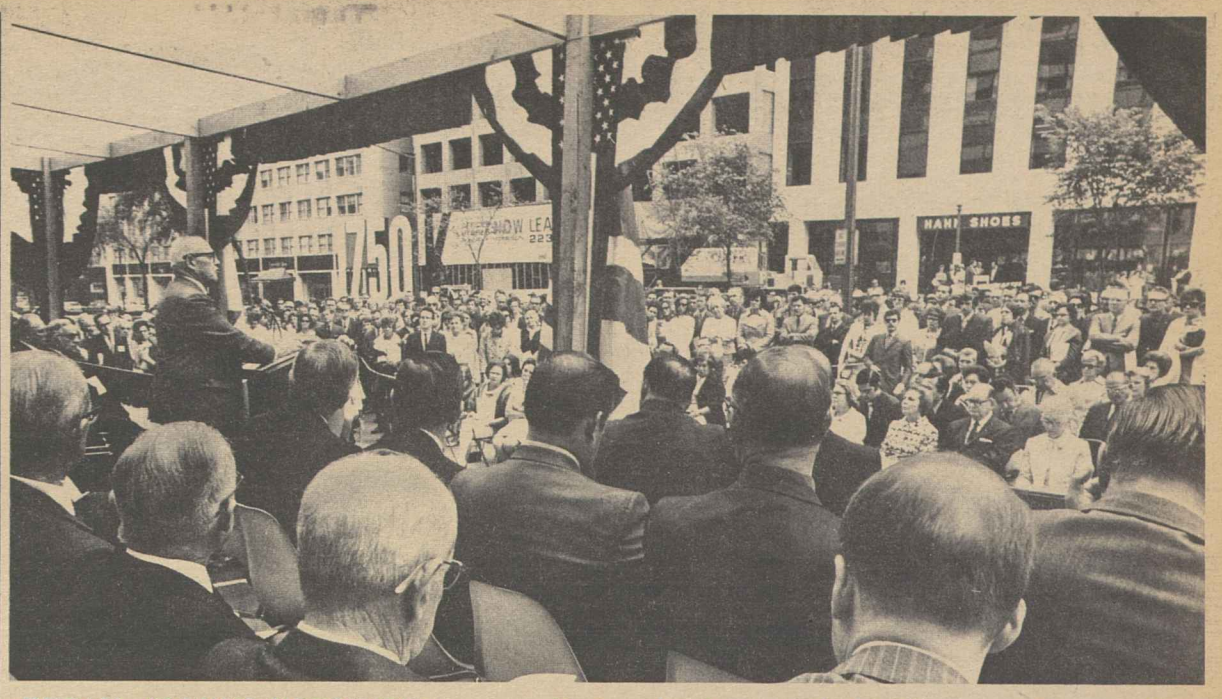
## Training Set For Minorities In New Mexico

Albuquerque, N.M.—A program to upgrade the skills of 100 prospective journeymen in the building trades has been set up here with a $152,423 grant from the Dept. of Labor.

The trainees, mostly Negroes and Mexican-Americans, will be workers with some skills but without journeyman status, or they will be workers beyond the normal age for apprentices.

The 18-month grant was made to the Journeyman Advancement Program for New Mexico, Inc. The same group is concurrently operating an Apprenticeship Outreach program to prepare 45 minority youths for entry into the building trades. This is the group's second Outreach program, with 65 youths placed in 10 trades at the completion of the first program.

F. W. Sanders of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, the project director, said that Albuquerque has several low-cost housing programs under way, on which many of the graduates of the Outreach program were placed. Sanders said these projects, one of which is operated by the Carpenters, would also provide a job source for the journeymen to be upgraded under the new grant.



**RETAIL CLERKS DEDICATED** a new 11-story headquarters in Washington with more than 1,000 persons on hand. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the Suffridge Building stands as a testimonial to RCIA's former president, the union's growth and its achievements on behalf of store employes. The building is located at the corner of K and 18th Streets, N.W.

### *Cambodia Decision Backed by Meany*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has voiced support for Pres. Nixon's decision to move U.S. forces against North Vietnamese concentrations in Cambodia.**

**"The President has clearly outlined the problem to the American people," Meany said following Nixon's television broadcast. "It is unmistakably clear that he made his decision on the basis of his clear obligation as commander-in-chief to protect American servicemen.**

**"As other presidents before him have done, he acted with courage and conviction. In this crucial hour, he should have the full support of the American people. He certainly has ours."**

## *Labor Mourns Jean Moeri, ILO Leader*

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed American labor's deep sorrow at the death of Jean Moeri, head of the worker delegates to the International Labor Organization.

Moeri, a Swiss trade union leader, died on Apr. 30 after a brief illness at Chaux-de-Fonds, his native city in the watchmaking region of northwestern Switzerland. He was 67.

The Swiss worker delegate to the ILO since 1947, Moeri was chairman from 1960 until his death of the worker delegates at all ILO annual conferences, as well as in the governing body of the United Nation's agency.

**A printer by trade, Moeri became head of the Chaux-de-Fonds local of the Swiss Typographers Union when he was only 26. He became secretary of his union in 1939 and was elected secretary of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions in 1945. He held that post when he died.**

In a telegram extending sympathy of the AFL-CIO to Mrs. Moeri on the loss of her husband, Meany said: "His friendship and leadership to free trade unionists everywhere and the honest statesmanship he brought to his tasks within the ILO and the labor movement of Switzerland will be deeply missed."

In a second message to Pres. Hermann Leuenberger of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, Meany said Moeri's "courage and brilliant" efforts on behalf of workers around the globe "are matters of record and inspiration for us all."

# Retail Clerks Dedicate New Suffridge Building

The Retail Clerks have dedicated a glistening new headquarters in Washington to improving the lives of more than 600,000 members and adding to the union's rapidly-growing rolls.

RCIA Pres. James T. Housewright told an audience of 1,000 persons attending dedication ceremonies that the new Suffridge Building "symbolizes our strength and reflects our confidence in the future."

**Describing the structure as a "functional tool" of the union, Housewright said "Our pride derives not from the fact we had enough money to build it but from the fact that we need it."**

The union's 1967 convention, which authorized construction of the 11-story, white marble building, also designated its name to honor "unparalleled leadership."

James A. Suffridge, now RCIA president-emeritus, headed the union for 24 years before stepping down in 1968. He is an AFL-CIO vice president and a member of a number of federation committees.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who laid the cornerstone for the new building, said that the true test of a union, or any organization, is how well it serves its members.

**By that measurement, he said, the RCIA "stands high." Through a steady growth of membership and the achievement of better wages and working conditions, "you have made a strong contribution to your communities and the nation," Meany declared.**

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz described the building and other unions' headquarters in Washington as proof that labor has "come of age" and is making achievements for society.

But new labor buildings, he added, also stand as a challenge. "Labor cannot rest on its oars," he said. "There's a lot more to do and it must continue to be an important part of society."

Mayor Walter E. Washington stressed that the building, located in one of Washington's main commercial areas, refutes those who do nothing but moan that cities are dying.

**The RCIA, he noted, "has said to this city we believe in you" just as it participates in helping to resolve the many crucial problems that confront U.S. cities.**

Suffridge thanked the union for honoring him but emphasized that the building is first and foremost a tribute to RCIA's members.

# Musicians Help Sponsor National Jazz Festival

The American Federation of Musicians has agreed to help sponsor a two-day festival of collegiate jazz musicians, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts announced.

The union will contribute the services of four nationally known jazz stars at the first National College Jazz Festival, scheduled for May 16-17 on the Champaign-Urbana campus of the University of Illinois.

The four are Cannonball Adderley, Benny Carter, Gerry Mulligan and Clark Terry. They will perform with student ensembles and join daytime workshops and seminars. The AFM will pick up the $2,000 tab for their services.

George London, artistic administrator of the center, whose new building is under construction on the Potomac River shore, made the announcement. He said the AFM's participation represents the first example of "official support and financial backing" by a union for an enterprise "involving university and professional musicians."

**AFM Vice Pres. J. Martin Emerson, who helped negotiate the agreement, termed the project the union's "contribution to bringing star soloists into direct musical activity with young musicians in American universities."**

Emerson added: "The National College Jazz Festival has all the ingredients that qualify it as an adjunct to the programs involving youth which AFM Pres. Herman Kenin has inaugurated." The union is "delighted," Emerson said, to be "associated in this way with the Kennedy Center."

The jazz festival will bring to the Illinois campus student performers, both individual players and groups, who were selected at regional tryouts.

Willis Conover, jazz authority who broadcasts Voice of America programs on an international network, will be master of ceremonies.

The Kennedy Center, due to open in September 1971, plans to invite the jazz festival to use its facilities annually.

*Wallace, Brewer in Runoff:*

# Yarborough Loses in Fight For Renomination to Senate

Senate Labor Committee Chairman Ralph W. Yarborough lost out to a free-spending, conservative opponent in the Texas Democratic primary.

In other major primary battles, Republican Robert Taft, Jr. and Democrat Howard Metzenbaum won close victories in Ohio's senate race and George Wallace was forced into a runoff for governor in Alabama.

Yarborough, 61, was defeated by 88,000 votes in the Texas Democratic primary by Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., a former congressman. Bentsen will oppose Republican Rep. George M. Bush, an easy victory in the GOP primary, for the senate seat in November.

A staunch, fighting liberal, Yarborough had the strong support of labor and minority-group members throughout his 13 years in the Senate. Bentsen, 49, represents the more conservative wing of the Democratic Party headed by former Gov. John Connally, with whom Yarborough has warred for years.

**In Ohio, Taft was a narrow victor over Gov. James A. Rhodes in a senatorial primary which matched two of the state's biggest Republican vote-getters. In final but unofficial returns, Taft had 50.2 percent of the vote to 49.8 percent for Rhodes on a margin of only 3,195 votes out of 932,000.**

Metzenbaum, 52, a liberal Cleveland businessman, upset former astronaut John Glenn by 12,446 votes for the Democratic nomination for the senate. Metzenbaum had a total of 427,294 votes to 414,848 for Glenn, or 50.7 percent of the vote to Glenn's 49.3 percent. Metzenbaum will oppose Taft in the general election for the seat being vacated by the retirement of 81-year-old Democratic Sen. Stephen M. Young, for whom Metzenbaum has served as campaign manager.

In the Ohio gubernatorial race, John Gilligan won handily in the Democratic primary, as did state auditor Roger Cloud in the GOP contest. Gilligan, a former congressman who lost his seat to Taft, was the 1968 Democratic nominee for the senate with strong labor backing. He defeated former congressman John J. Sweeney and former state Atty. Gen. Mark McElroy.

Cloud, 59, won over three candidates, including Rep. Donald E. Lukens, one of the present House's most conservative Republicans.

**In Alabama, incumbent Gov. Albert Brewer held a slight lead over Wallace in the first primary to force a June 2 runoff between the two for the Democratic nomination for governor. Each had just over 40 percent of the vote while five other candidates split 18 percent of the vote.**

Brewer, 41, had the endorsement of the Alabama AFL-CIO and the support of most of the state's 300,000 Negro voters in his race against Wallace, the 1968 third-party candidate for president who had counted on a return to the governor's seat to keep his "movement" alive for 1972. In his post-election comments, Wallace repeatedly mentioned the "bloc" vote, his code word for the Negro vote, as instrumental in Brewer's lead, indicating Wallace will attempt to identify Brewer with Alabama's blacks in the runoff—a strategy Wallace has used successfully before.

In other state primaries, all 11 of Indiana's incumbent congressmen won renomination. Rep. Ray Madden, a 78-year-old Democrat, had six opponents, including two Negroes, but won handily with about one-third of the total vote. Eleven incumbents were also renominated in North Carolina, only two with opposition.

In Ohio, Democratic Rep. Michael A. Feighan, a 28-year veteran of the House, was upset by James V. Stanton, the 38-year-old president of the Cleveland city council. State senator Charles J. Carney defeated 13 other Democrats for the nomination for the seat held by 83-year-old Michael J. Kirwan, who is retiring.

**The defeat of Yarborough marked the second time in two years that the Senate has lost its Labor Committee chairman. Yarborough assumed the seat when Wayne Morse of Oregon was beaten in 1968.**

The next Democrat behind Yarborough in seniority on the committee is Jennings Randolph of West Virgina, but he is also chairman of the Public Works Committee and might choose to retain that post when the 92nd Congress is formed. Next is Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey, who has strong labor support in what is expected to be a tough re-election fight this year.

Should the Republicans capture the six seats necessary to take control of the Senate, the ranking GOP member of the Labor Committee is Jacob Javits of New York, who does not face re-election this year.

Yarborough, who was first elected to the Senate in 1958 and beat Bush handily in 1964, blamed his defeat on Bentsen's use of television in the closing days of the campaign. "They did a smart job," Yarborough was quoted as saying after the election. "They'd dredge up one thing and drum on it for three or four days, and by the time we'd swing into position to answer it, they'd immediately jump to something else."

In a flood of television ads which press estimates say may have cost over $1 million, Bentsen's strategy was to identify Yarborough with the rioting at the 1968 Democratic convention, and with disorder at last fall's Viet Nam Moratorium. The campaign also bore down on Yarborough's votes to reject both Clement F. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court and his vote against a resolution to permit prayers in the public schools.

A heavy voter registration campaign had been completed in Texas by labor and other groups this year, especially among workers, Negro and Mexican-American groups. It resulted in registration of almost 4.2 million, a record for Texas.

But early reports indicate that the turnout didn't come up to expectations. The total vote was barely over 1.5 million and areas where Yarborough had been expected to run strongest proved disappointing.

## Selden Urges Drive to Curb Injunctions

Teachers Pres. David Selden, just released from a New Jersey jail, announced the start of a national campaign by his union for state Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction laws barring court orders forbidding strikes by public employes.

"I went to jail to dramatize the injustice of making teachers and other public employes the only groups without the right to strike," said Selden at a Washington press conference.

As Selden spoke, the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes issued a protest against the manner in which teachers are "intimidated by many state and local governments."

**It said public employes, many of them among the lowest-paid, are treated as second-class citizens when they try to bargain collectively. The council includes members of 19 unions.**

The AFT president was arrested for picketing Newark, N.J., schools in spite of a court injunction. Released early for "good behavior," Selden received a citation of merit from the League for Industrial Democracy the next day, took part in a farm workers' march and began a series of "bread and water" receptions to raise money for his union's Militancy Fund and its anti-injunction campaign.

Selden reported bills to repeal anti-strike laws have been introduced in a number of state legislatures. Unions, he said, want the right to strike against public employers unless a strike would "adversely affect the health and safety" of the community involved.

## *Full Funding Pressed For Sewage Plants*

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to back up America's determination to overcome pollution by fully funding a program to cleanse the nation's water through the construction of waste treatment plants.

In a letter to Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) of a House Appropriations subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged appropriation of the entire $1.2 billion authorized in fiscal 1971 for construction of such plants.

The money, called for by the Clean Water Restoration Act passed in 1966, "represents our major weapon in the national effort to clean up our water," Biemiller said.

He noted that last year, Congress appropriated $800 million for the program for fiscal 1970 when the law authorized $1 billion for the construction grants program.

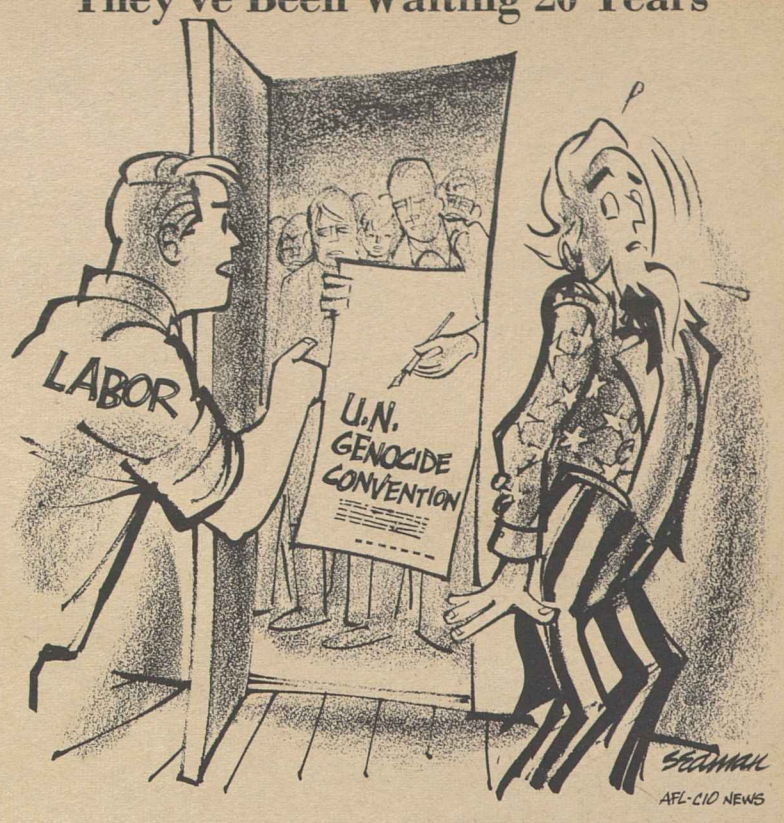
The Administration sought only $214 million for the program.

"Clean water is an objective which all Americans can support," Biemiller declared. "It will not be able to attain that objective unless and until we resolve to make available the substantial sums of money needed to do the job."

He noted that the AFL-CIO supported the act when it was before Congress, and municipalities—partners in building the plants—also strongly support the program.

"The AFL-CIO hopes that this year—a year in which we have heard a great deal about pressing environmental issues—there will be no gap between the authorization figure and the appropriation," Biemiller concluded.

## 'They've Been Waiting 20 Years'




# Negative Factors Cited In Women's 'Rights' Bid

The so-called Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution would destroy more rights for women than it would ever create, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller reiterated labor's long-standing opposition to the "essentially negative" amendment which has been debated and rejected by Congress over a period of 47 years.

In 1963, a Commission on the Status of Women created by Pres. Kennedy found that the Constitution "now embodies equality of rights for men and women" and that the amendment was not needed "to establish this principle."

**In that same year, Congress passed the Equal Pay Act to prohibit the practice of paying women less than men for equal work, and in 1964 enacted the Civil Rights Act which forbids discrimination in employment on account of sex. Both measures were backed by labor.**

It was thought that these developments put to rest any need for the amendment. However, the amendment now has been given a new push by Pres. Nixon's Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

In his testimony, Biemiller pointed out that the 1969 AFL-CIO convention continued labor's opposition to the amendment "because of its potentially destructive impact on women's labor legislation."

At the same time, the resolution re-emphasized the federation's support of women's employment rights. It called for full enforcement of the 1963 law and protection for women under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

**"The labor movement," the resolution noted, "has historically promoted the interests of women through trade union objectives of raising wages, shortening working hours, promoting job security, and improving the conditions of work."**

Biemiller reiterated the AFL-CIO's two principal objections to the Equal Rights Amendment:

One, it could destroy more rights than it creates by attempting to create equality through "sameness."

Two, the practical effect of the amendment could be to wipe out state labor standards on wages, hours and other conditions of employment that apply to women rather than to accomplish extension of coverage to men.

The amendment, Biemiller testified, creates no positive law in itself to combat discrimination against women.

On the other hand, he added, it would pave the way for "enemies of labor legislation" to speedily wipe out all forms of protections afforded specifically to women whether restrictive or not—minimum wage laws, rest periods, meal periods, seating requirements, and other provisions."

Nixon's Council on the Status of Women, Biemiller pointed out, was "unrepresentative" of any group "except business and professional women" and that it held no public hearings.

5-9-70

## Loopholes In Tariff Blamed For Job Loss

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**executive branch and the Tariff Commission have been under way since 1967 "the operations of U.S. firms in foreign countries—with the utilization of this provision—have led to the export of about 100,000 or more American jobs in those years. Moreover, these exported jobs—generally lower-skilled assembly jobs—are precisely the kind of jobs that were needed at home for the long-term unemployed."**

The statement pointed out the impact of the loopholes on imports from Mexico. Total imports under 807 went from $3.1 million in 1965 and $19.2 million in 1967 to $145.2 million in 1969.

In light of all the circumstances these inducements "to displace U.S. production and employment by expanding foreign assembly and processing operations should be repealed," the statement concluded.

# Council Urges 4-Point Plan To Bolster U.S. Economy


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**USING A WHITE HOUSE MAP,** Pres. Nixon briefs the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the role of U.S. forces in Cambodia. The council later endorsed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement supporting the action as necessary "to protect American servicemen."

## *Current Policies Branded 'Failure'*

**By Saul Miller**

A four-point program to "take America out of recession and end inflation" has been strongly urged by the AFL-CIO in face of the "complete failure" of the Administration's economic policies.

The federation's Executive Council declared that the Administration must abandon "its bankrupt economic policies before the already grave damage to American living standards snowballs."

The council statement containing this analysis and the recommended four-point program was personally handed to Pres. Nixon by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when the President visited the council to explain his decision on Cambodia and brief the members on why the action was taken and how it was turning out.

**Meany told a press conference that he described the statement to the President and asked him to read it and that the President promised to look it over very carefully. The AFL-CIO leader told reporters the following day that the Administration had called shortly after the President left to set up meetings with fedation economic experts on the issues raised.**

The economic situation and developments in Viet Nam and Cambodia were major issues at the two-day spring sessions of the council in Washington.

The council voted overwhelmingly to support Meany's statement on Cambodia issued May 1 after Pres. Nixon's announcement of his decision to use U.S. forces against North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia. Meany said at the time that the President "made his decision on the basis of his clear obligation as commander-in-chief to protect American servicemen," and that "he should have the full support of the American people. He certainly has ours."

The AFL-CIO president told reporters the motion was adopted with three votes against and one abstention.

The council adopted a statement also calling on the Administration to act favorably and promptly on Israel's request for economic and military aid for its defense and preservation. **(Story, Page 3.)**

**On domestic problems the council, in addition to the economic analysis, called for speedy Senate action on welfare reform legislation with strengthening amendments, and made clear its strong support for peaceful protest and its opposition to violence "either by protesters or against peaceful protest, at any time."**

It adopted a resolution mourning the death of Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the loss of a "dedicated trade unionist" who made "significant and lasting contributions" to his union, collective bargaining, "the future of the American labor movement and to his country." It voted $5,000 for the memorial fund set up in memory of Reuther and his wife May who died with him in a plane crash, and sent nine of its members and two federation department heads to his funeral as its official representatives. **(Story, this page.)**

In its recession-fighting statement the council urged the following four-point program:

- Action by Congress directing the Federal Reserve system to establish selective credit controls, maximum interest rates on specific types of loans and "the allocation of available credit to where it will do the most good for America." The council noted the President's failure to use the authority on credit voted him last year by Congress.
- The requirement that a portion of tax-exempt funds such as pension, college endowment and foundation, as well as bank reserves, be invested in government-guaranteed mortgages to meet the 10-year housing goal of 26 million new and rehabilitated units.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Hawaii Allows Public Worker Right to Strike*

Honolulu — Hawaii's legislature has passed a labor-backed collective bargaining law for public employes —unique in that it allows state and local government workers to strike if all other efforts to reach an agreement fail.

The only curb is on strikes that would endanger the public health.

The executive secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO, William Abbott, described the bill as "the most progressive public employment legislation ever passed in the United States."

It treats state and municipal workers as "first-class citizens," he said.

The legislation, sent to Gov. John A. Burns (D) for his signature, sets up 13 basic bargaining units, gives

*(Continued on Page 9)*

*Conference Theme:*

## Community Action Key to Social Gains

The trade union movement is mobilizing its trained community service experts to see that federal benefit programs labor helped enact are carried out at the local level.

More than 500 participants in the 15th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services committed themselves to this goal. The group included nearly 200 full-time community service staff experts from 132 cities, along with delegates from international and local unions, state and city central bodies, and representatives of social agencies.

Speakers at the four-day conference, which began with 7:30 a.m. breakfast meetings and continued through afternoon workshops and evening sessions until 10 p.m., included experts in social welfare legislation ranging from consumer protection to health, public welfare, food programs and social security.

The conference theme—that labor must help bring about the drastic changes needed in the nation's ideas and programs related to social welfare—was set by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in a keynote address urging "a trade union answer" to current problems.

**Kirkland said that organized labor is in a unique position to dissolve the "lines of hostility" drawn between opposing groups because "we are all the things that are in contention today . . . both black and white, old and young, poor and relatively affluent, producers and consumers." And, he added, "we are united . . . we uphold an ideal of brotherhood and a sense of belonging to a common cause, beyond ourselves."**

AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis cited the dramatic growth of labor's community services since the first such committee was established 25 years ago. He called on those involved in community service around the nation to keep the movement growing. Top priority, he stressed, should go to making federal programs effective at the community level.

Perlis listed a five-point program toward this goal:

- Know the local organizational machinery.

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## *Jobless Aid Bill Hit For Farm Exclusion*

A last-ditch effort to bring farm workers under the unemployment insurance law was urged by the AFL-CIO as the Senate prepared to vote on a conference committee report expanding coverage, but excluding agricultural workers.

The Senate had amended a House-passed bill by adding some 275,000 farm workers—those on the 2 percent of the nation's farms that employ eight or more workers for at least 26 weeks.

But in a House-Senate conference committee set up to reconcile the two bills, the Senate participants agreed to drop all farm coverage.

**AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all senators, urged that the conference report be rejected and that the Senate make a new effort to get the House to agree to cover farm workers.**

The coverage proposed in the Senate version, Biemiller noted, "is indeed a very modest one and should be adopted."

The Administration, as well as the AFL-CIO, had urged unemployment insurance protection for farm workers.

The final version of the bill extends coverage to some 4.75 million non-farm workers and provides a federal-state program of extended benefits during periods of severe unemployment.

In another area, the AFL-CIO asked the Senate to eliminate three

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## Labor and Nation Join In Mourning Reuther

Walter P. Reuther was a "dedicated trade unionist who well and truly served his fellow man," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a message of sympathy on the death of the Auto Workers' president, his wife May and four other persons in a Michigan plane crash.

The council adopted a memorial resolution at its May meeting in Washington. Earlier AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called word of Reuther's death "tragic news" and praised the auto workers' leader as one who made a "unique and lasting contribution" to labor and the nation.

**Meany recalled that he and Reuther "had disagreements, but we worked together as well . . . and it is the latter that stands out in my memory." The two men had headed the joint unity committee that brought the AFL and the CIO together in the 1955 merger.**

"All of the labor movement will join in mourning his death and that of Mrs. Reuther," Meany said.

The Executive Council tribute hailed Reuther as "the last president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a former vice president of the AFL-CIO, and our colleague on this council for more than a decade." It said Reuther "made significant and lasting contributions

*(Continued on Page 4)*




**MAIN STREET MARCH** in Anderson, S.C., brings 400 members of Glass Bottle Blowers Local 15 out in force to protest antiunion attitude of the textile town's leaders, including the Anderson Independent & Daily Mail. For the third time in seven years, town fathers frustrated the union's offer to perform a public service. Its $345 check for the Anderson Senators, new town ball club, was returned with an excuse. The paper regularly misrepresents union attitudes, the local said.

# Labor Dept. Approves Grant to 'Chicago Plan'

Chicago—"I think we have a winner here," Assistant Sec. of Labor Arnold R. Weber said after signing a Labor Dept. contract providing $449,112 to recruit Negroes and other minority group members into the construction industry under the "Chicago Plan."

The contract was signed at a meeting of the administrative committee of the Chicago Plan, Inc., a non-profit organization formed to carry out the January agreement between the Chicago Building Trades Council, the Chicago Building Construction Employers Association and the Coalition for United Community Action.

The plan was worked out by the city's construction unions, the coalition and the industry after lengthy negotiations. It was the first locally developed plan designed to expand minority employment in construction jobs and has the strong support of the AFL-CIO.

Robert McGlotten of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights assisted in the formulation of the plan and in negotiations with the Labor Dept. to secure the grant of federal funds.

"We all recognize this is a very auspicious beginning," Weber said. But he emphasized that it is "only a beginning. We now have to deliver on the various pledges that were incorporated in the Chicago Plan."

**He said the Labor Dept. expects to continue to support Chicago's "home-grown" solution to the problem of minority employment in the building industry and foresees constructive results from the program.**

Mayor Richard J. Daley is chairman of the Chicago Plan administrative committee which includes two representatives each from labor, employers and the coalition.

Money provided by the contract, first of its kind in the nation, will be used to set up administrative headquarters and four neighborhood recruitment centers. City Alderman Fred Hubbard, director of the Chicago Plan, said three of the recruitment centers will be located in black neighborhoods and one in the Spanish-speaking near north side.

Weber said that once the centers are in operation, and training opportunities have been developed among the various crafts, additional Manpower Administration funds can be made available to conduct individual construction trades training projects.

He announced a second contract, for $133,000, between the Labor Dept. and the coalition to provide funds for a staff and technical assistance to the administrative and operating committees.

**The Chicago Plan offers 4,000 slots for minority workers as journeymen, apprentices, on-the-job trainees and pre-apprenticeship trainees if business conditions permit. A recruitment center for black journeymen was opened by the Building Trades Council and employers last September.**

The four new centers will offer counseling and orientation to those recruited, including information on work opportunities in the 19 trades involved. Each trade will have an operations committee, which will keep staff members informed of new openings and the progress of those in training.

# Senate Gives 94-0 Approval To Blackmun

Pres. Nixon succeeded on his third try in filling a Supreme Court seat that has been vacant for a year.

The Senate voted 94-0 to confirm the nomination of Judge Harry A. Blackmun, a 61-year-old Minnesotan whose record and reputation as an appellate court judge were praised by liberals and conservatives.

In endorsing the nomination, Meany said the AFL-CIO was "guided by the same standards and principles which led us to earlier oppose the nominations of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and Judge G. Harrold Carswell."

Unlike the two earlier candidates, Meany said, Blackmun is "a distinguished conservative, who has demonstrated his respect for the law and legal craftsmanship, who has not set himself against any group."

Blackmun will be the second Nixon appointee on the nine-member Supreme Court, joining Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. He will be the fifth sitting justice named by a Republican president. Three of President Eisenhower's appointees are currently on the court.

# *Union March Scores Hostile City Leaders*

Anderson, S.C.—Union members staged a protest parade in this textile town to call public attention to the biased anti-union attitude of town businessmen and politicians.

Glass Bottle Blowers Local 15, which has nearly 2,000 members, marched down Main Street past the plant of the Anderson Independent & Daily Mail to "show the colors" and let the community's leaders know there's a day of reckoning.

The union was asked earlier this year to help give needed support to the new Anderson Senators baseball club, which has a working relationship with the Washington Senators. Local 15 members agreed to buy tickets and space on an advertising billboard at the ball park.

**The ball club accepted the $345 check with thanks and cashed it. Later, however, it refunded the money with the explanation that space on the billboard had been "oversold." GBBA members got the message—its helping hand had been slapped away again by the town's anti-union powers.**

Twice before the GBBA local's efforts to aid the community had met with hostility. In 1964 the Salvation Army accepted a $1,600 union contribution to help outfit a boys' club league, then returned the check "due to existing conditions." In 1966, women of the Local 15 auxiliary were barred from taking part in a community Christmas parade. The ladies hired a plane, hooked on a Merry Christmas banner and drew all eyes away from the parade.

Union members have let it be known they will not be treated as second-class citizens.

# TUC Leader Dies, Mourned in U.S.

London—Condolences on behalf of the AFL-CIO were extended by Federation Pres. George Meany to the family and colleagues of Sir Tom O'Brien, past president of the Trades Union Congress who died at 69 after a long illness. O'Brien was a member of Parliament from 1945 to 1959 and since 1932 had been secretary-general of the National Association of Theatrical & Kine Employes, largest union in the British entertainment world.

Meany said in a message to the TUC that "for many years it was my privilege to be associated with" O'Brien in the international trade union movement "and to have enjoyed both the quality of his leadership and the pleasure of his company. We mourn his death. . . ."

# Woodworkers Vote Per Capita Boost

Portland, Ore.—A 25-cent increase in monthly per capita payments has been approved in referendum balloting by members of the Woodworkers.

Effective on dues paid in June, the higher per capita will raise the international's monthly income to $1 per member. This is the first increase in the union's per capita payments in more than 20 years.

The increase was approved by a nearly 3 to 1 margin.

*NLRB Spells Out Rule:*

# New Owner Bound By Existing Contract

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that when one company buys another and "continues its operations essentially unchanged," the existing labor-management contract remains in force and is binding on both the new management and the union that represents its employes.

**The NLRB described the decision in a series of four cases as one "spelling out for the first time" the rights and responsibilities of employers and unions when a business is sold.**

By majority vote the board set up guidelines based in part on a 1964 Supreme Court ruling in the Wiley v. Livingston case.

The newly-enunciated rule upheld arguments by the NLRB's general counsel and the AFL-CIO. It was applied in the four cases with these results:

- The William J. Burns Detective Agency was ordered to bargain with United Plant Guards Local 162, unaffiliated, on contract terms that Burns "inherited" from the Wackenhut Corp. when it succeeded the latter plant guard firm at the Lockheed Aircraft Service Co. plant at Ontario, Calif., Airport in 1967.

- Hackney Iron & Steel Co., Navasota, Tex., was ordered to restore all contract benefits which it may have unlawfully withheld from employes under a contract with Chemical Workers Local 773, unaffiliated, when Hackney bought a predecessor company in 1966. The contract expired in 1967 and the ICWU was decertified in 1969.

- The board dismissed a charge by Local 496 of the Sheet Metal Workers that Kota Division of Dura Corp., Vermillion, S.D., had refused to negotiate a new contract after buying the plant. Both sides are bound to observe the old contract, the NLRB said in noting that the case involved the "reverse side of the coin" from the other two cases.

- Also dismissed was a charge by two Hotel & Restaurant Employes local unions that Mission Valley Travelodge refused to bargain with them when new owners took over the hotel restaurant, bar and coffee shop in San Diego in 1967. The board said there was no true successorship in this case. Neither has there been "that degree of continuity" in ownership which would require the new management to honor the contract negotiated eight years earlier with a multi-employer group, it said.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown formed the majority in the four cases. Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissented in three cases but concurred in dismissing the Travelodge case.

**The majority, quoting the labor law and the 1964 Supreme Court decision, said "in the normal case, we perceive no real inequity in requiring a successor-employer to take over his predecessor's collective bargaining agreement, for he stands in the shoes of his predecessor."**

The new employer, it said, can make whatever adjustments are necessary in his negotiations with the former owner but "normally, employes cannot make a comparable adjustment. Their basic security is the collective bargaining agreement negotiated on their behalf."

The AFL-CIO in a brief filed a year ago when the NLRB sought arguments on the issue, cited reasons why an employer who takes over a business should be bound by the entire labor contract of his predecessor. And, the federation said, the incumbent union should also be bound by the terms of the contract.

Since that time one employer has appealed an NLRB ruling in a related dispute. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, at New Orleans, dismissed an appeal by Zayre, Inc., operating a national chain of discount department stores. The court enforced an NLRB order that Zayre must bargain with Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Local 885 in Miami, Fla. Zayre bought the store and is bound by the NLRB's certification of the union as the legal representative of the employes, the court ruled. It rejected the company's contention that the bargaining unit was no longer appropriate.

# Fire Union's Chief Hails New Era of Bargaining

Cambridge, Mass.—The give-and-take of collective bargaining is the best way yet devised to work out the wages and working conditions of government employes, Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters told graduates of the Harvard Trade Union program at commencement exercises.

For many years fire fighters were restricted to lobbying "hat in hand" for improvements at city halls and state houses but "this is the era of unionism and collective bargaining in the public sector" as well as private employment, McClennan said.

The change was accelerated with the signing of Pres. John F. Kennedy's executive order enabling federal employes' unions to gain exclusive recognition by vote of their members, he recalled. Pres. Nixon's order of 1969 broadened the process, he noted.

McClennan reminded his audience of the recent strike by postal employes. Saying "we have seen the President of the United States and the president of the AFL-CIO at the collective bargaining table, working out the terms of a postal pay scale by negotiation," he asked: "Who can deny that 'this is a whole new era of labor-management relations in every corner of the public sector' of the economy?"

**McClennan quoted Meany as saying "employes of the government have exactly the same desires as do employes in the private sector. . . . We believe that collective bargaining can be, and should be, extended to all workers in the federal government."**

McClennan endorsed the statement and added his own belief "that it will soon be extended totally also throughout state and local governments. It must be, for collective bargaining is the only way that makes sense and promotes justice in a democracy."

# 4-Point Plan Urged to Bolster Economy

## *Council Condemns 'Bankrupt' Policies*

● Action to curtail the continuing high rate of business mergers, a major factor in the price-raising ability of "the dominant corporations."

● Examination of the specific causes of costs of doctors' fees, hospital charges, housing costs and auto insurance rates to develop "sensible measures to dampen these pressures" on living costs.

Meany told reporters that basically the Administration policies are not working in terms of checking inflation or rising unemployment and had brought the housing industry to a dead halt.

**If the President, after exercising the authority already granted him by Congress on credit controls, determines that he needs additional authority to impose other restraints, the AFL-CIO will cooperate, the council said, "so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes. . . . We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice."**

The council pointed to the latest unemployment figures, stressing that since last December, 1.1 million workers have been "added to the swelling ranks of the unemployed—victims of the Administration's deliberate policy to slow production and employment."

Production cutbacks and reductions in working hours have further shrunk paychecks while living costs continue to rise at a yearly rate of 6 percent since December 1969, the council said.

Of Nixon's visit, Meany said he had invited the President to the next meeting of the council when the group went to the White House in March, and the President accepted the other day. Nixon did not ask the council to support his Cambodian policy. Meany told the press conference; he just wanted the opportunity to explain it.

In reply to a query, Meany noted he had personally endorsed the President's decision and his explanation that the action in Cambodia was necessary to assure continuing withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam and protect U.S. troops still there. Meany said he would be opposed to Nixon if he thought it was a deliberate policy to escalate the war.

In announcing the council action supporting the earlier statement, Meany said in reply to a reporter's query that those opposed were Vice Presidents Herman D. Kenin, Jerry Wurf and William Pollock. Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal abstained.

Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler said at a White House briefing after Pres. Nixon's visit with the council that the President reported the capture in Cambodia of 1,300 enemy prisoners, 4 million pounds of rice, 8.4 million rounds of small ammunition, 11,000 grenades, and 19,000 mortars and rockets.

At press conferences held during the council sessions Meany also sharply denounced the use of violence by anyone at any time—students, National Guardsmen, or construction workers.

He said the defeat of Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) in the recent primary, and results of other primary elections, demonstrated that "money plays a tremendous role" in American political campaigns, a reference to the estimated millions of dollars spent by Yarborough's opponent, Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.

**He commented that the Auto Workers face a difficult negotiating situation this year, especially with the death of Reuther, but that it is a "good, solid union" and he hopes it will secure the program set up by the recent UAW convention. In previous years, he noted, Reuther "called the shots" in negotiations and did a "very fine job."**

In other actions the council:

● Approved a program to plan for the expansion of the AFL-CIO headquarters building in September 1971 when the federation takes formal possession of the next-door Lafayette Hotel which it bought several years ago. Meany named a council building committee of Vice Presidents Peter T. Schoemann, chairman, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, Joseph D. Keenan and Paul Jennings.

● Set up a council subcommittee to coordinate the efforts of unions in the public employe field with the federation's Dept. of Legislation to carry out the program adopted by the last AFL-CIO convention. This calls for legislation at the federal, state and local levels to repeal repressive laws inhibiting the rights of public employes to organize and bargain collectively and to guarantee basic bargaining rights and procedures similar to those in private industry. Meany named Vice Presidents Matthew Guinan, chairman, Jerry Wurf, John F. Griner, Peter Fosco and David Sullivan to the committee.

● Approved a requested name change without changing jurisdiction from the International Brotherhood of Operative Potters to make it the International Brotherhood of Pottery and Allied Workers.

● Voted funds to support the Afro-Asian Institute run by Histadrut in Israel to train young trade union leaders in developing countries, the National Planning Association, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Keep America Beautiful, and groups involved with the environmental control program.

The next meeting of the council was set for August 3-5 in Chicago.



**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL** of AFL-CIO listens attentively as Pres. Nixon comments briefly on the nation's economy. A council resolution termed the Administration's economic policies a "complete failure," citing rising unemployment as well as continued price rises. Labor Sec. George P. Shultz accompanied the President to the council meeting.

### *'Violence Begets Violence'—Meany*

**The lesson of our times is that violence begets violence, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters.**

**Queried on his views about "construction workers beating peace protesters," Meany replied:**

**"I don't like anybody beating anybody up. I don't like students blocking traffic. I don't like students crashing the skulls of policemen. I don't like the National Guard shooting at students. I don't like construction workers or anyone else resorting to violence because in my book violence begets violence.**

**"And I certainly feel that construction workers are no more to be condemned than the students who resort to violence or anyone else who resorts to violence."**

## Suit Dismissed on Pressmen's Vote

A federal district judge has dismissed a Labor Dept. suit under the Landrum-Griffin Act challenging the conduct of a 1968 election for officers of the Printing Pressmen. The original complaint had been made by a group backing an opposition slate to the administration of the late Anthony J. DeAndrade.

Judge C. G. Neese ruled that the suit had not been brought in the manner prescribed by law and was filed later than the 60-day time period set by Congress for the Secretary of Labor to act on a complaint.

Although the 1968 election was for four-year terms, the Pressmen will be voting this May 27th in a special election to fill the unexpired term of the union president.

## California AFL-CIO Appoints Economist

San Francisco—Paul S. Taylor, former chairman of the economics department at the University of California, Berkeley, has been named economist and research director of the California AFL-CIO.

In announcing the appointment, State AFL-CIO Exec. Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning noted that Taylor is a recognized authority on reclamation law and has done extensive research in the fields of farm labor and rural rehabilitation.

## OCAW Strike Closes Rexall Drug Factory

St. Louis—A strike by 550 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union has halted production and distribution of Rexall Drug Co. products here.

Pickets were set up about 4 a.m. May 11 after a 14-hour negotiating session failed to break a stalemate over contract terms, OCAW International Rep. Larry Langford said. The old 3-year contract held by OCAW Local 5-136 expired at midnight May 10.

Robert Gomsrud, federal mediator, said he would attempt to get the parties together for another meeting late this week.

Langford said the union is asking for a 55-cents-an-hour wage increase plus fringe benefits in a one-year contract. The company has offered 14 cents an hour in each year of a two-year pact. The present average wage scale of $3 an hour is about 75 cents below the average for manufacturing in the St. Louis area, Langford noted.

About 370 of the strikers are employed at the manufacturing center and about 180 at the warehouse. The manufacturing center is Rexall's only such plant in the United States. Items such as drugs and cosmetics are made at the center for distribution to Rexall's 10,000 franchised outlets across the nation. Langford said the retail stores probably would be feeling the effects of the strike shortly. A trucking industry strike that just ended left inventories at local stores depleted, he noted.

## Senate Panel Prodded On Welfare Reform

Public welfare reform "cannot be delayed any longer," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement urging the Senate Finance Committee "to move speedily" on the legislation.

The council called on the Senate panel "to substantially improve" the bill passed by the House last month and to include "essential safeguards" against exploitation of welfare recipients in its employment provisions. **(Text, Page 6.)**

Early in the year, the council noted, it had urged Congress to launch "a bold new approach to public welfare geared to the needs and potentialities of millions of poor Americans."

The House, in mid-April, approved a family assistance bill based largely on Administration proposals. The bill provides federal subsidies to needy families headed by persons making low wages as well as to welfare families without a wage-earner.

It would replace the present program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children by a new system of family assistance allowances. The basic federal payment—in effect a floor under welfare payments — would be $500 a year for the each of the first two family members and $300 for each additional person. In addition, the federal government would pay 30 percent of additional state benefits up to the current poverty level. Adults able to work, except for mothers of pre-school children, would be required to register for jobs or training.

**While the House bill "contains some desirable features," the Executive Council noted, it "does not begin to accomplish all that is needed."**

Nevertheless, the council said, "we urged the House to pass the measure, despite its deficiencies, so that the Senate would have a vehicle for action."

In asking the Senate Finance Committee to send an improved bill to the floor, the council declared: "The absolute need for major reform of public welfare requires prompt action."

## Leather Workers Sanctions Ended

Sanctions required under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan have been removed from the International Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany informed federation affiliates.

He said the union "has fulfilled in all respects" the procedures of Section 16 of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution dealing with removal of sanctions imposed for non-compliance with determinations of the impartial umpire. The sanctions had been imposed in November 1968.

The union is now "entitled to full protection under the internal disputes plan as well as all other rights enjoyed by AFL-CIO affiliates in good standing," Meany said.

Unions remaining under sanctions required by Article XX of the constitution are the Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union and the International Typographical Union.

## *Prompt Aid to Israel Urged as Imperative*

The AFL-CIO called on the Administration to "act favorably and promptly" on providing Israel with economic aid and "the jets and other military equipment it so urgently needs for its defense and self-preservation."

The Executive Council said the economic and military aid for Israel is imperative "not merely for the sake of Israel but in the interest of preserving world peace and freedom." **(Text, Page 6.)**

The council adopted a statement which noted the "sharp turn for the worse" of the crisis in the Middle East and the course of the Soviet Union is abetting that crisis. The Soviets have used the big four negotiations solely for arming Nasser and the UAR "for an eventual war to destroy Israel" and have installed anti-aircraft missile sites run by Soviet personnel and "put hundreds of Soviet pilots into flying operational missions."

**It would be harmful to America's national interests if the Administration "were to hesitate and continue its delay in providing" Israel with adequate aid, the council declared.**

The AFL-CIO has consistently supported the Israeli bid for economic and military aid to help bring peace to the Mideast, in previous council and convention statements.



**WALTER P. REUTHER,** late president of the Auto Workers, as he addressed an AFL-CIO convention.



**BATTERED REUTHER** and Richard Frankensteen are shown here after having been worked over by Ford Motor Co. "service men" at auto firm's River Rouge overpass in 1937.




**REUTHER HOLDS UP** the hand of newly-elected AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the 1955 merger convention in New York City. The picture featured Page One of the first issue of the AFL-CIO News.

**AFL-CIO Mourns Death:**

# *Tribute to Reuther Praises Dedication to Labor, Nation*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to the United Auto Workers, to the cause of collective bargaining, to the future of the American labor movement and to his country."

In adopting its statement the Council voted also to send a delegation of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, eight vice presidents and two heads of AFL-CIO staff departments to the funeral services.

They are Presidents I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America, Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers, Paul Jenning of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers, Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, and Directors William L. Kircher of the Dept. of Organization and Donald Slaiman, Dept. of Civil Rights.

Reuther was 62, and his wife was 59. President of the UAW since 1946, he served also as CIO president from 1952 to merger; as an AFL-CIO vice president until 1967, and as head of its Industrial Union Dept. until 1968, when the UAW withdrew from the federation.

**Abel, who succeeded Reuther as IUD president, said that as head of the department from 1955 to 1968 Reuther was "dedicated to advancing the best interests not only of working people but of the whole American public."**

Calling his death "a tragedy for all of American labor," Abel said Reuther "gave to the IUD a sense of inspiration and mission that has become a major part of our trade union heritage and philosophy."

Three weeks ago UAW convention delegates returned Reuther for another two-year term as president with only token opposition. On his death, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey became acting president to serve until the union's executive board fills the vacancy.

The Reuthers and four others died May 9 when a private plane crashed 250 miles north of Detroit, en route to Black Lake, Mich., where the UAW is building a summer camp and family education center. The others were William Wolfman, a nephew of Mrs. Reuther and a UAW security officer; Oskar Stonorov, Philadelphia architect; and two pilots, George Evans and Joseph Karrafa of Columbus, Ohio.

At Meany's request, the AFL-CIO canceled the Murray-Green award dinner scheduled for May 14 in Washington. Flags at federation headquarters were flown at half staff.

**The family asked that no flowers be sent and said those who desire to do so may send contributions to the Walter and May Reuther Memorial Fund, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 48214.**

A donation of $5,000 to the fund was voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Survivors of the Reuthers include daughters Linda, who teaches in San Francisco, and Lisa, a student at Oakland University; also Reuther's mother, Mrs. Valentine Reuther, Wheeling, W. Va., a sister, Mrs. Eugene Richey of Reading, Mass., and brothers Theodore of Wheeling and Victor of Washington, D.C., director of the UAW's international affairs department.

Mrs. Reuther is survived also by her father, Frank Wolfman, and brothers Earl Wolfman and Leo Wolf, Detroit.

Funeral services for the Reuthers were scheduled for May 15, at the Ford Auditorium in Detroit.

A special memorial service for the Reuthers was to be held from 11 a.m. to noon on Friday, May 22, in the main nave of the Washington National Cathedral.

**Tributes to the UAW leader came from labor, management and government figures. Pres. Nixon called Reuther's death "a deep loss not only for organized labor but also for the cause of collective bargaining and the entire American process."**

Born in Wheeling, W. Va., Reuther left high school at 15 to work at the Wheeling Steel Co. Four years later, as a journeyman tool and diemaker, he left home for Detroit, where auto industry jobs seemed more attractive.

He worked briefly at Briggs Mfg. Co., then wangled a job despite his youth as a tool and die leader at Ford Motor Co. Reuther stayed at Ford seven years, meanwhile completing his high school education at night school and majoring in economics and socialogy at Wayne State University over a three year period.

Ford fired Reuther in 1933 for trying to organize a union. He and his brother Victor and Roy made a bicycle tour of Europe, worked 18 months in the Gorki auto plant in Russia, and returned to Detroit at the end of 1935.

Walter Reuther got another job in a tool and die plant and resumed his union organizing efforts. He helped found West Side Local 174 of the Auto Workers and was elected its first president. In May 1936, at the UAW's first convention as an AFL union, he was elected to the executive board. He became a UAW vice president in 1942 and president of the union in 1946.

**Reuther was elected president of the former CIO on the death of Philip Murray in 1952, and held that post until merger with the AFL.**

Stonorov, who designed UAW's Solidarity House headquarters in Detroit, was on the way with the Reuthers to inspect progress on the Black Lake education center on which the architect was working.

He was involved also in labor's pioneer efforts to provide housing for low-income families. In 1932 he was architect for the $1 million project sponsored by the Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia. In early New Deal days, he joined in helping to launch labor's first housing program under Title III of the Industrial Recovery Act.

## *Text of Council Resolution On Walter P. Reuther*

**WHEREAS, Walter P. Reuther, the distinguished president of the United Auto Workers, the last president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, a former vice president of the AFL-CIO, and our colleague on this Executive Council for more than a decade, is dead, and**

**WHEREAS, Walter P. Reuther made significant and lasting contributions to the United Auto Workers, to the cause of collective bargaining, to the future of the American labor movement and to his country, and**

**WHEREAS, the tragic death of Walter P. Reuther has deprived his family, his union and his friends of a leader of unique capability,**

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO extends its deepest sympathies and sincere condolences to his family, his fellow officers and members of the United Auto Workers and his friends, who have all suffered a grievous loss, and**

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a properly authenticated copy of this resolution be conveyed to the Executive Board of the United Auto Workers as a demonstration of our regret and regard for Walter P. Reuther, a dedicated trade unionist who well and truly served his fellow man.**

# 16% Pay Hike Ends Strike at Sprague Plant

North Adams, Mass.—Nearly 2,600 employes of the Sprague Electric Co. will get a 16 percent wage increase under a strike-settling contract agreement reached by a three-union joint bargaining committee and management.

Members of the Technical Engineers, Machinists and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers voted to end a 10-week strike and return to work with a three-year contract. The pact was agreed to after a 30-hour negotiating session at the Washington offices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Contract terms call for wage boosts of 6 percent the first year, plus 5 percent in each of the succeeding two years. A 10-cent inequity boost will be added to wages in the first and third years.

**Also agreed to was full arbitration of grievances and the agency shop, under which non-members pay the union a fee for representing them; a cost-of-living escalator clause, and hikes in pension, hospitalization, sickness and accident benefits.**

Union negotiators were headed by Presidents Walter Wood of IUE Local 200, Ronald Durant of AFTE Local 101, and Fred Baker, Jr., of IAM Lodge 1794. James D. Compton, executive assistant to IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, was chairman of the joint union committee during mediation.

The strike began March 2 when AFTE members walked out. The other two unions respected the picket lines, and the IUE joined the strike March 17 after winning a challenge to its bargaining rights in a National Labor Relations Board election by a 4-1 margain. The loser in the vote was the Independent Condenser Workers Local 2, unaffiliated.

## Meany Takes 18th Term In United Funds Post

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been named to an 18th consecutive term as a vice chairman for the United Community Campaigns of America.

His appointment symbolizes labor's commitment to support of local United Funds through volunteer community work and fund-raising campaigns.



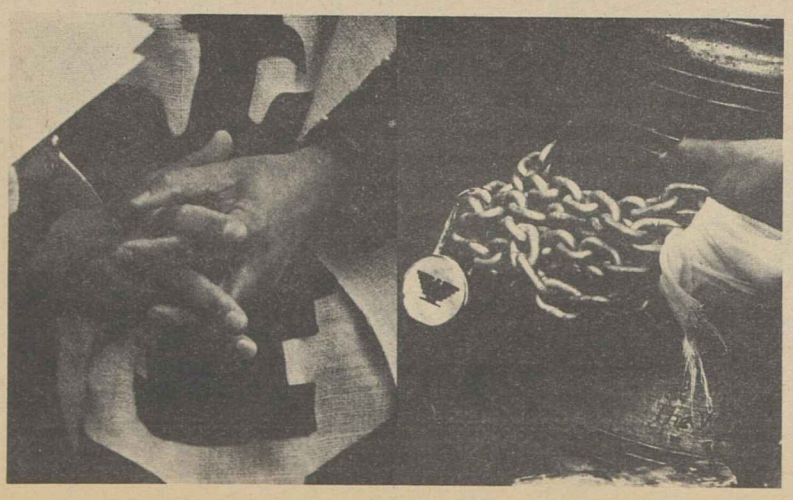
# Farm Workers on the March

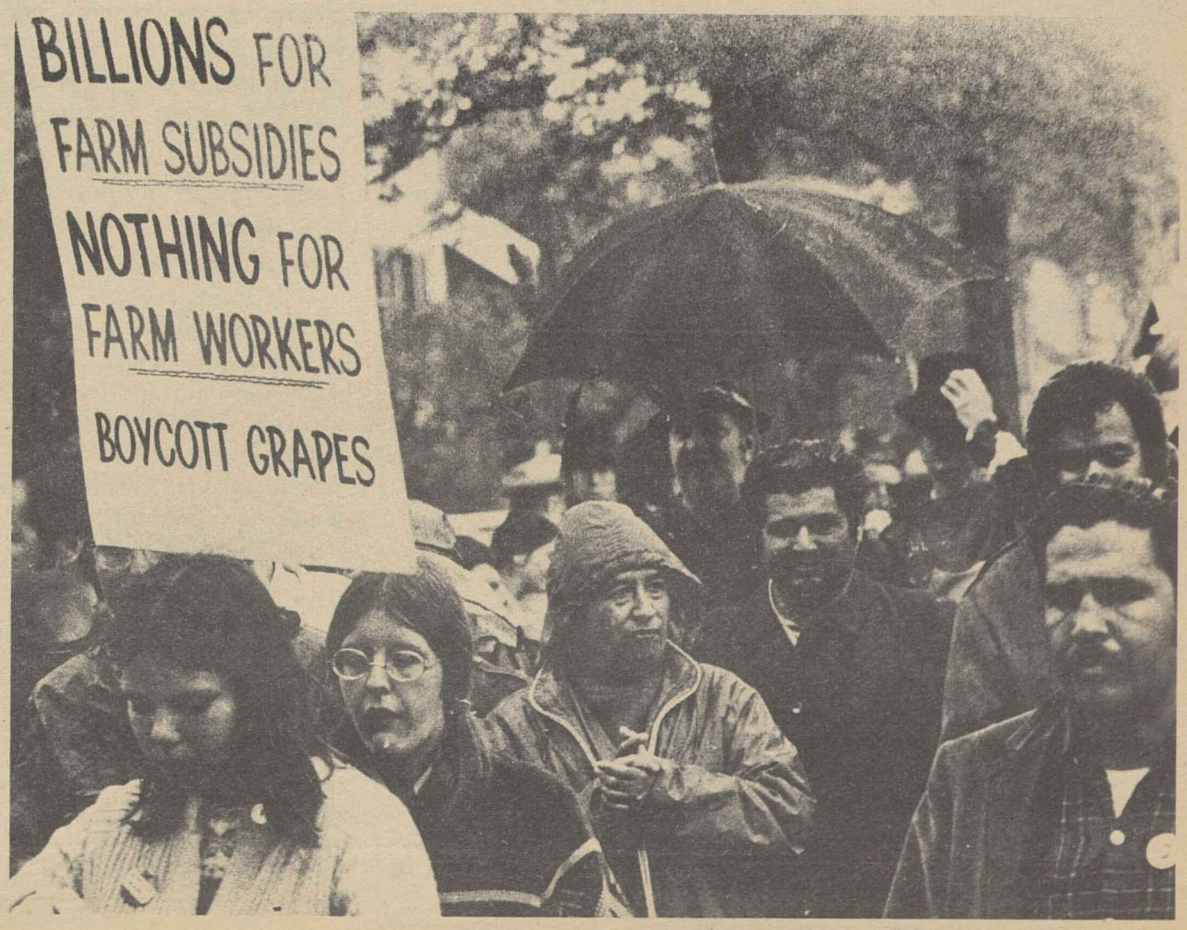
**The United Farm Workers, their ranks strengthened by the presence of more than 1,000 other trade unionists, students and clergymen, marched 30 miles from Columbia, Md., to Washington to rally public support for their union and boycott of non-union grapes. Carrying U.S. flags, the "strike" banner familiar to Southwest workers and the Aztec eagle of UFWOC, the marchers followed the emblem of Our Lady of Guadalupe and pulled a 300-pound "freedom" bell donated by Britain's Transport & General Workers. The bell will remain chained, UFWOC leader Cesar Chavez says, until all farm workers are free to organize and bargain.**











## The Right of Protest

THE AMERICAN trade union movement firmly supports every aspect of the democratic process, and that especially includes the right of peaceful protest by any American citizen.

**We are equally opposed to violence, either by protesters or against peaceful protest, at any time.**

Protest is a legitimate form of democratic procedure. But violence, either on the part of protesters or against legitimate protesters, must be vigorously deplored by all responsible elements in America.

## Family Assistance Bill

THE AFL-CIO has long supported the enactment of welfare reform legislation.

Last February we urged the Congress to launch "a bold new approach to public welfare geared to the needs and potentialities of millions of poor Americans."

Since then, the House has passed the "Family Assistance Bill" which, while it contains some desirable features, does not begin to accomplish all that is needed.

We urged the House to pass the measure, despite its deficiencies, so that the Senate would have a vehicle for action.

**Now the Senate Finance Committee is considering this legislation. We urge the committee to move speedily to substantially improve the House-passed bill, and we specifically urge the committee to include essential safeguards in the bill's employment provisions.**

The absolute need for major reform of public welfare requires prompt action. This is one measure that cannot be delayed any longer.

## Prompt Aid for Israel

IN RECENT MONTHS the crisis in the Middle East has taken a sharp turn for the worse. The course pursued by the Soviet government in this pivotal area is today more perilous than ever to the maintenance of world peace.

Moscow has used the Big Four negotiations solely for gaining more time in which to encourage and arm Nasser and his partners for an eventual war to destroy the State of Israel. More recently, the USSR has installed in Egypt SAM III anti-aircraft missile sites run by Soviet personnel and put hundreds of Soviet pilots into flying operational missions.

As a result, Pres. Nixon has had to tell the world that "the situation has become ominous" and that "this will dramatically shift the balance of power and it would make it necessary for the United States to re-evaluate its decision with regard to the sale of jets to Israel."

**In this situation, it would be harmful to America's vital national interests if the Administration were to hesitate and continue its delay in providing Israel with adequate economic assistance and the jets and other military equipment it so urgently needs for its defense and self-preservation.**

We strongly urge the Administration to act favorably and promptly on Israel's economic and military needs and thus preserve the balance of power—not merely for the sake of Israel but in the interest of preserving world peace and freedom.

*Statements by AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 13, 1970, Washington, D.C.*

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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## Out of Shape




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Academic Freedom the Loser If Professors Parrot Students

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE MOST APPALLING things about the contemporary academic environment is the number of faculty people who indicate their complete contempt for students.

Paradoxically, this does not take the form of denouncing the young for their eccentricities. On the contrary, it normally works itself out in slavish praise of the "wisdom," "virtue," "sincerity," etc. of the student body.

It is only human that most youngsters rather like this shmeer—it tickles their ego—but at the same time, it makes them uneasy because it insults their intelligence. After all, they know down inside they are not particularly wise and virtuous.

**This is not said in a patronizing manner. It involves no inflated claims on behalf of older generations, which have not been notable for wisdom and virtue either. What it suggests is that all hands should put aside their moral posturings, drop the conceit that any one generation has been charged by God with the reform of humanity, and get down to the business of education, the core of which is intellectual interplay between generations.**

My vocation is the teaching of history and politics. I am a man of very strong convictions—which, I hasten to add, may be mistaken. I believe and hope that I am correct, and experience over a quarter of a century has led me to think that my convictions are basically sound. But, and this is the crucial point, I would never dream of ramming them down a student's throat.

**The opposite side of the coin is that my students have no right to tell me how to think.**

Indeed, as I have pointed out to them more than once, if I changed my position because they disliked it, I would be an intellectual whore who should be dismissed summarily from the teaching profession. And any institutional efforts to force me to think "right" not only violate my freedom, but destroy the fundamental rationale of a university.

Take the question of a student strike over President Nixon's actions in Cambodia.

Students have a right to strike any time they feel like it—I led some reasonably successful strikes against war back in 1940-41—but colleges and universities should not get into the act. They are not sovereign states with their own foreign and domestic policies and it is outrageous when they start imposing a party line on their students and faculty.

When Andrew Cordier, the "Secretary of State" of Columbia University, gave the university's blessing to the student strike, he was endorsing a policy of coercion. Presumably the next step will be a faculty loyalty oath to "New Mobe."

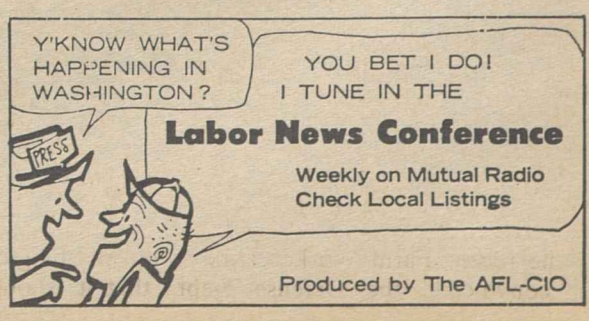
**NOW WE CAN** anticipate a rush of "emergency faculty meetings" around the country as one institution after another lines up in behalf of "dissent."

The fact that university and college presidents act like lemmings is hardly surprising: their goal is survival.

**With a few exceptions (notably Edward Levi at the University of Chicago) most of them would, I suspect, do anything to get the militants off their backs. This is par for the course: their response to Joe McCarthy was identical.**

But when faculties solemnly meet to determine "truth"—and implicitly to excommunicate those who dissent from this microorthodoxy—they have confused themselves with the Inquisition. And the worst of it is that their actions are not based on the religious fanaticism which provided the Inquisition with its baleful energy, but on the desire to be loved by the young.

In short, they "dig it," and seem blithely unaware they are digging a grave for academic freedom.



***Council Charges 'Complete Failure':***

# Administration Policies Bring Higher Prices, More Jobless

*Excerpted from a statement on the national economy by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 12, 1970, Washington, D.C.*

**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** campaign against inflation has been a complete failure. Prices have gone up, unemployment has grown, and the nation has crossed the threshold of recession.

The time has obviously come for the Administration to abandon its bankrupt economic policies before the already grave damage to American living standards snowballs.

In April, unemployment soared to 4.8 percent of the labor force or close to 4 million workers—equalling the sharpest month-to-month rise since the 1960 recession. The jobless rate for Negro workers shot up to 8.7 percent; for teenagers, to 15.7 percent. In the four months since last December, 1.1 million workers were added to the swelling ranks of the unemployed—victims of the Administration's deliberate policy to slow production and employment.

Millions of additional workers have seen their paychecks shrink as the spreading effects of the squeeze on the economy has brought production cutbacks and reductions in working hours.

But living costs have continued to mount. The Consumer Price Index has risen at a yearly rate of about 6 percent since December.

**The buying power of the weekly after-tax earnings of the average non-supervisory worker in private employment—about 48 million wage and salary earners—is less than last year and below 1965.**

With unemployment rising sharply and industry operating at merely 79.5 percent of its productive capacity, there is no classical inflationary condition of widespread shortages of goods and manpower that could justify government measures of severe, general economic restraint.

The Administration's policy—with the highest interest rates in 100 years—has been discriminatory, as well as ineffective, in combatting the rapid rise of prices. It has cut urgently needed residential construction—with housing starts down from a yearly rate of 1.9 million in January 1969 to 1.4 million last March. It has hit the expansion of state and local government facilities and smaller businesses. In addition, skyrocketing interest rates have raised costs and prices all along the line to the consumer—adding to inflationary pressures.

**Moreover, the blunderbuss policy has not curbed business profiteering, while it boosts bank profits. Cuts in government appropriations, as those for medical schools which threaten to continue the shortage of medical personnel, will continue the soaring rise of medical costs. And the tight monetary squeeze has not curtailed the credit inflation of the banks, with their lines of credit to the blue-chip corporations and wealthy families for lendable funds.**

**THE TIME** is long overdue for a sharp change in the nation's economic policies. The pace of rising prices must be slowed, without a growing army of unemployed. The urgent need is not last week's reduction of margin requirements for purchases in the stock markets to stimulate increased speculation.

The government must channel available credit, at low interest rates, to where it is needed and curb the inflationary expansion of credit for purposes that are less important to society.

Last December, Congress passed a bill entitled "Lowering Interest Rates, Fighting Inflation, Helping Small Business and Expanding the Mortgage Market"—which grants broad authority to the President for selective measures to curb the specific causes of credit inflation, while expanding credit for needed facilities and business operations. It provides the government with flexible means to re-balance the nation's credit structure and to finance housing, schools, hospitals and other community facilities at low interest rates.

**More than four months have passed and still the President has not exercised this authority.**

The need for increased low- and moderate-income home construction, at reasonable interest rates, is not being met, forcing the government to initiate interest-subsidy programs that reward high interest rate policies at taxpayers' expense, in order to prevent the complete collapse of home-building. Small and medium-sized businesses have been hit by a lack of available credit at reasonable interest rates. The inability of local governments to obtain low-interest loans is resulting in postponing construction of needed schools, hospitals and other facilities, while available credit is being drained off for less-urgent investments and dubious objectives.

**So prices continue to rise rapidly; layoffs and production cutbacks are spreading; urgent social needs are not being met.**

**THEREFORE WE RECOMMEND** the following steps to take America out of recession and end inflation:

1. Confronted by the President's failure to use his authority, we urge the Congress to direct the Federal Reserve system to establish selective credit controls, maximum interest rates on specific types of loans and the allocation of available credit to where it will do the most good for America.

2. To meet the goal of 26 million new and rehabilitated housing units in ten years, the government should also require that a portion of such tax-exempt funds as pension, college endowment and foundation funds, as well as bank reserves, be invested in government-guaranteed mortgages.

**3. To curb the price-raising ability of the dominant corporations, government action is needed to curtail the continuing high rate of business mergers, which has been greatly increasing the concentration of economic power in a narrowing group of corporations and banks.**

4. The specific causes of soaring pressures on living costs, such as physicians' fees, hospital charges, housing costs and auto insurance rates, should be examined for the development of practical, sensible measures to dampen these pressures.

If the President, after exercising that authority voted him by Congress, determines he needs additional authority and decides that the situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO will cooperate, so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries. We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice.

# Chavez Calls on Defense Dept. To Stop Buying 'Scab Grapes'

**THE LEADER** of the AFL-CIO's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee called on the Defense Dept. to stop buying "scab grapes" and urged a halt in government subsidies for growers fighting the right of farm workers to build a union and bargain collectively.

Cesar Chavez, UFWOC director, charged that the Defense Dept.'s stepped-up grape buying is more than a coincidence. "I think it is planned," he said in an interview on Labor News Conference.

Chavez said that "during those periods last year when the boycott was its most effective, the Defense Dept. assigned a buyer" who most often purchased grapes from the growers "who were feeling the most heat from the boycott."

**HE SAID** it is too early to tell whether or not the recent Farm Workers March on Washington "convinced" the Defense Dept. that it should stop buying "scab grapes, but it did demonstrate that union label grapes will be on the market soon, and those are the ones they should buy, if they feel a great need to buy grapes."

**Chavez said the union is mounting a campaign to promote the sale of union label grapes. There may not be enough "to make a real impact on the market . . . in the beginning," he said, but "we have a strong feeling" that contracts will be signed with other table grape growers before the crop comes in.**

The union leader was also critical of federal farm subsidies to table grape growers "who are fighting the union." He said that "in most cases, those growers who are the most reluctant to recognize a union are the ones that get the most money from the government."

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**IN THIS TIME** of rapid movement of events and ideas, new words and terms are frequently devised because the old expressions are just not adequate.

This is true of an entirely new field which embraces the employment and retirement problems of middle-aged and older workers. It has been given the name industrial gerontology.

There is already a National Institute of Industrial Gerontology which is funded by a grant of the Dept. of Labor to the National Council on the Aging.

The director of the institute is Norman Sprague, who defines industrial gerontology as a "new applied science . . . of aging and work."

**"Industrial gerontology begins where age in itself becomes a handicap to employment," he says. "Age discrimination in employment may start at 35 or 40 in some industries and occupations and begins to take on major dimensions at age 45."**

Sprague's definition appears in the preface of a new book, "Toward an Industrial Gerontology" by Harold L. Sheppard of the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Economic Research. The book consists largely of a set of essays or papers which were presented at a 1968 seminar sponsored by the National Council on the Aging on industrial gerontology.

The participants in the conference were pioneers in the field long concerned with such problems as employment assistance for older workers, continued employment, pursuit of new skills, and, generally, all the barriers that workers find in relation to work as they grow older.

**EVERYONE WHO WORKS** for a living must be concerned about industrial gerontology since growing older is part of life.

Within the field of gerontology is a question that has been the subject of serious debate within the industrial community and within the labor movement—compulsory retirement. There are many advocates and many positions on this issue.

Sheppard, in his essay, suggests that "pre-retirement attitudes and preparations should be examined as possible influences on the work behavior of older workers."

He raises the question of whether it is not possible that under conditions of a general inflationary trend, for example, "older persons would want to work longer to replenish their eroded assets or to guard assets threatened by rising prices."

Sheppard develops other questions too.

**For example, he notes that 20 to 30 years from now older workers may not actively seek the "release" from work to the same degree that workers do today. He points out that in higher-educated, white-collar and professional areas, the percentage of workers in their 70s in the labor force remains quite high.**

"There is a great danger," Sheppard writes, "stemming from the fact that policies affecting the work-play-retirement patterns of future generations of the older population are grounded into today's and yesterday's factual situations—situations which may no longer prevail in future decades."

He observes that with the "process of aging" slowing down and the cultural stress on the prolongation of life, the trend toward early retirement may be reversed in some occupations.

This question, of course, is only one small but important facet of the study of industrial gerontology.

**Among other areas it is concerned with aptitude testing of middle-aged and older workers, with job counseling, vocational training and placement. It also covers job assignments, reassignment, retention and redesign.**

The Senate Special Committee on the Aging, in its recent hearings on "Economics of Aging—Toward a Full Share in Abundance" dug deeply into industrial gerontology.

It is a field that those who work for a living will be progressively more and more concerned with.




**THE DEFENSE DEPT.** should drop "scab grapes" from its shopping list, Dir. Cesar Chavez (center) of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program were Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

***How to Buy:***

# Job Cuts 'Cool Off' Workers But Consumer Prices Stay Up

By Sidney Margolius

**WHAT'S IT LIKE** to be a "front-line fighter against inflation"—the man who is laid off because the Administration is tightening the economy in an effort to "cool off" inflation? Let this wife tell you:

"I'm not so worried that we were laid off as that my husband is not able to find temporary work. The job market is flooded with people. Many are older than my husband, who is 31, and have devoted half their life to a company that had to shut down.



"It seems like the only thing 'cooled off' is the working man who pays both the rich and poor man's taxes. I could stand price fixing a lot better than a depression. When Nixon cut all these people out of jobs you can imagine what it did to the bank and loan companies. Banks no longer lend money on cars in this town. My husband and I have had excellent credit for the last eight years. But now people can't help us.

"We've paid all these taxes and now all we can get is $45 a week unemployment. I feel this should be coupled with food stamps and medical care if one's children get sick."

**It's true that the chief method the Nixon administration has tried to use to fight inflation has been to slow down economic activity, with the resultant layoffs. The Administration has not tried the "jawbone control" exerted by the previous Administration (public pressure on business to minimize price increases).**

The layoffs have not succeeded in stopping inflation. Meanwhile, living costs have jumped 6.3 percent in the last 12 months. Food prices are a main culprit—up about 8 percent. Meat, poultry and fish have leaped 11.5 percent in one year.

**THE FOOD INDUSTRY** certainly could use some "jawboning." If the Administration won't do it, consumers may have to. Most of the increase in prices has gone to middlemen. You can figure that for every $1 extra you pay for food this year over last, the farmer is getting about 22 cents and the middlemen about 78 cents.

There is a real price holdup on some foods. At wholesale, bacon has gone up 6-7 cents a pound. But in the cities we checked in April bacon cost 10 to 15 cents a pound more in most stores.

**Broilers actually should cost less this year. Wholesale prices are about 27½ cents, 2 cents a pound less than last year. But in many stores broilers, at their regular prices of 41-47 cents, are higher than last year.**

But the worst holdup is on beef. Wholesale prices recently have been about 1½ cents a pound more than last year. while retail prices on various cuts are 5 to 15 cents more. Stores especially have been rooking the public on some of the preferred cuts like round, and have raised prices less on chuck. But even hamburger costs about 10 cents more than last year.

**MAY IS A MONTH** of White Sales (linens, towels, etc.). Sheets of polyester-cotton blends (about 50 per cent of each fiber) are increasingly popular because of their greater durability and crease-resistance (no ironing). The polyester blends now cost little more than the all-cotton type.

Look for tire sales just before Decoration Day.

May also is the month this year's models of TV sets are cleared. Look for especially sharp price cuts as makers try to unload current heavy inventories.

Besides 29-cent broilers, the buy of the month is eggs. They have come down more than 35 cents from last winter's high prices, and now are about the same price as a year ago. Other relative food values include sales of beef chuck and loin of pork, and canned and smoked hams and butts. But in general meat prices, and especially pork, are high and going even higher.

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***Soup to Nonsense:***

# Lure of Magic Offers Hope Of Escaping Hard Decisions

By Jane Goodsell

**THE OTHER DAY** I went shopping for a ouija board which Molly, my 14-year-old daughter, wanted to give to a friend for her birthday. It wasn't easy to find. Store after store was sold out. But finally, I went to a department store which had one in stock. Feeling as self-conscious as I did a few years back when I asked for a copy of "Sex and the Single Girl," I felt compelled to explain to the clerk that I was buying it as a gift for someone else. Having established that, I asked her to explain how a ouija board worked.



"I know they've been around for years," I said, "but I must somehow have missed that phase in my youth."

The clerk showed me how to place my hands over the board, and to ask questions to which the message indicator would respond by moving.

**"My goodness," I said, rather more impressed than I had intended to be, "does it really work?"**

**"Lady," the clerk answered, "if it really worked, it would cost more than $4.95."**

That struck me then as a good, logical, no-nonsense answer to the craze for the occult which has swept the world in the Age of Aquarius. It still seems to me a good, sensible answer, but I can't bring myself to accept it. Not quite. Of course, I don't really believe in ouija boards and Tarot cards and astrological horoscopes but, at the same time, I don't exactly not believe in them.

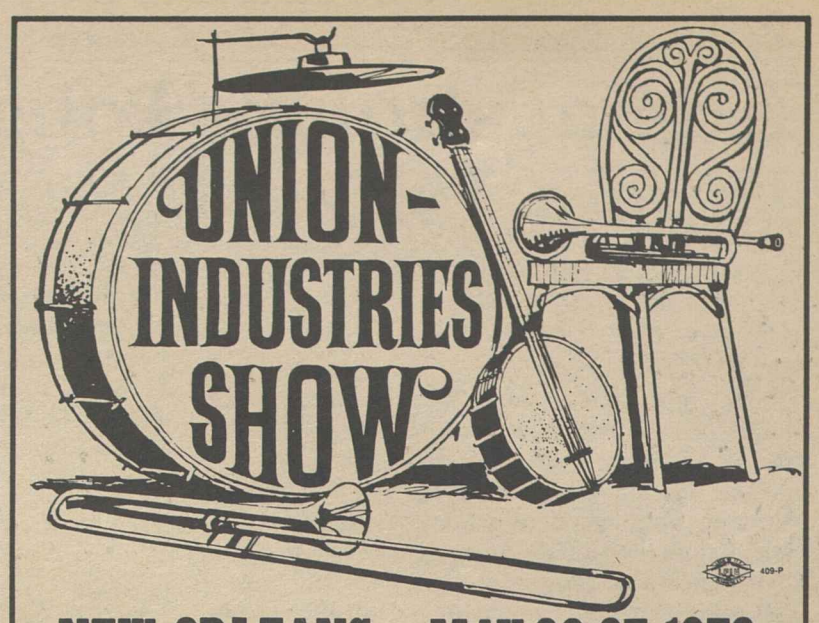
Way deep down, I instinctively believe in magic. I think most people do, sort of. It's what impels us to play it safe where superstitions are involved: to toss salt over our shoulders, to walk around rather than under ladders, and to think carefully before blowing out our birthday candles.

It's all nonsense, I know that. How preposterous to believe that a black cat crossing the street in front of us could change the course of our lives. How idiotic to think that the configuration of the planets has anything to do with our successes and failures. How childish to believe that the future can be predicted by the turning up of the Queen of Cups or the Tower of Destruction in a pack of Tarot cards.

**IT WOULD BE FRIGHTENING** to really, truly believe that our fates are written in the stars, and that we are merely acting out our destinies which are pre-determined, non-negotiable and non-cancellable. But it is just as scary, maybe more so, to believe the reverse: that we are captains of our fate and are, therefore, responsible for the choices we make in life. If the fault is not in the stars but in ourselves, we must accept the cause-and-effect relationships of our own actions.

**But why is it that the occult has such allure for us now, in this scientific, mechanized, computerized age? How is that we seek answers from the stars at the same time that we send satellites into space? Perhaps that is precisely why. Because now, more than ever, we feel a need for magic and mystery.**

Disenchanted by scientific evidence that the moon is neither made of green cheese nor inhabited by googly-eyed monsters, we look elsewhere to fill our need for fantasy. We need magic to persuade ourselves (or, as in my case, to half persuade ourselves) that there are some things in heaven and earth which can't be programmed by an IBM computer.


NEW ORLEANS • MAY 22-27, 1970

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO


***Job Environment Stressed:***

# Union Project Aids Mental Health Goals

A **MAN IS** what he does. Most men derive their sense of status and self-worth from the contribution they make through work. When mental illness impairs the worker's ability to perform his job, his world—in the shop and at home—may fall apart. His employer may feel justified in firing him, his co-workers in spurning him, and his family relationships will deteriorate.

Recognition of this close relationship between "work" and mental health led one union to pioneer in one of the first mental health programs to emphasize the importance of the work environment.

The results from the five-year project by the New York Joint Board of the Clothing Workers are in: More than 600 union members have returned to or been maintained at productive work. "Normal living" was achieved by more than half the cases after as few as eight treatment sessions, or within three months.

**The ACWA's mental health program is co-sponsored by the New York Clothing Manufacturers Association, financed in large part by federal grants, and operates from the Sidney Hillman Health Center.**

Dr. Hyman J. Weiner, project director, said a "short-term, crisis oriented" approach was used in which the worker was interviewed, his problem uncovered and discussed, and a practical method sought to cope with it. Those helping the worker included the patient himself, his family and co-workers, the union's business agent, the employer, the psychiatrist and the social worker.

Emphasis was on what the worker could do, rather than on "defining" his illness. Therapy helped him test out different ways of dealing with conflicts on the job, such as controlling his anger. He was taught to stay with, not run away from conflicts.

"The inability to face conflict squarely generally leads to many difficulties," Dr. Weiner said. "Anger builds up and becomes directed either toward the other party or toward oneself."

**THE IMPORTANCE** of work as an avenue for identifying the ill is illustrated by some typical referrals:

- A skilled, stable worker lost his fifth job in a year because of a fight in the shop. His recent employment instability was diagnosed at the Center as a type of mental illness.
- A consistently late-to-work union member was helped over his alcoholism problem.
- Personal and family problems caused numerous other emotional problems in workers which were reflected in their poor or erratic job performance.

**The clinic maintained an open door, with any worker in the industry or member of his immediate family eligible for free treatment. While work-connected problems received staff priority, walk-in and in-patient care were provide those with other emotional problems through an agreement with three New York hospitals.**

The Amalgamated Insurance Fund relieved workers' financial pressures. Jobs were found for workers requiring them through the union's job-placement service.

The project's results—analysis of experiences with patients and new treatment techniques—will be available shortly to central labor bodies, unions, community health facilities, consumer-sponsored health programs and government agencies. Meanwhile, a report based on a Labor-Mental Health Conference is available from the Sidney Hillman Health Center, 16 East 16th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.


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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Services to Match Growth:

# State-County Delegates Vote Dues Hike, Bigger Program

By John R. Oravec

Denver—The State, County & Municipal Employes—stressing programs to keep pace with the union's rapid membership growth—expanded the union's executive board to 20 vice presidents and voted to boost its per capita tax by 50 cents to $1.50 a month.

Delegates to the 18th biennial convention reaffirmed their support for the adoption of a national health insurance program and called for enactment of a federally financed welfare system that would guarantee every American family an income at no less than the poverty level. They passed also a resolution calling for an "immediate and total withdrawal of U.S. armed forces" from Southeast Asia.

Another resolution eliminated the "no strike" provision in the SCME constitution that applied to law enforcement officers among its membership. SCME represents about 10,000 policemen across the country.

**Action on the per capita tax increase will boost payments from $1 a month per member to $1.50 in two steps of 25 cents each. The first raise will come July 1 and the other will be effective next Jan. 1.**

Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames reported that because of expanding operations and rising costs, the union's budget had to be enlarged and a per capita increase was recommended to meet the higher costs.

The three new seats on the expanded executive board are the result of a constitutional amendment that creates a new Capital District—taking in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia—and adding a new vice president both to the Michigan and New York City districts.

**Seven board members were re-elected, six of these without opposition. Six other board members were defeated. One seat was vacant, two members retired at the convention and another earlier.**

The 13 new vice presidents are Robert Oberbeck, Wisconsin; Ira A. Bickel, Central; Saturnin G. Mauge, Caribbean; Larry McKibben, Northwestern; Jerol Brown, Western; Dominic Badolato, Southern New England; James V. Corbett and Joe Zurlo, New York City; Charles Hendrix, Mideastern; George Hammond, Rocky Mountain; Ernie Crofoot, Capital, and Walter L. Oliver and Mozelle McNorriell, Michigan.

Re-elected without opposition were the Rev. Albert Blatz, North Central; James A. Broyer, Northern New England; Constance Cabell, New York State; Arthur O. Hamm, Midwestern; Victor C. Solito, Southwestern, and Earl Stout, Eastern. Incumbent Lee A. Tafel of the Southeastern District defeated Ed Prata to win re-election.

Pres. Jerry Wurf and Sec.-Treas. Ames were re-elected earlier in the convention by acclamation.

Speakers addressing the convention included Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, who warned against underfunding and shortchanging of essential domestic programs.

**On major domestic issues, the convention called for improved food distribution programs for America's hungry and undernourished. It urged lower eligibility standards for food stamps, free school lunches and guaranteed income.**

The convention also urged improved federal consumer protection programs, called for Congress and the President to take action to roll back high interest rates, and recommended immediate steps to halt pollution of air and water.

The resolution on Southeast Asia charged that "adequate expenditures for sorely needed domestic development programs—programs of housing, food for the hungry, education, manpower training, pollution prevention, model cities, medical care and research—are being precluded by the costs of warfare. . . ."

Delegates also called for SCME to step up its organizing drive to win representation for the white collar workers, noting that only about 12 percent of this group is now unionized.

Pres. David Selden of the Teachers, who was recently released from a New Jersey jail where he had been sentenced for picketing in the Newark school strike, expressed concern for the lack of full union rights for teachers and other public employes.

He said that the United States is the only democratic country in the world that does not allow its public employes "to stop work, to exercise their economic power in order to achieve their programs."

**"Teachers in most of the major cities of the nation can carry on what is called collective bargaining, but there can be no collective bargaining without the right to strike," he declared.**

Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.), a former business agent for SCME Local 410 in St. Louis, warned that America will suffer severe consequences if it ignores the need for change.

"Unless the need for change is recognized by the decision makers of this country, I am afraid that the revolution begun by the young will be embraced by the old," he declared.




**YOUNGEST SPEAKER** at Minnesota State AFL-CIO's recent conference on pollution was Bill Stelberg, a 6th grader at Ensign Elementary School in Duluth. Bill told the statewide conference that he became interested in pollution problems as a result of a school project. His father, Herbert Stelberg, is a member of Local 1028 of the Steelworkers. State AFL-CIO Pres. David K. Roe is shown seated.

# Haggerty Hits Failure Of Anti-Inflation Policy

New York—The Administration's anti-inflation policies have made a shambles of the housing industry and the worst is yet to come, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the annual luncheon of the New York Building Congress, an employers' group.

Land costs and interest rates rise so high as to price low and middle-income families out of buying housing, Haggerty charged, and the homebuilding industry is producing at a rate less than half the 2.6 million-a-year goal envisioned by Congress two years ago, the speaker said.

**Meanwhile, he said, "we continually are assured that soon we will have industrialized housing coming off the assembly lines like automobiles. They will be cheaper because of factory wages. They will go up real fast and the crisis will be over." But, he added, "I don't believe the solution will be that simple."**

Haggerty cited a horrible example under the year-old program called Project Breakthrough by Sec. of Housing & Urban Development George W. Romney.

HUD has awarded two contracts totaling $599,000 to Christiana Western Structures of Los Angeles, Calif., one of 22 producers of factory-built housing systems selected by the department to build prototype house models on Operation Breakthrough sites in 10 states, Haggerty related.

The firm's manpower training program, he said, is keyed to extremely low wages subsidized by the government under the guise of training.

Haggerty called the project "one of the most flagrant corporate boondoggles in history." It could, he said, turn out to be a "prefabricated bombshell."

He recalled that Romney described Operation Breakthrough as a way to "break through to total new systems of housing production, financing, marketing, management and land use" and to seek solutions to "restrictive zoning and building codes . . . and inefficient use of labor forces."

**Under a contract awarded by HUD to Christiana to build housing in panels at Blythe, Calif., Haggerty said the workers to be trained are paid $2 an hour but the company is reimbursed an average of $12.84 a day. Thus the company has a labor cost of $3.16 a day per trainee.**

"The completion certificate states that the recipient of training is not eligible for employment in any construction trade, nor is he eligible to be an apprentice in any such trade," Haggerty said, adding: "So what are they being trained for?"

He called it "inconceivable" that the government would "condone this, let alone finance it and then select them . . . to set up the prototype" of the future.

# New Hawaii Law Allows Public Employe Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

exclusive bargaining rights to unions representing the employes, allows negotiations for an agency shop, and sets up a five-member Hawaii Public Employment Relations Board.

The board, made up of two labor and two management representatives with an impartial chairman, will enforce a code of unfair practices, establish procedures for representation elections, and seek to resolve disputes.

Procedures designed to avert strikes are provided, including mediation, fact-finding with recommendations, and voluntary arbitration if both parties agree. The measure also requires a 60-day negotiation and "cooling-off" period after a fact-finding panel reports and a 10-day notice of intent to strike.

**But when the procedures are exhausted, strikes are legal provided the public health is not endangered. The determination of when a strike threatens health will be made by the five-member public employment relations board, which then would have leeway to limit the extent of the strike or take other steps to resolve the dispute.**

Bargaining units include such categories as non-supervisory blue-collar workers, supervisory blue-collar workers, a similar division of white-collar workers, professional and non-professional hospital workers, police, firefighters, teachers, educational office employes, the faculty of the University of Hawaii and non-teaching employes of the university.

Professional units may, if they wish, choose to be included in larger bargaining units embracing other groups of workers.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Walter Kupau set the stage for the successful legislative drive by bringing together all unions in the state to work out a joint program. The state federation said two representatives of the Teachers, James Crane and David Oshige, had major roles in the legislative campaign.

State Sen. Sakae Takahashi, chairman of the Public Employment Committee, introduced the bill and State Rep. Ted. T. Morioka helped steer it through the House.

If signed by the governor, the new law will take effect July 1.

## *Hawaii Praises Maritime Parley*

**Honolulu—The Hawaii legislature has passed a resolution commending maritime labor and management "for their concern for the well-being of Hawaii."**

**Singled out in the resolution were the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the Transportation Institute, an industry supported research organization, for their joint sponsorship of a recent conference in Washington.**

**Out of the conference came a pledge by the MTD and the institute to draw up a program to deal with any impact that shipping costs may be having on the economies of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico.**

# High Court to Review Federal No-Strike Oath

The Supreme Court agreed to take another look at a law requiring federal employes to swear that they will not assert the right to strike.

The court consented, at the request of the Justice Dept., to review a District of Columbia federal court ruling that the law is unconstitutional.

That decision was reached by Senior Circuit Judge Charles Fahy and District Judges Howard F. Corcoran and Gerhard A. Gesell. The case was initiated by the Letter Carriers in a suit against the Post Office Dept. The union contended that those portions of the law prohibiting employes from asserting the right to strike, or belonging to a union that asserts the right to strike against the government, violate the Constitution.

**The judges ruled that the oath, required of government employes as a condition of employment, could have a "chilling" effect on the rights of free speech and petition guaranteed to all citizens under the Constitution.**

The law bars from federal employment anyone who asserts the right to strike, who is a member of a union that asserts such a right, or who participates in a strike against the government. The Letter Carriers, for the purposes of the lawsuit, concede that Congress may prohibit government employes from striking, but challenge the other two points.

In suing, the union said it supports the "right of postal employes, along with other federal employes, to strike." The Justice Dept. defended the law and the oath on the ground that they were aimed, not against asserting the right to strike but against "overt action" in a strike.

The suit was filed before recent postal walkouts for higher wages.

## Esther Peterson Gets Honorary Laws Degree

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Esther Peterson, former assistant Secretary of Labor, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree at the University of Michigan commencement exercises.

Mrs. Peterson, now the legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, was cited for "firmly and courageously" espousing the cause of "persons otherwise feebly defended"—the laborer, the housewife and the working woman.



**HILLMAN FOUNDATION** award is presented to William J. Eaton of the Chicago Daily News for stories exposing conflict of interest which helped defeat the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. Making the presentation is Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, the union Sidney Hillman helped found. At left is Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times, one of the award judges. Eaton also won a Pulitzer Prize for the series of articles.

Crosses 'Threshold of Recession':

# Jobless Rate Soars to 4.8%, Highest Level in Five Years

By Duane Emme

The nation's unemployment rate rose for the fourth consecutive month in April to reach 4.8 percent —its highest level in five years, the Labor Dept. reported.

The increase of four-tenths of 1 percent from March equals the January increase as the sharpest one-month spurt in unemployment since the 1960 recession.

Bureau of Labor Statistics' records show that the rise in the rate so far this year—1.3 percent—is the steepest for a four-month period since the severe 1958 recession.

On the jobs side, with total employment of 78.9 million unchanged from March, a BLS spokesman described the situation as one in which new employment gains "have come to a virtual standstill."

Other areas of the government's April report showed reduced hours of work and overtime and pay increases for workers that were more than wiped out by inflation.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany cited the latest report as proof that the economy had "crossed the threshold of recession." He called for "prompt, effective sensible action by the White House" to prevent the situation from getting worse.**

Meany's comments on the unemployment report came a few days before the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged a four-point program to combat both recession and inflation. Meany said that the "shocking rise" in joblessness "while living costs continue to mount rapidly clearly indicates the failure of the Administration's economic policies."

In addition to the nearly 4 million workers unemployed in April, Meany pointed out, "Millions of others are affected by production cutbacks and smaller paychecks at a time when everything costs them more."

**During a televised press conference, Pres. Nixon described the rising unemployment rate as evidence of "the cooling off of the economy" in the fight against inflation.**

He noted that the April rate was still below levels of 1961 to 1965, but did not mention its subsequent decline to 3.3 percent in January 1969, when he took office.

BLS said the number of unemployed persons, which usually drops significantly in April, declined much less than usual. After seasonal adjustment, unemployment was up 300,000 to 3.9 million.

Since December, unemployment has risen by 1.1 million. Although both full- and part-time jobless rates have risen since then, the increase has been substantially greater among full-time workers. In April, nearly all of the increase occurred among full-time workers, with their rate going from 4 to 4.4 percent.

The unemployment rate for adult men rose from 2.9 to 3.2 percent in April. The rate for adult women was virtually unchanged at 4.4 percent. However, both rates have risen steadily since the beginning of 1970.

**The jobless rate for teenagers, which had been holding steady in recent months, shot up from 13.9 to 15.7 percent in April. As a result, a department official predicted youths would find it difficult to get jobs this summer.**

Also, a sharp increase in unemployment was reported among Negroes in April, with their jobless rate going from 7.1 to 8.7 percent. The rate among whites rose from 4.1 to 4.3 percent. Thus, the joblessness among Negroes and whites was at the 2-to-1 ratio that has prevailed for several years.

Among occupation groups, the unemployment rate for blue collar workers rose from 5.2 to 5.7 percent, up by 1.1 percent since the first of the year. The rate for white collar workers went from 2.7 to 2.9 percent. It is up eight-tenths of 1 percent since January.

Although the only significant rate increases on an industry basis occurred in trade and transportation, these were the only industries that had not experienced steady increases in joblessness in recent months.

**Short-term unemployment of less than five weeks duration rose by 300,000 in April to 2.3 million, its highest level since the government began recording this category in 1948. The number of workers unemployed 15 weeks or more was unchanged in April at 575,000.**

On the jobs side, non-farm payroll employment in April was 75.3 million seasonally adjusted, down about 24,000 from March. However, BLS attributed most of the decline to strike activity.

Employment in manufacturing declined by 145,000 seasonally adjusted between March and April and jobs in construction dropped by 65,000. These drops were mostly offset by increases in employment in government, trade, services and finance, insurance and real estate.

In another area, the Labor Dept. said that the average workweek for rank-and-file workers was unchanged in April at 37.4 hours seasonally adjusted. The figure was four-tenths of an hour below levels of last fall.

**Factory overtime continued its downward trend of recent months, falling by one-tenth of 1 hour to 3 hours in April. Since the high reached in January 1969, factory overtime has steadily dropped to its lowest point in six years.**

Average weekly earnings, before taxes, were virtually unchanged at $117.98 in April for production and nonsupervisory workers. BLS noted that while these earnings were up 5.6 percent for the year ending in March, they were actually down four-tenths of 1 percent when adjusted for price changes.

# Canadians Narrow Factory Wage Gap

Ottawa—Wages paid workers in manufacturing, metal mining and construction increased at a greater rate in Canada than in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s, according to a Canadian Dept. of Labor study.

As a result, the differential between higher U.S. wages and those paid in Canada in the three categories narrowed over the two decades even when adjusted for Canada's greater rate of inflation.

**For all employment, however, the differential increased when the price changes were considered, the study showed.**

The study, "Wages in Canada & the United States," found that the differential in manufacturing, adjusted for living costs, dropped from a 38.3 to a 26.3 percent margin for the United States between 1949 and 1967.

In metal mining, the adjusted margin dropped from 19.8 to 16.6 percent over the 18 years. The decline in the margin in construction was from 65.7 to 59.4 percent between 1949 and 1965. Data up to 1967 in construction were not available, the study said.

The study centered chiefly on changes in wages in manufacturing in the two nations, with 15 industries being scrutinized over the 1949-1965 period.

Out of that section of its study, the department said, "two notable features emerged":

**'Notable' Features**

"In no instance was there an increase in the U.S. margin over the comparable Canadian wage; and there was a wide variation, from one manufacturing industry to another, in the extent to which the gap was closed."

**The greatest narrowing of the gap was found in printing and publishing, where the U.S. margin was reduced by 23.6 percent. The smallest reduction, 4 percent, was in tobacco. The average reduction in the margin in the 15 industries was 15 percent.**

The study said that "it would be tempting to surmise that the improvement of Canadian manufacturing labor income relative to that in the United States is a result of the 'maturing' of our manufacturing industries."

Further, it speculated that an expansion of domestic markets for goods, increased exports, enlarged production facilities and greater efficiency contributed to the improvement.

"However," it concluded, "it is not the purpose of this study to examine all the factors necessary to test this hypothesis."

# Teachers Vote To End Strike In Los Angeles

Los Angeles — Public school teachers ended a one-month strike and returned to their classrooms after voting to accept a 5 percent pay increase and other benefits in a first contract.

The vote in Shrine Auditorium was 6,702-2,070 in favor of accepting the Board of Education's "final" offer to settle a walkout that started Apr. 13.

Earlier, members of the United Teachers had called for a 7 percent pay raise and other improvements. This was the compromise proposed by Mediator Benjamin Aaron of the University of California at Los Angeles labor school. School officials rejected it, however, as beyond the school district's means.

The final offer included recognition of the United Teachers as bargaining agent for 25,000 school employes and a grievance procedure with binding arbitration on contract disputes only. All other differences will be submitted to the School Board for its decision.

**Before the balloting, the United Teachers offered to give up any salary increase if the money, estimated at $18 million, were used for school improvements and smaller class sizes. School Superintendent Robert Kelly said he doubts this could be done legally.**

The United Teachers was formed Feb. 1 by a merger of Local 1021, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, and the Association of Classroom Teachers, affiliated with the National Education Association.

# Study Shows Average Compensation Rose 13.1% Between '66 and '68

Total compensation for American workers in private industry averaged $3.89 an hour in 1968, up 13.1 percent or 45 cents an hour from 1966, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in issuing the results of its second biennial study of compensation in the entire private non-farm sector of the economy, noted that the term compensation covers more than wages for working time.

It also includes pay for vacations, holidays and other leave, and expenditures by employers to finance a wide range of insurance and welfare programs for employes.

**Wages alone—accounting for 82.8 percent of total compensation—averaged $3.22 per hour of work time in 1968, about 13 percent above its 1966 level.**

Employer expenditures for retirement programs—making up 6 percent of total compensation and its second largest element—averaged 24 cents an hour, up four cents from 1966. This rise was divided between social security, which accounted for 54 percent of total retirement program expenditures and private pension plans.

Pay for leave time—except sick leave—moved up 16.7 percent from its 1966 level to 21 cents for a work hour in 1968. Leave time pay accounted for 5.3 percent of the compensation package.

Employer expenditures for health and insurance programs (life, accident and health insurance, sick leave and workmen's compensation) averaged 15 cents a working hour for an employe in 1968, an increase of 25 percent over two years. These expenditures amounted to 3.7 percent of compensation.

Other elements of compensation were employers' expenditures for unemployment benefit programs, averaging 4 cents per hour of work in 1968; nonproduction bonuses, also averaging 4 cents; and savings and thrift plans, averaging 1 cent.

**Total compensation for workers in manufacturing averaged $4.21 an hour, exceeding the 1966 average by 12 percent or 45 cents. Compensation in nonmanufacturing was $3.70, up 14.6 percent or 47 cents.**

Pay for working time in manufacturing was $3.41 an hour, up 11 percent or 34 cents over two years. In non-manufacturing pay for working time was $3.11 an hour, 15 percent or 40 cents higher than in 1966.

In manufacturing, retirement expenditure averaged 27 cents an hour per worker or 6.3 percent of total compensation, leave time expenditures were 26 cents an hour or 6.2 percent, and contributions for health and insurance benefits were 18 cents or 4.2 percent of the total.

In non-manufacturing, expenditures were 22 cents a work hour or 5.9 percent for retirement benefits, 18 cents an hour or 4.7 percent for leave time and 13 cents an hour or 3.4 percent for health-insurance programs.

**BLS also reported that total compensation for office workers in 1968, at $5.01 per work hour, rose by 11.1 percent or 40 cents from 1966. By definition, office workers included primarily clerical employes but also executive, administrative and professional employes.**

For non-office workers the average total compensation in 1968 was $3.38 per work hour, 13.4 percent or 40 cents more than it was in 1966. The non-office category includes employes in manufacturing, production, construction, maintenance or custodial work, operating vehicles, and retail sales work.

About four-fifths of the advancement made by the two groups over the periods, BLS said, was due to pay gains for working time amounting to $4.08 an hour for office workers and $2.82 for non-office workers.

*New Effort Urged:*

# Jobless Aid Bill Hit For Farm Exclusion

*(Continued from Page 1)*

anti-civil rights restrictions that the House wrote into the appropriations bill funding aid to education programs for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Two of the legislative restrictions, Biemiller charged, "are designed to create administrative confusion in school desegregation programs. The third and worst," he said, "would require use of the so-called freedom-of-choice technique" in school desegregation and would "fly in the face of decisions of the courts, including the Supreme Court."

**Biemiller also urged the Senate to boost appropriations for education programs to "more adequate levels," closer to the amount that Congress authorized to be spent for these programs.**

In other congressional action:

● The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee altered important sections of the postal reorganization, pay and collective bargaining agreement worked out by the seven postal unions with exclusive national bargaining rights and the Administration.

After having adopted extensive amendments to the bill, including weakening of some of the bargaining provisions, it defeated by a tie vote a union-supported motion to restore most of the provisions of the original legislation.

The Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, meanwhile, is also working on the legislation, without waiting on the House to complete action. One provision of the House bill would make the effective date of the promised 8 percent postal pay raise retroactive to Apr. 15 as a protection against delays in final congressional action.

● The Senate voted 78-3 approval of a bill that unions, railroads and the Administration agreed offers hope of salvaging inter-city rail passenger service.

**The legislation, steered to passage by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), would establish a semi-public National Rail Passenger Corp. to operate a "basic national rail passenger system" of inter-city trains as determined by the Sec. of Transportation.**

Railroads refusing to enter into a contract with the corporation would be barred from discontinuing any passenger service before 1975.

The House has not yet acted on the bill, but prospects for enactment were considered good.

● A Senate Labor Committee approved legislation urged by the AFL-CIO to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to issue cease-and-desist orders against violation of the federal fair employment law. Its authority in the anti-discrimination field would be comparable to the power of the National Labor Relations Board in dealing with violations of the labor law.

The full Labor Committee will now take up the bill and a number of senators of both parties have served notice that they will seek various amendments.

The original bill was co-sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., 22 other Democratic senators and 12 Republicans.



**APPOINTMENT OF** a management attorney, Edward B. Miller, to the National Labor Relations Board is opposed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at Senate Labor Committee hearings. He told the committee that the AFL-CIO would also be opposed to appointment of a union attorney to the impartial, quasi-judicial agency. With Meany at the witness table are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and General Counsel J. Albert Woll.

# *Citizens Fact-Finding Panel Cites Gains in Vietnamization Program*

Vietnamization—preparing South Viet Nam to take over its own defense—"is working in both its military and pacification aspects," a private fact-finding group told Pres. Nixon.

Continued withdrawal of American forces is "feasible," it added, provided such withdrawal is "prudent and flexible" in line with continuing improvement in South Viet Nam's capability.

The fact-finding was done by a mission sent to Viet Nam by the Citizens Committee for Peace with Freedom in Viet Nam and its report was presented to Nixon at the White House.

**The committee was founded in 1967 by the late Pres. Eisenhower, former Pres. Truman, former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and 127 other national leaders. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany serves as committee co-chairman.**

The trip of a seven-man commission covered the first three weeks of April and was similar to that of a nine-member team in August, which also found that Vietnamization was working.

The report emphasized that withdrawals should be linked to three criteria set by Nixon: progress in negotiations at Paris or elsewhere, improvement in Vietnamese capacities, and "the level of enemy activity including its new dimensions in Cambodia and Laos."

Former Ambassador to the Congo, Edmund A. Gullion, who was part of the latest commission and its spoksman following presentation of the report at the White House, noted that the trip had been completed before the current movement of U.S. forces into Cambodia.

The report said that "the greatest danger to Viet Nam and to our own troops" now comes from North Viet Nam's invaders in Cambodia, but the decisive struggle for Viet Nam "is taking place in the arena of public opinion."

"It will require of Americans," the report explained, "a willingness to stay the course set by Pres. Nixon's three criteria and to accept some sacrifice for yet a little while."

**The report agreed with the prediction of the earlier team that "a protracted war" or "standoff" is in prospect for some time and that there will continue to be "ups and downs and a lack of a dramatic breakthrough."**

The South Vietnamese, the commission found, are anxious to get on with the job of taking over the war themselves because "they know they are winning the contest for the countryside."

"They see 1970 as the year of consolidation," it added, "and they begin to see faint signs of a dawning peace which, however imperfect, will be better than what they have endured for a quarter of a century."

Among the commission's recommendations was one that the United States recognize that mounting rate of inflation in South Viet Nam as "a major threat" to Vietnamization and help South Viet Nam's government to curb soaring prices.

The commission called upon U.S. news media and the U.S. Information Agency to emphasize developments in Viet Nam which have been "somewhat neglected," such as:

**"Rice-roots opinion" in Viet Nam, which is far more hostile to Hanoi than the United States appears to recognize; the emergence of South Vietnamese defense forces, and "enlightened treatment" of prisoners in South Viet Nam as contrasted to Hanoi's practices.**

It also urged U.S. media to give more attention to "the unfolding of one of the most sweeping land reform programs in modern times" now under way in South Viet Nam.

The report concluded that "while the United States cannot and should not be the world's policeman" it must understand that nations that defend themselves against aggression should have our understanding and support because "their death would diminish ourselves."

# Rep. Cunningham Loses In Nebraska GOP Vote

A seven-term Republican congressman in Nebraska lost his bid for renomination and a football star failed to make the congressional lineup in West Virginia's Democratic primary.

The defeated congressman was Glenn Cunningham, who had repeatedly been elected from a metropolitan Omaha district that has more registered Democrats than Republicans. GOP voters gave the nod to John E. McCollister, a county commissioner and oil corporation executive.

In the Nebraska senatorial primaries, Sen. Roman L. Hruska won easy nomination in the GOP primary. But he will face a strong Democratic opponent in November, former Gov. Frank B. Morrison.

The closest Nebraska race was the Republican gubernatorial primary, where a protest against tax increases nearly cost Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann renomination. He narrowly beat State Sen. Clifton F. Batchelder, who was described in a New York Times story as "a staunch conservative who prides himself on his votes against taxes and programs to aid the handicapped and mentally retarded."

In West Virginia, Sen. Robert C. Byrd and all five of the state's incumbent congressmen won easy renomination in the Democratic primary.

In the contest which attracted the most interest, football player-coach Sam Huff of the Washington Redskins failed to unseat Rep. Robert H. Mollohan in the state's 1st Congressional District.

Mollohan polled 36,000 votes to Huff's 17,000 in unofficial returns. It was Huff's first bid for political office.

**In Democratic primiaries for the legislature, the upset defeat of a number of Old Guard state senators was seen as strengthening the political influence of John D. Rockefeller 4th, West Virginia's secretary of state and a likely candidate for governor in 1974.**

The local election attracting the most attention was in New Jersey's largest city—Newark—where incumbent Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio ran a poor second to Kenneth A. Gibson, a Negro civil engineer.

The two will meet again in a runoff election on June 16. Two of the three also-ran candidates in the first election, both white, have endorsed Gibson against Addonizio, who has been indicted on federal charges of extortion and income tax evasion.

Newark has a Negro population majority, but a majority of the registered voters are white.

## USWA Certified At Carolina Mill

The Steelworkers have been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as collective bargaining agent for employes of the Georgetown, S.C., Steel Corp., making the firm the first organized foreign-owned steel producer in the United States. It has West German owners.

The USWA won a representation election at the South Carolina plant by the lopsided vote of 376 to 89.

The new $30 million "mini-steel" plant, in operation since last July, specializes in making concrete reinforcing bars and wire mesh for the construction industry. It was formally dedicated Apr. 17 with Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) participating in the ceremonies.

# NLRB Upholds Unions On Naming Stewards

Unions have an absolute right to appoint department or shop stewards, and employers must deal with them in discussing employe grievances, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The board rejected the claim of Lee Deane Products, Inc., that the Allied Industrial Workers are not entitled to name shop stewards "as a matter of right," and ordered it to recognize and deal with the stewards, or other in-plant representatives of the union.

The company makes plastic and fiberglass products in a plant at Santa Fe Springs, Calif. The union won an election there in 1968, and later filed charges that the firm refused to bargain with it. The refusal triggered and prolonged a strike that started more than a year ago, the union said.

**The NLRB upheld Trial Examiner David B. Davis' finding that the company's position on stewards violated the law but dismissed other unfair practice charges.**

"It is well established," a board panel said, "that an employer may not deny a union the right to the services of stewards in representing its members."

It noted that Section 9(a) of the National Labor Relations Act "secures to the bargaining agent the right to attend the adjustment of grievances without qualification. Thus the right of union stewards to participate in the processing of grievances is a statutory right which an employer may not nullify by refusing to agree to deal with stewards."

The panel consisting of NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., ordered management to stop refusing to recognize and deal with AIW stewards. They dismissed other remedies recommended by the NLRB hearing officer.

### *High Joblessness Affects 11 Key Areas*

**Three major manpower centers—Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lowell, Mass., and Utica-Rome, N.Y.—were added to the Labor Dept.'s "substantial" unemployment list in April, bringing the total to 11. There were only four in April 1969.**

**The eight other major areas of substantial unemployment last month were: Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; Fresno and Stockton, Calif.; Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.; New Bedford, Mass., and Ponce and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.**

**The department classifies an area as having "substantial" unemployment when the jobless rate averages 6 percent or more of the workforce, discounting seasonal and temporary factors.**

*Conference Theme:*

# Community Action Key to Social Gains

*(Continued from Page 1)*

- Do some homework—know what food stamps and welfare are all about; read the fine print.
- Transmit this information by way of seminars and similar means to people in the local community.
- Participate actively in the local administration of programs by belonging to advisory committees and other community bodies.
- See that suggestions for improvement are channeled to the proper authorities for action.

At a luncheon session, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized the importance of trade union legislative activity to all workers.

**He enumerated a lengthy list of laws that labor initiated and fought for, from free public education to unemployment insurance. "We put them on the statute books for everybody, for the whole community," Meany stressed. He said labor's community services program "gives the lie to the argument that the trade union movement is only interested in the welfare of its own members."**

The luncheon honored AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, who recently succeeded Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne as chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee.

At Meany's request, the AFL-CIO's annual Murray-Green Award dinner and reception, scheduled for the final night of the conference, was cancelled as part of labor's mourning for the death of Walter P. Reuther and Mrs. Reuther. John W. Gardner, chairman of the National Urban Coalition, was to have received the award.

Rep. Lenor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Consumer Affairs subcommittee, called on community service workers to help enforce consumer protection laws for the young, the poor and the disabled. As examples of such action, she suggested becoming "customers" in notorious "gyp outfits," and using food stamps in a poor neighborhood to see whether the grocery store misuses them.

She urged that the information gathered on any abuses be passed along to the AFL-CIO legislative staff to document labor's testimony on consumer legislation.

A tragic abuse of federal and state standards is that practiced by most nursing homes in the country, Rep. David Pryor (D-Ark.) told the conference audience.

**From first-hand knowledge, Pryor said nursing homes are being run as a "booming, profitable industry" instead of places where an aged person's last months or years might be spent in peace. Pryor acted as an unidentified volunteer in homes in the Maryland-Virginia-D.C. area for several months.**

Cases of inadequate food, "medicine" in the form of tranquilizers for the purpose of making patients manageable; filth; cruelty; neglect and thievery were observed by Pryor and detailed in letters to his congressional office.

He called on labor's representatives to "join together to become the voice of one million old and weak people confined to nursing homes." He urged conference participants to act as "watchdogs" in their communities and insist that state and federal legislators enact and enforce laws to protect nursing home patients—not just the owners.

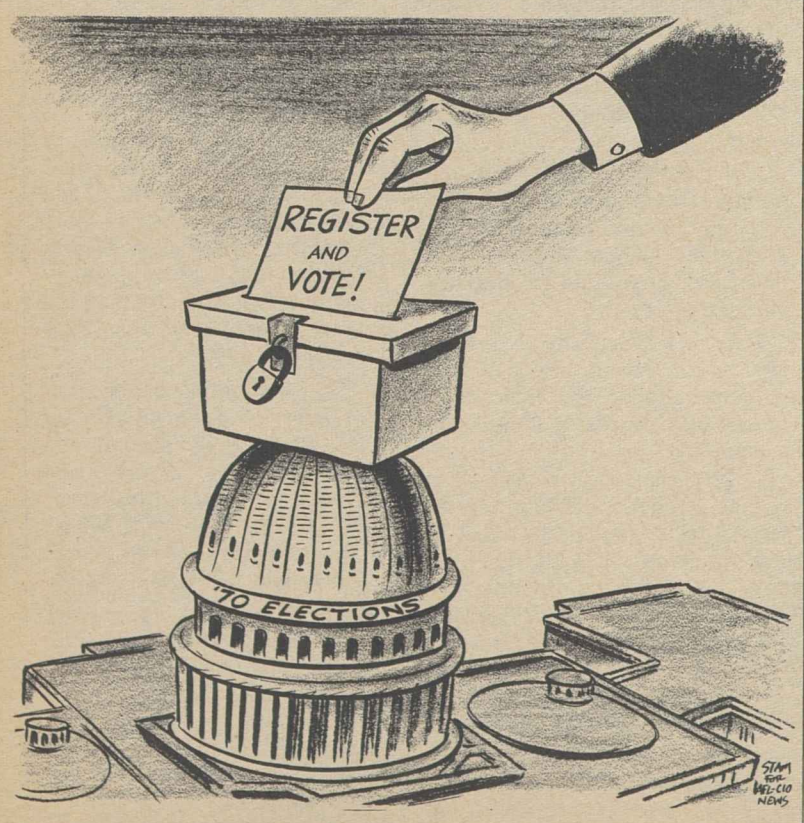
Other conference speakers included AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair, who discussed the route "From Capitol Hill to Local Community;" Bill Burson, director, Georgia State Dept. of Family & Children Services; Mitchell I. Ginsberg, administrator of New York City's Human Resources Administration; and three experts on federal food programs from the Dept. of Agriculture, Neill W. Freeman, Jr., Isabelle M. Kelley and Herbert D. Rorex.

**Scheduled speakers for the last day of the conference included Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.); Bud Wilkinson, White House Coordinator for Voluntary Action, and Junius L. Allison, executive director of National Legal Aid.**

Evening sessions on social security, truth-in-lending, and day care, were led by experts in these fields and followed by movies, slides and discussion.

Afternoon workshop sessions provided community services staff and volunteers with specific techniques to enable them to put their knowledge of social welfare legislation gained during the conference to work in their local communities. These seminars were directed by William A. Davies, AFL-CIO-CSA representative with the United Community Funds & Councils of America.

Community Services staff members Ray Andrus and Edward J. Carlin coordinated all conference activities.






**TRADE UNION MOVEMENT** has a special responsibility to the total community in which its members live and work, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared. He spoke to the AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services. Shown seated, from left, are Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities; Ray Andrus of the CSA staff, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan.

# *5 Unions Hit Tariff Loopholes, Cite Heavy Loss of U.S. Jobs*

Spokesmen for five unions told the U.S. Tariff Commission that the flow of jobs from the United States to other countries has reached flood proportions because of tariff loopholes.

They urged swift action by Congress to repeal Items 830.6 and 807 of the Tariff Code, which permit sharply reduced duties on imports that contain U.S.-exported components assembled and processed abroad.

Lazare Teper, research director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, said that loopholes in the tariff law have turned garment manufacturing into an "industry on wheels," rolling along looking for cheap labor and leaving unemployed workers in its path. He was also testifying for the Clothing Workers.

**A statement from Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers emphasized that 830.6 and 807 must be eliminated "to keep the harm done to American workers and the American economy from growing dramatically worse—beyond remedy."**

Jennings' statement, presented by Abe Morganstern, IUE research director, was also on behalf of the Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Earlier, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger testified before the commission that the tariff loopholes have already led to the "export" of 100,000 U.S. jobs since 1967.

Teper presented a first-hand picture of the "erosion" of the apparel industry caused by employers who have fled to Mexico and other countries with resulting hardships to workers and their families in the United States.

**He charged that the loopholes, abetted by foreign governments' subsidies to U.S. firms and the attraction of cheap labor, have resulted in a "stupendous 2,243 percent" increase in the import of apparels in just five years.**

In addition to wiping out jobs, Teper said, the loopholes have become the avenue through which employers can flee from unions and their obligation to live up to the nation's minimum wage law.

"It is American production, American jobs that are being exported outside our borders," Jennings said, "and the export of production and jobs has begun to assume alarming proportions."

Jennings listed 19 companies that have shut down or reduced their operations in the past year, "transferring production and jobs outside U.S. borders." The runaway firms went to such countries as Mexico, Germany, Japan, Taiwan and other countries in the Far East.

**Meanwhile, the nation's trade laws, the deterioration of America's trade position and a wide range of trade bills now in Congress continued to be the subject of hearings before the House Ways & Means Committee.**

Administration spokesmen who appeared before the committee included Sec. of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, Sec. of State William P. Rogers, Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz, Sec. of the Treasury David M. Kennedy and Carl J. Gilbert, Pres. Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations.

Gilbert appeared to be in opposition to pending legislation that would impose quotas on imports of textiles and shoes—two industries that have been hard hit by imports.

He said the Administration still preferred a "voluntary solution" of the textile problem, claiming that headway is being made in negotiations with Japan and other nations for agreements to curb textile exports to the United States.

As for the shoe industry, Gilbert said, conditions vary so much that industry-wide relief through quotas wouldn't work. He said the Administration will soon propose selective measures to help that industry.

Stans gave qualified support to the bill to impose quotas but asked the committee to defer action on quota legislation until near the end of its hearings. He and Rogers also saw the likelihood of reaching a "voluntary solution."

**Shultz proposed adding medical and dental assistance and "job coaching" to the benefits available to workers who are found to have suffered job losses under the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.**

Kennedy unveiled an Administration plan to authorize tax incentives, totaling as much as $600 million a year, to stimulate U.S. industries to increase their exports.

But the scheme ran into immediate fire. Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) charged it amounted to a "tax bonanza" for business. A Treasury Dept. official conceded that industries could get the tax break even without increasing exports.

5-16-70

# Maritime Bill Wins Approval Of Congress

Legislation authorizing $429 million for maritime programs in fiscal 1971 as the first installment on Pres. Nixon's program to rejuvenate the merchant marine has passed Congress.

The measure authorizes an expenditure of $119.5 million to subsidize construction of 19 vessels in the Administration's program to build 300 new ships over the next 10 years.

The program, supported by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., also calls for "differential subsidies" for U.S. ship operators to compensate them for the wage and insurance costs they have in excess of those borne by operations under foreign flags.

The bill authorizes $193 million in subsidies for ship operations. It also calls for $20.7 million for research. But all money must still be appropriated in separate legislation before it can be spent.

# Prices Continue Upward Surge in April

## Real Wages Eroded by Living Costs

By Rex Hardesty

The buying power of workers' wages continued to be eroded by the worst inflation in 20 years as the Labor Dept. reported an increase in the Consumer Price Index of six-tenths of 1 percent for April.

The April increase put the index at 134 percent of the 1957-59 average, which means goods and services costing $100 then would cost $134 now. Stated the other way, the 1957-59 purchasing dollar is now worth 74 cents.

At the same time, the Labor Dept. announced that the average worker's earnings were "virtually unchanged" in April at $117.98 leaving him in a slightly worse position in terms of purchasing power than he was a month before.

The Consumer Price Index is now 6 percent above the figure for April of 1969, marking the fourth straight month in which the CPI has exceeded year-ago figures by 6 percent or more. It was up 6.1 percent in March, 6.3 percent in February and 6.2 percent in January over the corresponding months of 1969.

And the rate of increase in 1969 was the worst since the Korean War year of 1951. For all of 1969, that increase was 5.4 percent higher than 1968.

**With the one-year increase running over 6 percent for all four months of 1970, labor economists were prompted to interpret the April rise as making it "self-evident that the Administration's anti-inflation campaign is just not working."**

On a month-to-month basis, the six-tenths of 1 percent increase in April followed increases of five-tenths of 1 percent in both February and March. Before that, the index had risen six-tenths of 1 percent for each of the three previous months.

In announcing the figures, Dr. Joel Popkin, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, termed the April increase "significant," but pointed out that the increase in a three-month period was slightly smaller than for the three months of November, December and January.

However, he declined to interpret the three-month figures as any indication that inflation is cooling off.

The April increase came despite a leveling off in commodities, especially food prices, and was primarily due to a sharp increase in the cost of consumer services. These accounted for about four-tenths of the April increase, the BLS said. Other notable increases occurred in services associated with housing, such as utilities, residential

*(Continued on Page 8)*


# AFL-CIO News

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# House Votes 5% Increase In Social Security Benefits



**TALENT SEARCH** for skilled union craftsmen to serve in the Peace Corps is discussed by former astronaut Neal Armstrong, left, Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, and Peace Corps Dir. Joseph H. Blatchford, right. The Peace Corps hopes to recruit 500 skilled craftsmen. **(Story, Page 6.)**

## Bill Provides Added Gains For Millions

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation raising social security benefits for all 22.6 million persons now on the rolls —and for the millions of others who will become eligible in future years.

It includes an across-the-board benefit hike of 5 percent, effective next Jan. 1, which will add $1.7 billion to social security checks the first year. More than half the people on the social security rolls will receive additional increases, valued at $2.2 billion a year, through other improvements in the law.

**The legislation marks the second step of social security benefit increases enacted by the 91st Congress. A first-stage 15 percent across-the-board benefit hike took effect this past Jan. 1.**

In a surprise move, the House approved a Republican-sponsored motion to add to the bill an automatic cost-of-living escalator. Benefits would be raised in the future, without congressional action, whenever the cost of living increased at least 3 percent during the previous year.

As is customary, the House had taken up the social security bill written by its Ways & Means Committee under a no-amendment rule. However, one motion is permitted under such a rule, to send the bill back to committee—usually with instructions to change it in some way.

The recommittal motion was to add the cost of living provision,

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**Despite Basic Differences:**

## *Labor, Management Affirm Faith in Bargaining Process*

By David L. Perlman

New York—Union and management leaders found themselves far apart on basic economic issues after a three-day dialogue here, but strongly agreed that the bargaining table is the best place to resolve their differences.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summed up the theme of the second annual Collective Bargaining Forum when he stressed that both labor and management have a "tremendous stake" in making collective bargaining work, "and that neither side can make it work unless both sides want it to."

The alternative to "give and take at the bargaining table," Meany noted, is "all-or-nothing confrontations in the streets." **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

Earlier, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and the chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers spoke from the same platform to point up the twin areas of conflict and agreement.

The NAM spokesman, Republic Steel Vice Pres. Harold C. Lumb, complained that unions are using "record wage agreements last year . . . as a plateau from which to demand even higher settlements." He argued that unions have too much "power" which has "tended to subvert the free interplay of economic and market forces."

**Kirkland said it was the "dismal management" of the nation's economy—not wage increases—that has brought about "the bizarre phenomenon of rapid inflation coupled with a deepening recession."**

Unions, he told the forum, "will continue to represent their members, first and foremost, and to pursue wage increases which compensate for past and expected increases in living costs. They will do better if they can."

Interest rates, land costs and medical care have been "the most volatile ingredients" of today's inflation, Kirkland noted. And there is no reason for unions to asume "that voluntary restraint on labor's part —even if practical, which it is not —would accomplish anything other than the pointless sacrifice of their

*(Continued on Page 7)*

# Foreign Trade Quotas Proposed Should Voluntary Agreements Fail

The AFL-CIO favors voluntary international agreements on imports, but failing such agreements quotas are called for when significant percentages of U.S. output and jobs are threatened.

That view was presented to the House Ways & Means Committee as the AFL-CIO spelled out its position on a number of foreign trade proposals and on the general nature of the trade problem.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, accompanied by Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, presented a detailed, documented statement reviewing the post World War II developments in trade and analyzing the current situation.

The choice in the 1970s, the federation said, is not between outworn theories and cliches of free trade or protectionism. "Free competitive trade relations hardly exist any longer in this world of managed national economies and the large-scale operations of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies."

**"It is neither possible for the American economy to hide behind high tariff walls nor to pretend that free, competitive trade relations are possible."**

The AFL-CIO told the committee that legislation is required to stop helping and subsidizing U.S.

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Table Grape Pacts Reached In Delano Area

Delano, Calif.—As the first clusters of union label table grapes were being plucked in California vineyards this week, the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee scored impressive new contract victories with additional growers.

Two major growers agreed to terms that will mean production of some 2.5 million boxes of grapes entering the market with the Farm Workers' bright red and black union label. The ranches covered are in the Coachella Valley, near the Mexican border, where harvesting has begun; in Delano, UFWOC's birthplace and headquarters, and in Arizona.

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Shanker Jailed For Violation Of Taylor Law

New York—Pres. Albert Shanker of the local teachers' union began serving a 14-day term in the New York Civil Jail with a blast at the state's Taylor no-strike law under which he was sentenced.

"It's ridiculous," Shanker told a crowd of well-wishers and newsmen, "that people in private schools should be able to strike while we can't." The right to bargain collectively means the right to strike, but teachers and other government employes are penalized by the Taylor Act if they do, he noted.

Members of Shanker's union, the United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers — walked out three times in 1968 when school officials failed to protect members against harassment by militants in central city schools.

**The courts upheld a jail sentence, a $200 personal fine on Shanker and a $220,000 fine against the union for refusing to return on a judge's order.**

Shanker is due for release May 29, one day earlier than the mandated 15 days because of a jail rule.

In Boston, Pres. John Reilly of AFT Local 66 was jailed May 6 under a state no-strike law because more than half the city's public school teachers went on strike. A judge said Reilly "might" be released when the strike ends. He also fined nine union members and levied a fine of $1,000 a day against the local. The walkout ended May 19 in an agreement to arbitrate.

In Massapequa, N.Y., more than two thirds of the school district's teachers have been out since May 7 protesting wages and teaching conditions. Last-minute agreements were won in two other Long Island communities, Farmingdale and Plainview-Old Bethpage, the AFT said.

# Tribute Paid To Reuther in Detroit Rites

Detroit—Top national leaders together with thousands of unionists and other mourners paid their final tribute at funeral ceremonies for UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and his wife May.

For two days a steady stream of people had moved by the two coffins at the Veterans Memorial Building.

There were 51 honorary pallbearers, UAW officials and staffers, who worked closely with Reuther in life. A 12-member AFL-CIO delegation was headed by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

Other delegation members were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, William Pollock, Matthew Guinan, Paul Jennings, Karl F. Feller, Max Greenberg, Joseph A. Beirne, C. L. Dennis, Jerry Wurf, and Directors William L. Kircher of the Dept. of Organization and Donald Slaiman, Dept. of Civil Rights.

**As the funeral got under way at 10 a.m., May 15, UAW members across the nation stood in silence for three minutes in tribute to Reuther.**

Among the speakers at the memorial service were Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.); Reuther assistant Irving Bluestone; Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.; John Gardner, chairman of the National Urban Coalition; Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, and Dave Miller, a longtime associate of Reuther and chairman of the UAW retirees council.

# *Public Supports Unions On the Right to Strike*

**The prevailing mood of American people favors the side of unions in recent management-labor disputes, a survey by pollster Louis Harris shows. The dominant view of the public is that federal employes, including postal workers and air traffic controllers, should have the right to strike.**

**Harris also says the public does not look on the efforts of unions to win wage increases as a major cause of inflation.**

**The general right of labor to strike is recognized by the public with 65 percent in favor and 25 percent opposed. But this overall view varies for different categories of employment, Harris reports.**

**By a slim margin of 47 to 46 percent, the public backs the right of school teachers to strike. But the majority expressed opposition to walkouts by hospital employes.**

**The poll was taken between April 20-24 from a national cross section of 1,470 households.**

**Support for the right to strike runs strongest among union members themselves, who make up 24 percent of the total national sample, Harris said. Close behind came young people under 30, Negroes and the college-educated.**

# First Table Grape Pacts Reached in Delano Area

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Agreements, for two years beginning May 13, were signed in Delano with the Bianco Fruit Co. and the Bruno Dispoto Co.

Dispoto, who also has ranches in Arizona, until six weeks ago had been adamant in his refusal to bargain with the union and had been in the forefront of growers resisting UFWOC since its inception five years ago.

The bishops' ad hoc committee of the U.S. Catholic Conference played a key role in bringing both sides together. Talks which began in early April at the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service office in Los Angeles stalled several weeks ago and as recently as a week ago appeared futile.

**Negotiations then moved to the Delano area, where Bishop Joseph F. Donnelly of Hartford, Conn., who heads the bishops' committee, became an active participant at the bargaining table.**

Since last November the committee has met with dozens of growers up and down the state in an effort to achieve labor harmony at the bargaining table and equity for workers in the fields.

The new contracts vary only slightly from the six agreements hammered out since Mar. 31, most of them with growers in the Coachella Valley.

The previously signed contracts are for three years. There also are some wage variances but the new pacts otherwise parallel terms of the prior agreements including successor, hiring hall and pesticide clauses.

### Pay Guarantee

Under the newest contracts, workers in Coachella will receive an hourly minimum of $1.80 and those in Delano and Arizona $1.75. The rate will increase to $1.90 in all areas beginning next Jan. 1.

**Also provided is incentive pay of 25 cents per box of grapes harvested; an employer contribution of 10 cents an hour per worker for health and welfare funds, and two cents an hour toward an economic development fund for workers displaced due to age or mechanization of the industry.**

Each box of grapes contains 26 pounds.

Most of the grapes grown by the latest two signers with the union will come out of the Delano area in the lush San Joaquin Valley—hub of the nation's largest production of grapes, some 80,000 acres.

The Coachella Valley, where grapes have only a 60-day growing period in the intense, searing sun of the low desert country, produces only about one-tenth of the state's total output.

Harvesting under way there now will continue for the next seven to eight weeks.

Central valley grapes — grown much farther north in the San Joaquin-Sacramento areas of which Delano is a part—reach fruitation in about 90 days and will start rolling into the marketplace in mid-July.

**Signing of the newest contracts took place in the Delano office of a growers' attorney. The Farm Workers' negotiating committee was headed by UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, Assistant Dir. Larry Itliong, and Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta.**

Al Caplan, a management consultant, represented the growers from the start of the talks. A federal mediator from Los Angeles also took part in the windup session.

## 250,000 Jobs Jeopardized:

# *Shoeworkers Cite Threat of Imports*

St. Louis—The 250,000 jobs in the shoe industry in the United States could be wiped out in the next 10 years unless the federal government acts to curb imports of footwear, leaders of the United Shoe Workers warned delegates to the union's 15th constitutional convention here.

The threat that foreign-made footwear poses to the industry in this country and Canada was the over-riding concern of the convention.

Pres. George O. Fecteau and Sec.-Treas. Angelo G. Georgian emphasized the threat to shoeworkers' jobs in their reports to the delegates.

**A resolution pledged all-out support for the Orderly Marketing Act sponsored by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.). About 250 delegates represented the union's 45,000 members.**

A wage policy conference was scheduled immediately following the convention to set contract goals for future negotiations. Fecteau said the union will seek substantial wage increases, improvements in the health and welfare insurance program and in the pension funds.

In an address to the opening session of the convention, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan opposed the imposition of wage and price controls and urged the Nixon Administration to use its economic power to curb inflation.

Instead of controls, she suggested that the government take action "designed to encourage one form of expenditure or investment in time of national need and discourage another."

"This is what we have been urging the present Administration to use its vast powers to accomplish, but so far without any success," she declared, adding:

**"I would say to those whose solution for inflation is merely to control labor union wage demands, that they would achieve far more . . . by getting Mr. Nixon to do something about the 'credit crunch' which is undermining our entire economy."**

Concerning import controls, Mrs. Sullivan said she is sure something will come out of the House Ways & Means Committee that will satisfy in part, at least, the union.

In another resolution submitted to the delegates, the executive committee and general executive board recommended that continued effort be made to effect a merger with the Boot & Shoe Workers.

# New Guideline Set For Disputes Plan

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has set up a new guideline under the Internal Disputes Plan for handling cases involving the setting of wage rates in public employment by governmental bodies.

In a dispute that came before it via the appeals route, the council adopted the following position:

"It is the view of the Executive Council that, where laws provide that wage rates for particular trades or job classifications are to be set or adjusted in accordance with a determination of the rates prevailing for such classifications in private employment in the area, the presentation by a union, by personal appearance or otherwise, of data concerning the rates paid for those classifications under its contracts at a hearing or other proceeding conducted for the purpose of such a determination is not, in itself, a violation of Article XX, even though the employes directly affected by the determination are represented by another union."

# Foreign Trade Limitations Favored Should Voluntary Agreements Fail

*(Continued from Page 1)*

companies in setting up foreign subsidiaries, to supervise and curb the substantial outflows of American companies for investment in foreign operations, to develop regulations covering U.S.-based multinational companies, to press for establishment of international fair labor standards in world trade and, as a "stop-gap in the face of growing unresolved problems" to regulate the flow of imports into the United States.

Biemiller pointed out that "the need for guarding against a sharp inrush of imports . . . to prevent adverse impacts of American workers, communities, farms or industries has become crucial."

The AFL-CIO, he said, supports the "general approach" of bills that would impose quotas on imports "whenever a significant share of the U.S. market in such a product or component is threatened."

**International agreements, the statement pointed out, would supersede the imposition of import limitations, but quotas would be established for imports from countries not party to the agreements.**

"This approach provides for the orderly marketing of articles imported into the United States as well as a flexible basis for allowing foreign-produced products to enjoy a fair share of growth of the U.S. market in the product or component," Biemiller said.

Tracing the deterioration of the U.S. foreign trade position in the 1960s, the AFL-CIO stressed that there were certain "obvious impacts on jobs, on collective bargaining strength of unions, on wages and labor standards in adversely affected industries."

Noting the earlier testimony of Labor Sec. George P. Shultz on the number of workers necessary to produce domestically goods equivalent in value to imports in 1966 and 1969, Biemiller said that the secretary's "rough estimates indicate the loss of approximately 700,000 American jobs in the three years 1966-1969 as a result of the rising tide of imports that compete with U.S.-made products.

**U.S. government policies and doctrines developed to meet world conditions of the 1930s and 1940s "are utterly unrealistic today" and their continuation in the 1970s "spells further losses for U.S. production and employment," the statement warned.**

It went on to review the major changes in "world economic relationships" during the past 25 years including the revival of the war-shattered economies of Germany, Japan and other countries, the emergence of trading blocs such as the European Common Market "with its inward-looking, protectionist tendencies," the spread of managed national economies, the internationalization of technology, the sharp rise of investments of U.S. firms in foreign subsidiaries, and the rapid spread of U.S.-based multi-national corporations.

In dealing with other proposed legislation, Biemiller said the AFL-CIO is concerned that the escape clause provisions of the 1962 trade act be changed to recognize that imports are "a cause of injury."

He told the committee also that the federation supports proposals for a workable adjustment assistance policy helping workers to be retrained and relocated, but stressed that "adjustment assistance is most decidedly not a substitute" for meaningful legislation on trade and investment.

**Repeal of Items 807 and 806.30 of the tariff code was urged again on Congress to close loopholes in the trade and tax structures.**

The federation renewed its request that the Executive Branch of government press for the establishment of world fair labor standards.

Biemiller concluded that "no single action or one-shot panacea can meet the complex issues of world trade, foreign investments of U.S. companies and the operations of U.S.-based multi-national corporations. A battery of realistic policies and measures must be adopted to meet the needs of the American people in world economic relations in the 1970s."

*Employer Bid Rejected:*

# Court Backs Board On Unfair Practices

The Supreme Court upheld the right of the National Labor Relations Board to proceed against an unfair employer even after a union has lost a second or third representation election.

The justices rejected the claim of the Raytheon Co. that an NLRB order against it for unfair pre-election practices should not be enforced by the courts because employes at the company's electronics plant in Mountain View, Calif., voted for no union after the order was issued.

The union involved was the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. It lost an election held Feb. 4, 1965, and charged Raytheon with committing unfair practices. The NLRB found management guilty of coercively questioning an employe about the union and other forbidden conduct. It ordered a new election and mandated the company to stop its unlawful practices.

**Raytheon refused to obey the board's order and the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco upheld the company. It said the case was moot, or legally dead, because the union lost a third election in 1968, after two others had been set aside.**

The third election was held while the NLRB's original enforcement case was still in the courts. The union chose to wait for the courts to rule on the original charge rather than ask that the election be set aside.

The issue, the high court ruled in an opinion written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, was not whether the union made the wrong move in filing charges but whether the appeals court ever held a hearing on the merits of the NLRB's petition for enforcement of its original order against Raytheon.

Marshall found that no such hearing was ever held, and the other justices agreed that the case should be returned to the San Francisco court for a hearing on the merits.

**The labor law, Marshall wrote, is not "designed merely to protect a particular election or organizing campaign. It is designed to protect employes in the exercise of their organizational rights, and that protection cannot be affected merely because a particular labor organization has chosen an immediate election rerun rather than awaiting enforcement of the board order."**

The opinion was read by Justice Potter Stewart in the absence of Marshall, reported ill with pneumonia in Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital.

The decision cited a 1950 Supreme Court ruling in NLRB v. Mexia Textile Mills: "A board order imposes a continuing obligation; and the board is entitled to have the resumption of the unfair practice barred by an enforcement decree. . . . The Act does not require the board to play hide-and-seek with those guilty of unfair labor practices."

In another case, the justices let stand a ruling that a major manufacturer of glass containers violated the 1963 Equal Pay Act. The 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, had ruled that the Wheaton Glass Co. of Millville, was guilty of illegal discrimination based on sex in paying male workers 10 percent more than women for essentially the same work.

The court also dismissed a petition by the Bishop Processing Co. of Bishop, Md., for review of a lower court order under the Clean Air Act of 1963. The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered Bishop to shut down its rendering plant because it was polluting the air of Bishop and Selbyville, Del.



**WIDE-RANGING PROGRAMS** promoted by the labor movement are enumerated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he addresses the National Conference on Community Services in Washington. More than 500 participants attended the four days of meetings and workshops.

# *Unions Asked to Take on Role Of 'Watchdog' Over Welfare*

The trade union movement—traditionally the "peoples' lobby"—was urged to become the business agent for the poor and powerless, including families on welfare.

The appeal was made by New York City's human resources administrator, Mitchell I. Ginsburg, at the concluding sessions of the 15th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services.

Earlier, the director of Georgia's family and children services department, William Burson, had criticized the "social myopia" of "middle-class America."

**He said the "tragic shame of our time" is that the nation has the material wealth and ability to overcome its social problems, but allows poverty and its byproducts to fester.**

Ginsberg told the 500 participants, including nearly 200 full-time community service staff experts, that the present welfare system is riddled with "clearcut inequities and unfairness."

He called on union members and community services staffers to take on "the watchdog role on the welfare system."

Ginsberg said the Administration's welfare bill, with certain changes, will be an improvement over the present system. But he stressed that after it is enacted "the key is going to be what happens locally as a result of these changes."

Another type of help—described as no less vital—was discussed by Junius L. Allison, director of National Legal Aid.

Legal services to the poor have been made possible through the Office of Economic Opportunity program, Allison noted. But the legal aid program remains subject to harassment.

He asked labor to help provide "leadership, inspiration, muscle and commitment" to the program.

**Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) said that reforms are needed in auto insurance, car design and oil monopoly which "could cut the consumer's cost of owning a car by one-fifth each year."**

On car design alone, he said, the cost of several hundred dollars in repairs for a parking lot collision could be eliminated on the drawing boards in Detroit.

Asking for support for a campaign to persuade the Dept. of Transportation to test cars and report on how well various models withstand collisions at different speeds, Hart said that with such information consumers "would be delighted to reward the manufacturer whose repairability record excells."

# Air Line Union Reaches Settlement with National

The Air Line Employes and National Airlines agreed on terms for settling a strike by 3,600 employes and sent it to secret-ballot referendum of ALEA members at National.

The settlement calls for wage increases of 11 percent per year in each of three years; a full union shop, and improved sick leave, uniform allowances, pension benefits, vacations and other improvements amounting to a 50 percent increase overall in present contract benefits.

ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert called the agreement "the best in the airline industry" for clerical, office and service employes.

The union represents nearly half of National's employes. The line's station and ramp agents, reservation agents and clerical personnel have been on strike since Jan. 31. National said it hopes to resume service before May 30, when results of the ratification vote are expected to be announced.

The agreement to settle the 110-day strike was reached May 18 after more than 90 hours of intensive negotiations aided by the Dept. of Labor.

The settlement parallels one achieved two weeks ago by the Machinists with National. Both strikes had the full support of the AFL-CIO.

# Distillery Workers Vote Funds for Organizing

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A thorough overhaul of the constitution aimed at streamlining operations, especially those centering on collective bargaining and organizing, was overwhelmingly approved by the Distillery Workers' Union at its 15th biennial convention.

As part of the constitutional changes, the 250 delegates voted to increase per capita payments by 20 cents monthly, to adjust the strike fund to provide for a $500,000 maximum and a $400,000 minimum, and to elevate the minimum dues of local unions from $4 to $6 monthly.

**Funds derived from the per capita increase will be allocated to an intensive organizational drive. Principal targets will be Stitzel-Weller and other non-union firms in the Kentucky-Tennessee area, the wine fields of New York and Ohio, distilleries in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and white collar employes in the main offices of the major distillers.**

A comprehensive report on their stewardship by Pres. Mort Brandenburg and Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto, together with a program of action to meet the challenges of the 1970s, was unanimously approved by the delegates.

Special stress was placed on the legislative problems confronting the alcoholic beverage industry, including tariffs and trade, the threat of increased excise taxes on both the federal and state levels, and the prospect of even more drastic legislation that could cause the deterioration of the market for wines and liquor.

National COPE Dir. Al Barkan made an appeal for support of COPE activities. It proved so effective that half of the union's quota of voluntary COPE contribution was met by the convention delegates themselves. He also commended the DWU for having successfully met its COPE quota for 11 out of the past 12 years.

The next regular convention, at which officers will be elected for a four-year term, will be held in Montreal in May 1972. Southern California was selected as the site for the 1974 convention.

## Ford Grant Aids Bargaining Service

A new City-County Labor-Management Relations Service set up to train public employers in collective bargaining procedures and relations with unions has been given a $445,000 grant from the Ford Foundation.

The grant was made to the League of Cities-Conference of Mayors, which, together with the National Association of Counties, will sponsor the new service. Director of the program is Sam Zagoria, formerly a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

## 'We've Got to Get These to Them'




## New England Bell Unit Picks IBEW

Boston — The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won its first unit of New England Bell Telephone Co. employes when mail ballots among 2,350 accounting employes gave the IBEW a majority. The vote, in a rerun election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, was IBEW 894, an unaffiliated union 677 and no union 77.

The first election was set aside and a new one ordered. Two more elections are pending among units of traffic and plant employes. IBEW won first place in both but objections by other unions and the company delayed new election dates.

# The Concept of Bargaining

**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING,** as it has grown and evolved in this country, is the most effective instrument the mind of man has so far devised for reaching mutually agreeable solutions to conflicts of interest of concern to employers and employes.

**Collective bargaining, like the idea of democratic government, is based on consent and acceptance. It assumes that two parties to a dispute can reach a reasonable agreement that both parties can live with. It assumes that agreement can be reached by the exercise of reason, by give and take at the bargaining table, instead of by all-or-nothing confrontations in the streets.**

Ultimately it assumes that not only a grudging accommodation but harmony is possible.

It is not a perfect instrument. It rests on the somewhat fragile foundation of mutual confidence and good faith among human beings. But like all truly democratic institutions it has the great virtue of strengthening its own foundation as it is used.

**THERE ARE NO** shortcuts and there are no substitutes for free collective bargaining. And strikes and lockouts are a normal and natural and necessary part of the collective bargaining process. Nobody enjoys a strike. They are painful and expensive, and sensible unions and sensible employers do everything they can to avoid them. The reason we work so hard to upgrade our skills at the bargaining table is to find ways to reach agreement before we come to that last resort.

But it is necessary to be able to excercise that last resort. Unless both sides are aware that serious consequences flow from misjudgments or breaches of faith, bargaining is a charade—an exercise in futility.

**The labor movement is convinced that what this country needs is more and better collective bargaining, not less. It is our goal, as it always has been, to extend that right and that principle to every worker in the land.**

We are convinced that every worker has a right to join a union and to have a responsible voice in his own destiny. To deprive him of that right is to close the gates of hope for a better future.

We can see no reason whatsoever why farm workers or government workers or any other workers should be singled out to be deprived of the right to meaningful collective bargaining.

**I DON'T WANT** to leave the impression that I think collective bargaining is a panacea for all our social ills, or that it can cure many of the areas of unrest that disturb us. It can't do that. It won't work for campus revolutionaries or demagogues or for anybody who is more interested in aggravating or perpetuating conflict than resolving it.

**It won't work for people who say "take it or leave it" and it won't work for people who submit "non-negotiable demands."**

It is a tool for reasonable people who believe in democracy and who respect each other's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is a tool for flexible people who respect history, who set reachable goals, who are willing to make and keep firm agreements for specific periods of time and then re-examine their goals, modify their agreement and move forward for another period of time.

Nobody claims that we solved all of yesterday's problems. But we have solved some of them. Today is better than yesterday. And tomorrow must be better than today.

*—From AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's address to the Second Annual Collective Bargaining Forum.*


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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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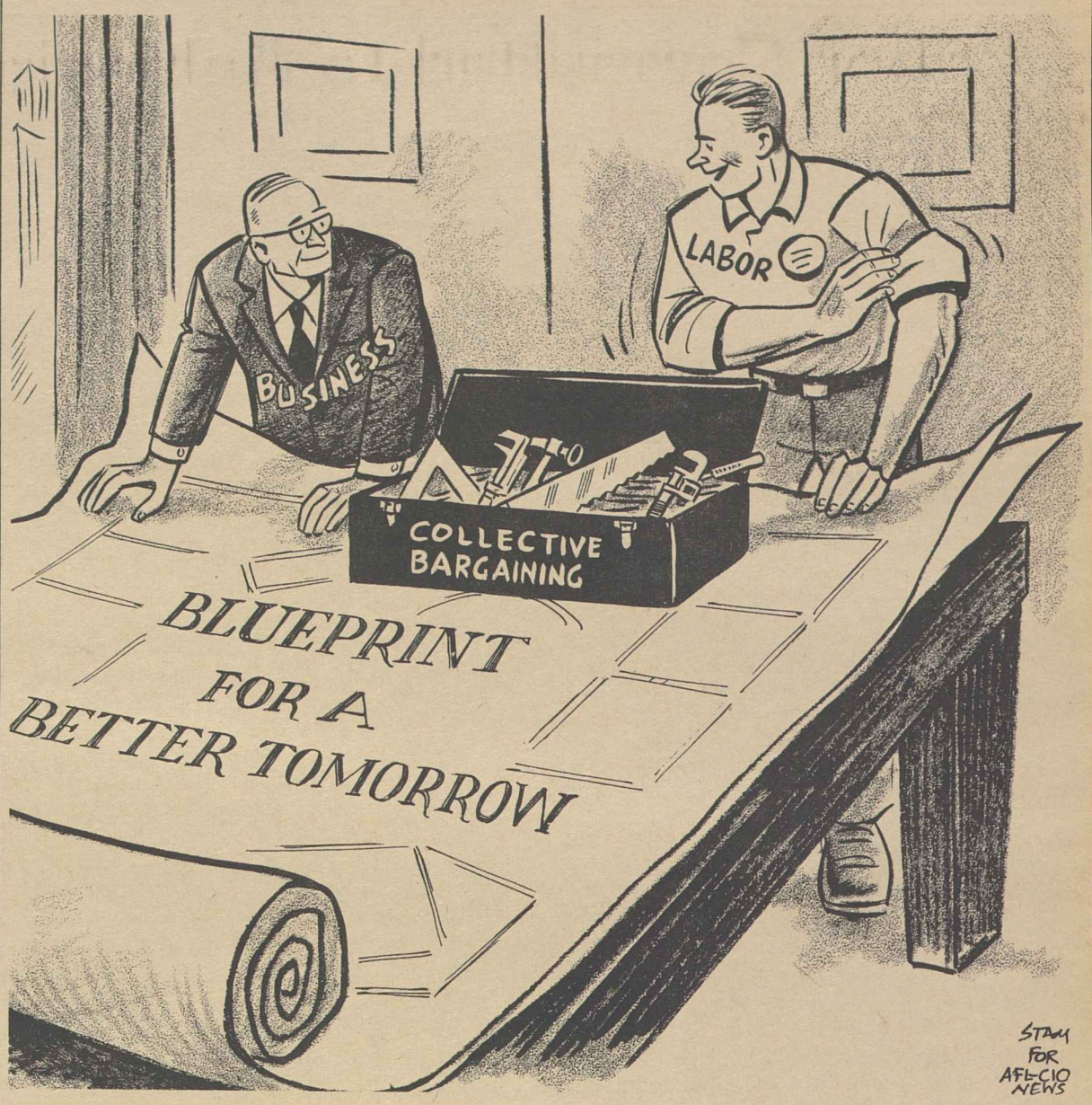
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## 'Let's Get to Work!'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Cabinet's Decision-Making Role Gets New Airing on Cambodia

By John P. Roche

**PRES. NIXON'S DECISION** on limited intervention in Cambodia has touched off a familiar Washington sequence. Pick up a newspaper, any newspaper, and you will find an "inside" story of how the President made the decision.

What distinguishes the Republican regime from that of Lyndon Johnson is that Nixon announced an "open administration," with the consequence that everyone above the rank of GS-15 feels free to comment on the wisdom of the President's actions.

So far, by my count, four Cabinet ministers have ventilated their sentiments. Sec. Finch put on the most remarkable performance, suggesting that Vice Pres. Agnew was indirectly involved in the tragedy at Kent State University. (Finch later denied this.)

**Whether employed by Democrats such as Sen. Edward Kennedy or Republicans such as Finch, this is a morally reprehensible position. The principle of collective responsibility is the cornerstone of totalitarian systems, highlighted in Stalin's purge trials, and has no place in a society built around the concept of individual guilt or innocence.**

Sec. George Romney simply used the Cambodian episode to register his longstanding complaint that the President does not talk to him, and Sec. Hickel put in a plug for more Cabinet meetings. Sec. Rogers, on the other hand, appeared to be indicating to reporters that Nixon listens, but doesn't pay attention. (Rogers did not go on the record, but when one sees a story stating "sources close to the Secretary of State's thinking indicate . . . ," he can suspect an off-the-record background interview.)

By the time energetic reporters got through, you had a rather good idea of what happened. In Washington, when a high official tells a journalist "the President has received bad advice," or "the President has allowed himself to become insulated," the translation runs: "Nobody talked to me;" or, "the President did not follow my advice." The number of people in government who think the Constitution requires the President to consult them is astronomical.

The problem with the American system is that one man, and one man only, is elected by the sovereign people to make executive decisions.

**The Cabinet, as Abraham Lincoln told his advisers when they opposed the Emancipation Proclamation, has no standing as a decision-making body. ("One vote for, six against," Lincoln reputedly announced, "the ayes have it.") A shrewd President obviously does a great deal of pulse-feeling, but he has to cut the cord.**

On important decisions this is never easy—that's why they end up on the President's desk—and invariably advisers divide into two schools of thought. One group says "yes;" the other "no." It would be nice if the chief executive could split the difference, but a yes/no decision to, say, defend Israel against direct Soviet intervention is not a decision. Worse, it is a non-decision that amounts to taking a dive.

**CONFRONTING** the issue of Cambodia, Nixon had this kind of choice. The real question was: Will cleaning out the Communist supply depots be worth more to our national interest than the trouble it will create? He could have talked to everybody in the Greater Washington telephone directory without learning more than he already knew, namely that there were two answers, "yes" and "no."

**Nixon was elected to make a choice and he made it. One can attack it on the merits if he so chooses, that is, say it was mistaken. Or one can support his actions (as I do).**

But under the Constitution no one has the right to impeach his decision because he did not consult Sen. Fulbright, Sec. Finch, Pat Moynihan or the International Security Affairs section of the Pentagon. It is vital to recall that not once in our history has anyone been elected Secretary of State, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or, for that matter, Special Assistant to the President.




***Path of Reconciliation:***

# Labor Committed to Achieving A Broader National Community

*The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the recent AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services in Washington.*

**THIS CONFERENCE** on community services comes at a time when the whole concept of the community is being tested as seldom before in our history.

The forces that challenge that concept have been given various labels—polarization, separatism, confrontation, or some other fashionable mouthful of syllables. Whatever the term of your choice, the cement that binds the structure of a mixed community of groups, interests and objectives appears to be crumbling at the seams.

New lines of hostility are being drawn between blacks and whites, young and adult, producers and consumers, insiders and outsiders, vocal militants and silent majorities. And fishing in these hot and turbulent waters can, of course, be found some very calm and cold-eyed opportunists and manipulators.

Other trends of modern life contribute further to those forces and pressures.

**They include the fact of urbanization, with its attendant frictions and abrasions, the breakdown of old patterns of living and the flight of the privileged to suburbs and to the private schools.**

The period of adolescence is now artificially prolonged by extending the exemption and isolation of the young from the labor force, dumping them by the millions on a university system whose role in the community is, at best, ill-defined.

The family unit, as a system of indoctrination and authority and as the basic element of the community, grows weaker. The mobility of the population has become truly awesome. Estimates indicate that somewhere between a fourth and a fifth of the population moves its domicile every year.

The consequences we see in the atrophy of human roots and human ties, and the weakening of the fabric of community life.

Much of the cultism and the bizarre new patterns of group conformity and behavior that we see today may well be a way of grasping at substitutes, and a search for new structures, new families and new identities to replace the old. They point to a need, if not to a solution.

What does this mean for the trade union movement? We are both black and white, old and young, poor and relatively affluent, producers and consumers. We are all the things that are in contention today. We cannot rush to the barricades of zealotry for any faction, without meeting ourselves coming down the street.

**But we are not divided and we are not immobilized. We are united in the conviction that there is, over us all, on any question of justice or equity, what we call a trade union answer.**

Even in our most cynical moments, we still uphold an ideal of brotherhood and a sense of belonging to a common cause, beyond ourselves. And, as demonstrated in the General Electric strike, in our support of farm workers, and on many other issues, we live up to that standard.

We are, in short, a human community—perhaps one of the last ones left in reasonably good condition. We are an instrument for the accommodation of reasonable interests and for the forceful and effective expression of those that we represent.

Labor is inclusive in its character. In the organization of working people we do not give psychological tests, nor do we undertake to screen opinions or to detect and reject those tainted with bigotry or illiberal views. We want them all; we want 100 percent of the workers in every shop.

**But we do not accept responsibility for, nor do we undertake to represent, the spectrum of prejudices and aberrations that may exist in the membership, from reactionary to radical extremes. We know that their collective will, democratically formed, will express their most practical needs and their best aspirations for labor, for their fellow men and for their country. And that is what the trade union movement does represent, our detractors to the contrary notwithstanding.**

Labor, of course, grew out of conflict and the clash of interests and values between worker and employer, and we engage in it today with vigor and enthusiasm. But we know that the final object of every conflict must be an accommodation and a settlement. That end is reached by a well-developed process of collective bargaining—the greatest invention for the resolution of differences in a free society ever devised.

The trade union movement therefore has, I believe, a special responsibility in the circumstances that face us today. It must help to find the path of reconciliation, the way by which order is accommodated to progress.

**THAT KIND** of a reconciliation, that restoration of order, cannot be achieved by laws, by the courts, or by the National Guard. It must emerge from a recognition of a larger interest, a broader community, in which all have a stake and which is rewarding to all.

We in this federation have an unshakeable faith in the power and the potential of a free and democratic society. We know that it has values far beyond the superficial "efficiency" of any totalitarian order. We are going to continue to defend it, as well, against those near-sighted detractors at home who, pointing to the problems and ignoring the progress, lament that "the system" is failing or at fault.

**That is so much nonsense. Nothing is more futile or tiresome than crying about the so-called "system." So long as it remains open to all comers, the system as such is neutral. It will be used and controlled by any element or group that has desire, energy and understanding to know how to use it.**

In other words, the people must work at the system if they expect the system to work for them.

When you help to assure that the intended purposes of social legislation are carried out, and translated into genuine practical assistance to a brother or sister unionist, or to anyone else in the community, you are helping to make the system work. There is no better test of citizenship or of community service than that.

***Meeting Human Needs:***

# Key Role of Unionists Stressed In Localizing Service Programs

**UNION MEMBERS** can and should take a leading role in putting badly-needed programs —intended to meet human needs—into operation at the local level, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis declared on Labor News Conference.

Perlis pointed out that union members "strive hard to elect the right kind of candidates to public office" and to help enact "legislation for the benefit of the people."

He said there is a need for union members to work just as hard to spur adoption and implementation of those programs in their own communities. That, he noted, was the central aim of the recent AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services.

**"Perhaps the most crucial welfare problem now facing most of the people in this country" is the need for more adequate and readily available medical care, he said. Local union members also will be helping to educate their fellow citizens to the need for "real overhaul of our medical delivery system."**

Perlis said there is a broad and growing public demand for a national health insurance program. "We have tried for many years, through voluntary health schemes, to meet the needs of the people, but obviously, they are not being met," he asserted.

## Washington Window

**By Press Associates Inc.**

**ON MAY 22,** the Civil Service Retirement Act was 50 years old and the number of retired government workers on its rolls total almost a million.

Eighteen employe organizations, about a dozen unions and retirement groups will sponsor a banquet May 26 to observe the day.

The history of the act is instructive. With today's social security system, private pension plans and above all, union negotiated pension programs, it is difficult to realize the tremendous advances that have been made in the treatment of elderly workers.

Before 1920, when the act was passed by Congress and signed by Pres. Woodrow Wilson, there simply was no provision for workers who grew gray in government service. Sponsors of the act urged its enactment on the grounds of adding to the efficiency of government. As one of them put it:

**"It would seem to be high time to recognize the fact that the executive departments have a pension roll whether they like it or not, and that it is the most expensive, cumbersome, and in many ways inhuman sort of pension system. . . . Aged and decrepit employes are retained on the payroll at a salary which is considerably higher, in most cases, than would provide an adequate pension. These people are not discharged, can not and will not be discharged by the heads of departments for humane reasons. . . ."**

This may have been an unduly pragmatic approach to the problem, but it is clear that even the government bureaucracy of the day could not find it in its heart to turn faithful servants out to starve at the end of long service.

In any event, the system got off the ground somewhat gingerly and even primitively by modern standards. The first average annual annuity was $568 with a maximum of $720 after 30 years service. Today the average age of employes added to the rolls annually is 60 and their annuity average about $3,800. For retirees with 30 or more years of service now going on the rolls, the average annuity is about $6,000 a year. Between 50,000 and 55,000 employes now retire each year.

**IN THE COURSE** of the past half century, considerable improvements have been enacted by Congress. Some of these were: protection for survivors of the retired; retirement at 55 years of age after 30 years service, at age 60 with 20 years service and at age 62 with five or more years of service; disability retirement after five years service; death benefits to a spouse and children; benefits based on the "high three" consecutive salary years as compared with the original "high ten."

**For the first eight years of its existence, the government made no contributions to the fund. This was partially corrected after 1929 when appropriations to the fund were made by Congress, but there was still much unfunded liability. Since then the government has made further contributions and now chips in 7 percent of salary, equaling that of the employe and placing the fund on a sound basis.**

Government unions are calling for further improvements to keep up with pension developments in the nation. Their program includes: retirement after 30 years of service regardless of age; a 5 percent increase in survivors' benefits to 60 percent; retirement payments based on total earnings rather than base pay; improvement of the benefits formula by computing them at 2 percent on the average of the highest three years, instead of the present formula which starts at 1.5 percent; an increased minimum for disability retirement, and continued opposition to consolidation of the federal retirement system with that of social security.

There are now some 3 million federal employes who, more and more, are winning collective bargaining rights similar to those in private employment. Clearly, the terms of their retirement pensions will become subjects for discussion, if not full bargaining, with the agencies for which they work.




**IMPLEMENTING** programs locally is as important as enacting them, and union members should take leading roles in both efforts, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, center, declared on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO-produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio. Questioning Perlis were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Don Finley of United Press International.



**NEWSLETTERS** covering local community services activities were presented International Labor Press Association awards for outstanding work during the AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services. The first place award went to the Louisville, Ky., Newsletter, edited by Charles Clark, left, and an honorable mention went to the San Francisco Labor's Community Report, edited by Frank White, right. Susan Ellis, center, of the federation's public relations staff, was one of the judges in the ILPA awards contest.

# Peace Corps Recruiting Skilled Trade Unionists

The Peace Corps is on a talent search for skilled union craftsmen to serve a two-year hitch overseas teaching their trade to workers of underdeveloped countries.

The recruiting drive, which has full backing of the AFL-CIO, is aimed primarily at enrolling craftsmen from the building trades.

Many volunteers will be able to take along their families and all living and traveling expenses will be paid by the Peace Corps.

Peace Corps Dir. Joseph H. Blatchford said that openings high on the recruitment list are for a wide range of the skilled trades: operating engineers, carpenters, electricians, masons, welders, heavy equipment mechanics, machinists, tool and die makers, cabinet makers, plumbers and experienced teachers.

**Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters was recently appointed by Pres. Nixon to represent labor on the National Advisory Board of the Peace Corps.**

Raftery will work with Board Chairman Neal Armstrong, the former astronaut, to coordinate the labor movement's participation in the recruiting drive.

Blatchford explained that the Peace Corps is appealing mainly to the "idealism" of the skilled workers. For these workers "the experience . . . should be richly rewarding," he added.

Their assignment will be "to teach skills to others, to be one link in a growing chain of human development," Blatchford declared.

A worker assigned to a non-English speaking country would have 12 weeks of concentrated language training before embarking.

**In some cases, a Peace Corpsman may take his family along. If he has children, provisions will be made for their schooling. However, the Peace Corps permits no more than four children on a tour.**

Blatchford, who is currently making the rounds of union conventions to press the recruiting campaign, said the quota this year is 500 skilled craftsmen. He is not only optimistic about reaching that quota, but expects to raise the number in future years.

The number of countries which have requested the services of the skilled workers is also growing, Blatchford reported. These countries are in South America, Africa and Asia. He specifically mentioned Bolivia, India, and Micronesia.

The campaign is being handled by the Skilled Trades Desk of the Peace Corps in Washington. A number of unions are also expected to help step up the drive within their own ranks. Raftery, an AFL-CIO vice president, will coordinate the efforts with the unions.

# Shapp Wins Pennsylvania Primary Race

Harrisburg, Pa. — Philadelphia businessman Milton J. Shapp secured a second bid to run for the governorship of Pennsylvania when he won the Democratic nomination by edging out State Auditor Robert P. Casey for the second time in four years.

Shapp will face Republican Lt. Gov. Raymond J. Broderick in November. Broderick was unopposed in his bid to succeed Gov. Raymond P. Shafer who could not seek a second term under the old constitution. A new state constitution will allow governors to seek more than one term in the future.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), GOP Senate leader, was unopposed in the primary. The Democratic nomination was won by State Sen. William G. Sesler of Erie who defeated two other candidates, including Norval D. Reece who pitched his campaign on the peace issue and party reform.

Sesler was a running mate of Casey and State Senate Minority Leader Ernest P. Kline, who won the bid for lieutenant governor.

# 4,500 Firms Lost To Mergers in '69

Conglomerate takeovers continued to dominate the merger activity of American industry last year as a record 4,500 firms disappeared through acquisitions, the Federal Trade Commission reports.

Widely diversified corporations accounted for 80 percent of the takeovers and 72 percent of the assets of all large mining and manufacturing firms acquired in 1969.

The FTC annual report showed 43 acquisitions by the nation's 200 largest firms in 1969, compared with a record 89 in 1968 and 71 in 1967.

## Government Policies Assailed:

# *Canadian Labor Congress Focuses on Social Problems*

Edmonton—The Canadian Labor Congress biennial convention opened with a plea that organized labor renew its efforts to combat the country's social problems.

It came from CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald who cited specifically poverty, social security, pollution, consumer protection and the human rights of minority groups.

The five-day convention drew 1,450 delegates representing local unions as well as national and international organizations.

**The federal government's anti-inflation policies came in for strong criticism. MacDonald said it is the first time in the history of Canada that "a government has by its own admission deliberately set out to create unemployment."**

The government's tight fiscal and monetary policies have run into a storm of protest from academics as well as labor leaders. Unemployment was 6.6 per cent in April—or 5.6 per cent at the seasonally adjusted rate.

And just two days before the CLC convention opened, reports came from Paris that Canadian policies drew strong criticism at the two-day annual review of the Canadian economy by the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.

OECD experts pointed out that Canadian production was further below capacity than U.S. output, and Canadian unemployment was higher.

The Federal Prices & Incomes Commission also drew a strong blast, both from MacDonald and from T. C. (Tommy) Douglas, leader of the labor-backed New Democratic Party.

The commission, appointed last year by the federal government ostensibily to investigate the causes of inflation, has been asking labor and industry to agree to a program of voluntary price and wage restraints. Labor has constantly refused.

**MacDonald described the commission as a "government errand boy," and said its chairman, Dr. John Young, was "going about the country berating labor for its unwillingness to be the whipping boy of the economy."**

MacDonald added: "Organized workers are not going to be the scapegoats for a government that does not know how to solve the problems for which it accepted a mandate. We shall not accept guidelines, not only because they are unfair and unworkable, but because they pose a threat to the very system of collective bargaining itself."

Douglas described the commission as a "patsy and a front man for the government." Its chairman "is being used as a public relations man and as a critic of organized labor."

He said the commission is expecting workers to sign legally binding contracts restricting the price of their wages while leaving business tycoons free to accept or reject voluntary restraints.

"We are not prepared to have the industrial and financial tycoons of this country put the working man in chains while they continue to pick his pocket," Douglas declared.

At a press conference at which he outlined labor's new social action emphasis, MacDonald said CLC member unions would be asked to put up funds for an expanded social role.

He suggested the organization of associations for the unemployed and for tenants and called for the development of consumer co-operative.

He predicted changes in the structure of organized labor to meet new conditions created by the appearance of multi-national corporations:

**"Perhaps the time has arrived when the trade unions of the free world must develop institutional patterns that will enable them to confront the multi-national corporation on its own level so that the great economic strength which such corporations can muster will not be met by an internationally-fragmented labor force."**

Delegates were quick to respond to MacDonald's plea for more interest in social problems. On the convention's first day they adopted a strong policy statement on water pollution declaring that Canada—in its race for industrial progress and economic growth—has paid scant attention to the "ruthless" spoilage of nature.

It calls for stiffer anti-pollution legislation and urges unions to counteract "political buck-passing by federal, provincial and municipal authorities."

The convention also adopted a resolution on human rights which, among other things, proposes that experienced workers adopt a "buddy system" to help people from minority groups working for the same employer.

**A resolution on women's rights, says governments should legislate for and unions bargain for maternity leave, day care centers and equal pay for equal work. It also reaffirms the CLC stand that legal abortions should be granted "on the request of the person involved."**

The delegates also adopted a policy statement calling for immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam and urging the Canadian government to offer Canada's armed forces to the UN as part of a proposed independent force to keep peace in the area.

# IUE's Jennings, GE's Chief Bargainer Stay Poles Apart on Strike's Impact

New York—Paul Jennings and Virgil Day sat on opposite sides of the bargaining table during the 102-day General Electric strike earlier this year. They sat side-by-side on the speakers' platform during the second annual Collective Bargaining Forum here.

But it wasn't quite the millenium. They remained poles apart in their evaluation of the strike and in their concept of the labor relations challenge of the new decade.

Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, said the lesson of the GE strike is that collective bargaining must be a two-way process, that workers will no longer sit still for the unilateral "take-it-or-leave-it" concept of Boulwarism.

**The GE strike, he said, demonstrated the ability of autonomous international unions to work together and overcome the divide-and-conquer strategy the company has depended on in the past to force inferior settlements.**

The entire labor movement rallied behind the strike, Jennings said, because they realized that it was the basic principle of collective bargaining, more than just wages, that was at stake.

Turning to Day, GE's vice president for industrial relations, Jennings said the future of union-management relations at GE will be shaped between now and 1973, when the current contract expires.

"We have until then," he said, "to look at the roots and issues of the strike with the goal of developing a healthy relationship."

If such a relationsehip isn't developed, Jennings warned, then 1973 will see only "a repetition of what has happened in the past."

When it was Day's turn at the microphone, he declined to debate the sophisticated union-weakening tactics initiated by his predecessor at GE, Lemuel Boulware.

"In my opinion," Day said blandly, "Boulwarism never existed."

**With that out of the way, the GE executive warned that the 1970s could be "a decade of disaster for the American worker—in part self-inflicted with the aquiescence and misleadership of those officials who seem to be overly responsive to the membership and their very real fears of inflation."**

With the economy weakening and a "pinch" on profits, unions should lower their wage demands, Day suggested.

Management should show "tougher backbone" at the bargaining table. And there is need, Day claimed, for "labor law reform" to restore "management rights."

Day called on corporate management to get more involved in politics.

He complained that "labor's legislative program is an adjunct of its economic program. Its occupational safety bill would aid strikes . . . by permitting federally ordered shutdowns. Raising the minimum wage affects negotiated rates. Pension changes and higher social security taxes impose costs without bargaining."

And "ironically," the GE executive complained, labor's political power "seems all the stronger under a Republican regime than under a Democrat."

**His evidence? The settlement of the postal dispute was announced from the AFL-CIO headquarters. "The entire Administration was outmaneuvered by the labor establishment" . . . and the stage was set "for broad-scale capture of all federal employes by AFL-CIO unions."**

There was one area of agreement, however, between GE's Virgil Day and the IUE's Paul Jennings.

Both had high praise for Dir. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service for his "imaginative" and successful efforts to bring both sides to an agreement.

*Cooperation Stressed:*

# Role of Bargaining Affirmed at Forum

*(Continued from Page 1)*

members' welfare, and their leaders' jobs."

Another statement by the NAM spokesman, however, symbolized the common framework which brought together some 500 union and management officials, mediators, university professors and other labor relations experts.

"Collective bargaining is a very resilient instrument," Lumb said. "It has already met a host of new challenges as they have arisen—supplementary unemployment benefits, automation funds and the like—and I am confident it is equal to future problems."

**Meany concurred in the sentiment and said because it has worked so well collective bargaining rights should be extended "to every worker in the land," including government employes and farm workers.**

"I think it is wrong for Congress to sit back and watch the farm workers wage their uphill battle for simple equity, unprotected by law," Meany said.

"I think it is wrong that Congress and state legislatures and city councils and school boards try to legislate their employes into voiceless, powerless second-class citizenship."

The forum was sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, set up with union, management and public participation. Kirkland is president of the institute and Deputy Postmaster Gen. E. T. Klassen, former president of the American Can Co., is board chairman. Theodore W. Kheel, one of the nation's top arbitrators, is adviser to the institute.

At several of the many panel sessions, participants raised the question of whether some of the techniques of collective bargaining could be applied to social, political and community disputes as an alternative to tactics of confrontation.

**Bayard Rustin, the civil rights leader, said community disputes are not exactly comparable to labor-management issues but the concept is "worth exploring." He said the A. Philip Randolph Foundation, of which he is director, plans to examine the possibilities.**

Meany told the forum that collective bargaining "won't work for campus revolutionaries . . . or for anyone who is more interested in aggravating or perpetuating conflict, than resolving it."

Neither, he said, will it work for people who say "take it or leave it" or who submit "non-negotiable demands."

But collective bargaining is a tool, he stressed, "for reasonable people who believe in democracy . . . who are willing to make and keep firm agreements for specific periods of time and then re-examine their goals, modify their agreement and move forward for another period of time."

With some management dissent as to the public employe sector, there appeared to be a general agreement among conference participants with the assertion by Kheel that "collective bargaining cannot take place without the possibility of a strike."

The New York mediator said the strike is "not just a right of labor" but "essential to the collective bargaining process."

**Despite "remarkable strides," collective bargaining in the public sector "is still in a primitive state," Kirkland noted, and there is "no more important a task" than achieving the maturity of bargaining that has been reached in private industry.**

"Legal bans against strikes, with their injunctions and penalties," Kirkland said, "will sooner or later find mediators and management searching desperately for someone with whom to bargain an end to the eventual uprising of workers whose leaders are enjoined or in jail—and the first item in question will be the amnesty arrangement."

Top elected officials of a number of unions were among the speakers and panel chairmen, including these union presidents and AFL-CIO Executive Council members: John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes. Other panelists included union staff experts and attorneys.

## *Romney's Candle Sheds Little Light*

**New York—George Romney lit a sacrificial candle at the Collective Bargaining Forum here and invited his audience of business executives, union officials, lawyers and arbitrators to follow his example. There were no immediate takers.**

**The Secretary of Housing & Urban Development indicated that the Administration isn't doing enough, in his opinion, to combat inflation. "I believe we need to light candles of leadership, example and sacrifice," Romney said.**

**"As my personal contribution to the battle against cost-push inflation," he announced, "I am returning to the Treasury a portion of my salary . . . amounting to a 25 percent cut in pay." He invited his audience to "join me," declaring that "your example, your sacrifice, could have a tangible effect in slowing the wage-cost-price spiral."**

# Meany Lauds Long Service Of McCormack

The AFL-CIO paid warm tribute to House Speaker John W. McCormack for his "years of distinguished service to the nation" and "warm friendship for organized labor" as the veteran Democratic leader prepared for retirement at the end of the current congressional session.

McCormack announced he will not seek another term this November from the district in Boston which he has represented in the House for 42 years. The 78-year-old speaker will have served more consecutive years in that post on May 29 than any other speaker in the history of the country.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired McCormack that "America owes you a hearty vote of appreciation and America's workers are proud to extend their deep-felt thanks."

McCormack said he favors House Majority Leader Carl Albert, 62, of Oklahoma, for the speaker's post. Other key Democratic House leaders also indicated support for Albert who is widely regarded as the front-runner if the Democrats retain control of the House in the November elections. A contest, however, was shaping up for the majority leader's post and possibly for the third leadership spot of House whip.




**UNION AND MANAGEMENT** participants in the Collective Bargaining Forum sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations listen to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland during a three-day program in New York. Kirkland is president of the institute.

# *Full Negotiating Rights Hold Key To Governments' Labor Relations*

New York—Public employers and administrators of non-profit institutions were put on notice here that they face a choice between full collective bargaining or head-on confrontation with their workers.

The dramatic surge of union membership and militancy among public employes was reflected in the heavy attention given this segment of the economy during the three-day Collective Bargaining Forum.

Repressive, restrictive legislation hasn't worked and won't work, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes warned.

**It only breeds "militancy and confrontation," Wurf said. "Public workers in America have learned that if they are organized strongly enough, and if they push hard enough, they can cope with the unreasonableness to which they are subjected."**

While firmly opposing either a legal ban on strikes or compulsory arbitration, Wurf suggested that "voluntary agreement to arbitrate . . . when used sparingly after all other remedies have been exhausted . . . may prove to be a useful procedure in resolving the tougher impasses."

He invited the leading associations of city, county and state governments to join with the union in an impartial study of public employment impasse procedures. "While we demand the right to strike," Wurf said, "it is our last and most undesirable resort."

James C. Gildea, who served as chief negotiator for seven postal unions in the historic negotiations earlier this spring, said the "most significant long-term result" is achievement of "that first-class citizenship postal workers have been denied for so long."

**Improvements Predicted**

Gildea, the executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, predicted that the postal breakthrough will lead to comparable collective bargaining for all federal employes.

"It is the beginning of the end of paternalism for public workers everywhere," he declared.

**The postal negotiations were marked by the "absolutely essential ingredient" of all successful bargaining, Gildea stressed—mutual respect and good faith efforts to reach agreement.**

He said the negotiations were helped also by a public information policy of joint statements only, and no "leaks" or "public posturing" to interfere with the bargaining process.

The federal government's example was cited at another panel discussion as a model that should be followed by non-profit institutions, such as hospitals, colleges and nursing homes.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive secretary of the Service Employes, said labor relations in this big area of employment are still largely governed by "the law of the jungle."

With few exceptions, these institutions are exempt from a legal requirement to recognize and bargain with unions representing their workers.

And too many institutions, he said, despite "pious pronouncements" fight organization of their workers in ways that would be illegal for a private employer.

Many of the longest and most bitter strikes, Donahue said, are fought over the issue of union recognition.

**There is clear need for coverage of these employers under federal labor law and for the National Labor Relations Board to assert its jurisdiction in areas where it has that option, he declared.**

Without waiting for the compulsion of law, Donahue said, nonprofit institutions should follow the example of the federal government in demonstrating an affirmative willingness for their employes to organize and bargain collectively.

On the same theme, Jack Golodner said the generally low level of pay and benefits in non-profit institutions "makes collective bargaining imperative."

Golodner, who is executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, noted that two out of three American workers are employed in service-producing fields rather than in production of tangible goods. Too many of them, he said, remain "beyond the pale of modern labor relations law."

# House Unit Votes Down Federal Mortgage Bank

The House Banking Committee has turned down a labor-supported mortgage credit bill that would have established a National Development Bank to make mortgage and construction money available for non-luxury housing at a reasonable interest rate.

Before the committee voted 21-15 against the bill, the AFL-CIO had praised the concept of a "bank of last resort" as both economically sound and socially desirable.

It would have loaned money to help finance low- and moderate-income housing at an interest rate not exceeding 6.5 percent. Fourteen Republicans were joined by seven Democrats in the vote to reject the plan.

The money would have come from an initial Treasury appropriation plus a small portion of pension funds, bank reserves and assets of tax-exempt foundations.

This compulsory investment of up to 2.5 percent of funds with assets of more than $4 million would have been guaranteed by the government and would have paid interest rates comparable to bonds issued by other federal agencies.

Supporters are expected to try to revive the bill at a later date.

**The legislation is based on a finding by Congress "that inflation and high interest, tight money conditions are making it impossible to meet the national housing goals for low- and moderate-income families."**

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.), termed the proposed development bank "a far superior concept than any other currently before Congress."

Many union-management administered pension funds already have investments in low- and moderate-income housing, Biemiller noted, and would not be required to make further investments.

As for the argument that lesser earnings on corporate pension funds would be unfair, Biemiller noted that most such funds return fixed benefits to the workers, with the added profit going to reduce the company's payment.

**Thus, he said, "if the corporation earns 12 percent by lending money to build textile mills in Taiwan or gambling casinos in the Bahamas, the worker does not receive the added interest rate in a larger pension."**

The House bill, he stressed, would guarantee that "at least a token sum—2.5 percent—would go into a direct benefit to working Americans and their families in the form of much-needed housing."

And "it would also provide employment for many idle American construction workers."

*New Reports Show:*

# Economic Downturn Deepens Recession

The nation's economy continued on a downward course in mid-May and high government officials conceded that unemployment could well continue to rise in coming months.

New reports and indicators all pointed to an increasingly severe recession with the slowdown in business activity knocking out $3 billion from corporate income taxes and producing deficits in federal government budgets for the current fiscal year and the new one starting July 1. The Nixon Administration had earlier predicted surpluses in each year.

**The Wall Street Journal reported in a lead article that "the business slowdown is turning out to be considerably more severe than most economists had anticipated."**

The paper had earlier noted that industrial production had "resumed its long decline" in April after rising a bit in March; that a surge in new social security checks saved a drop in personal income for the first time in five years; that overall inflation in the first quarter of the year "was much worse than reported earlier, while real output fell twice as fast as estimated originally" for the period.

Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and an architect of Administration economic policy before he was named to the FRB, told a Senate committee that unemployment "could rise a little in the months immediately ahead." While predicting an economic recovery before the year is over, Burns added that he would not wait until unemployment "rises much more" above the 4.8 percent rate registered in April before Congress creates standby public hiring programs.

Burns a few days later told an American Bankers Association conference that the time might be at hand to try and establish some form of wage-price guidelines—known to economists as an incomes policy—to augment an admittedly faltering Administration attack on inflation.

**Burns, long identified as opposed to such guidelines, said such a program used temporarily could play a "useful—albeit a very modest—role" in restraining price increases in a sluggish economy. He said such a policy should stop "well short" of wage and price controls.**

Pres. Nixon disclosed the impact of the recession on corporate income taxes in issuing a report on likely budget deficits. He coupled it with a request to Congress for a 2.3 cents-a-gallon levy on leaded gasoline, both as an anti-pollution device and a method of raising $1.6 billion in revenue for the new fiscal year. Lead additives in gasoline have been indicted as major contributors to air pollution, and the proposed tax was described as a method of setting an incentive for the rapid development of low or lead-free gasoline.

In February 1970, the Administration forecast budget surpluses of $1.5 billion for the current fiscal year and $1.3 billion for next year. Revised estimates showed these would now become deficits of $1.8 billion and $1.3 billion.

**The President ruled out any additional taxes this year but left the door open to a possible request for higher taxes in his budget next January.**

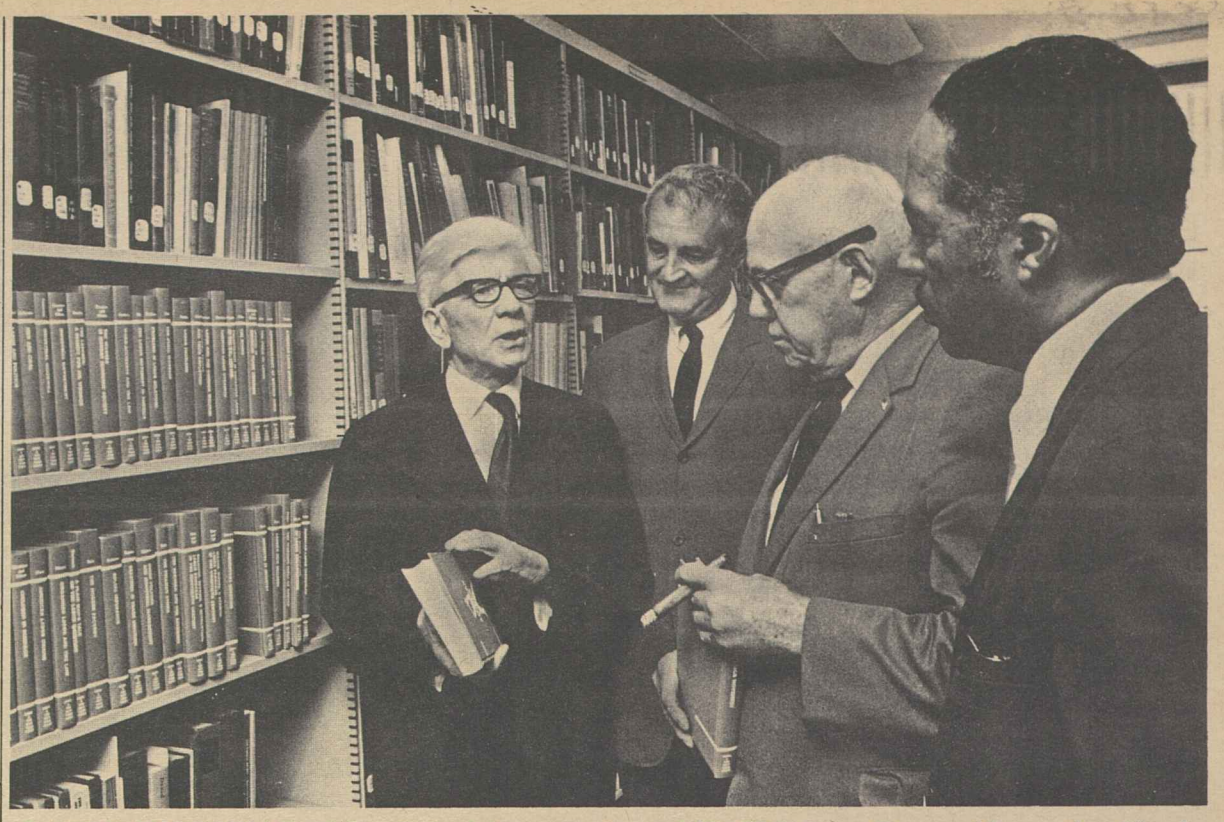
His estimate of a $1.3 billion deficit for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1970, was based on congressional approval of higher postal rates, the new tax on leaded gasoline, a speed-up in estate and gift tax collections, and reduced spending on education and agricultural programs as well as a lid on general appropriations.

The stock market greeted the announcement of anticipated budget deficits by renewing its decline after a brief, sharp reversal running through several days.

## Fund Hike Backed For Arts Program

Congress was urged to approve the increased appropriations for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities as recommended in Pres. Nixon's budget for fiscal 1971.

In letters to both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted that in the few years of its existence, the foundation has achieved an outstanding record of working to preserve the country's cultural heritage "while making it possible for more Americans to enjoy its richness and contribute to it."



**LABOR HISTORIAN** Philip Taft, left, presents to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany the 60-volume set of books he and editor-author Leon Stein of the Ladies' Garment Workers created, "American Labor: from Conspiracy to Collective Bargaining." Meany gave the set to the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. Listening to Taft's comments on the books are Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the center, and Walter G. Davis, right, AFL-CIO director of education.

# *5 Percent Social Security Boost, Added Gains Approved by House*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

leaving the other features of the bill intact.

**Despite opposition from Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), it was adopted by a 233-144 vote.**

The final version of the bill was then approved and sent to the Senate by a 343-32 vote.

To finance the higher benefits, the wage base on which the social security tax is paid equally by workers and employers would be increased from the first $7,800 of income under the present law, to the first $9,000, starting Jan. 1, 1971.

The tax rate is already scheduled to go up, under present law, to 5.2 percent each for workers and employers, in 1971, to reach a top of 5.9 percent in 1987. The figure includes both the basic old age, survivors and disability insurance plus the amount earmarked for the Medicare program.

Under the House bill, the tax rate would move slightly above the presently-scheduled increases in 1975 and by 1987 would total 6.5 percent.

Another section of the House bill gives the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare some additional powers to curb price-gouging by doctors or hospitals.

**Also, in what was viewed by the AFL-CIO as a major step forward, it permits persons eligible for Medicare and the supplementary voluntary health insurance, to choose to have their care provided by a prepaid group health plan.**

In such cases, the government would pay up to 95 percent of the current per capita cost of the Medicare program towards the cost of the prepaid group program.

Another desired change makes it possible for persons not covered by social security, but who may be covered by other retirement systems, to "buy" Medicare coverage either individually or as a group.

A teacher's retirement fund, for example, could elect to use part of its assets to purchase Medicare coverage for its members over 65. The current cost would be $27 a month, a figure that would rise over the years, however, as hospital costs go up.

Among the many changes made by the House in the basic social security program, these are the ones affecting the largest number of people:

- Under present law, working women who retire at age 62 have an advantage over men who retire at the same age. The chief difference is that average earnings for men are computed up to age 65, for women only to age 62. The House bill would apply to men the same rules now applied to women. The change would provide an additional $925 million a year in benefits; an estimated 10.2 million persons now on the rolls would receive increases, and an additional 60,000 workers and dependents would be added to the rolls.

- Present law sets a widow's benefit applied for at age 62 or later at 82.5 percent of the primary insurance amount of the wage earner. The House bill would set the benefit at 100 percent of the primary insurance amount if first applied for at age 65, with a lesser increase if applied for between 62 and 65. It would result in $700 million in additional benefits the first year for some 3.3 million widows and dependent widowers.

- The amount a beneficiary under 72 may earn in a year without a reduction in social security benefits would be increased from the present level of $1,680 to $2,000. Thereafter, as under present law, benefits would be reduced $1 for each $2 of earnings for the next $1,200, and thereafter reduced dollar-for-dollar.

**The added benefits of $475 million would go to some 900,000 persons who would receive higher social security payments and to an estimated 100,000 persons not now eligible who would receive some benefits under the new legislation.**

5-23-70

- Some 60,000 disabled workers would benefit from a liberalization of present law as it applies to persons who receive both social security disability benefits and workmen's compensation.

Now, social security disability benefits must be reduced when the combined payments exceed 80 percent of a worker's average earnings before disablement. The House bill would not reduce social security benefits until combined payments exceed 100 percent of earnings before the disability.

**In one area, however, the House bill moves a step backwards. It repeals a provision in the present law requiring states to establish comprehensive Medicaid programs for the poor and low-income groups by 1977. Only 26 states now cover the medically-needy under the combined state-federal program.**

The AFL-CIO has urged an expansion of health services, not a cutback, through a national health insurance program spelled out in legislation introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

# Consumer Prices Continue Surge, Buying Power Takes New Dive

*(Continued from Page 1)*

property taxes and mortgage interest.

**The overall cost of home ownership is up 10.9 percent in the past year, ranking behind the 12 percent increase in the cost of public transportation as the year's biggest increases, Popkin pointed out.**

Prices in the grocery store showed no increase in April and some items, such as eggs and pork, actually dropped from the previous month. Popkin credited the stability in the "food at home" prices with decreasing the entire index by one-tenth of 1 percent, but noted that the same could be said of other groupings on the index.

While "food at home" prices fell, restaurant prices increased sharply enough to show a slight rise in the food category overall.

Increases in auto insurance premiums and parking fees were instrumental in increasing transportation services significantly, the bureau said. Gasoline prices rose 3.4 percent and used cars, after several months of decline, cost 3 percent more in April.

Medical care services rose seven-tenths of 1 percent in April, but that was less than the drastic one-month rise of a full 1 percent in March. Medical care services now have climbed 2.4 percent in the last three months and 6 percent in the past year.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the BLS pegged the April increase at five-tenths of 1 percent instead of six-tenths. On that basis, the CPI increase was four-tenths of 1 percent for March and five-tenths in February.

The increase in consumer prices as well as a slight reduction in the workweek accounted for the reduction in weekly earnings in April. Gross weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers remained virtually unchanged in April, at $117.98, a slight gain which was more than offset by increases in consumer prices.

Spendable earnings—weekly pay after deduction of social security and federal income taxes—averaged $103.44 in April for a worker with three dependents. That is an increase of only 5 cents per week over the previous month and $5.62, or 5.7 percent, more than a year ago.

**"Real" spendable earnings—expressed in 1957-59 dollars, averaged $77.19, a decisive drop of 43 cents from March and 20 cents below April 1969.**

A seasonal increase in the construction workweek in April kept the gross weekly earnings from being even lower. All major industries with the exception of construction showed declines in real gross earnings from the previous month.

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# Demand Builds for Action To Halt Economic Slump

## House Votes Plan to Spur U.S. Shipping

The House has voted near-unanimous approval of a 10-year program aimed at building at least 300 modern merchant ships in U.S. yards and sending them to sea flying the American flag and manned by American seamen.

The Administration's bill — with the need to strengthen it in one area—had labor's strong support.

Its passage by a 307-1 vote in the House was hailed by Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. as evidence of a firm commitment by Congress to "long overdue . . . expansion of American-flag shipping and shipbuilding."

He termed it "an important first step" towards "revitalization of our merchant fleet."

**The bill now goes to the Senate, where the AFL-CIO, affiliated unions and the federation's Metal Trades Dept. will seek to improve a section in the House-passed bill that would weaken existing law.**

The Administration's original legislative proposal had been for complete repeal of the "buy American" provision of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, which required all components of ships built with U.S. subsidies to be American-made.

The House Merchant Marine Committee modified this to require that "major components of the hull and superstructure" be of domestic origin, but allowing imports of all other components, including such major items as generators.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate's Merchant Marine subcommittee that the federation "firmly supports" the goal of the House-passed bill which "will make great strides" towards reviving the U.S. merchant fleet. But he said any change in the "buy American" provision of the law would be "counter-productive."

**An AFL-CIO convention resolution, Biemiller noted, specifically opposed any weakening of the requirement that American merchant ships "be built in the United States by American workers with American-made products."**

Metal Trades Pres. Maywood Boggs strongly urged that the House loophole be closed, terming it "a bread-and-butter matter" to union members.

Boggs cited increased unemployment, the "drying-up of industrial capacity" and the drain on

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Four Unions Urge Curbs On Imports

Four unions representing textile workers and both the men's and women's apparel industries, joined in urging Congress to regulate imports of textiles and clothing from low-wage nations.

Appearing as a panel before the House Ways & Means Committee were:

- William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America.
- George Baldanzi, president of the United Textile Workers.
- Lazare Teper, research director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, representing ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg.
- Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

**"We cannot compete with wages of 8 cents an hour in South Korea, or even of 36 cents an hour in Japan," Potofsky told the committee. "We cannot compete, and we don't want to compete, with wages such as these."**

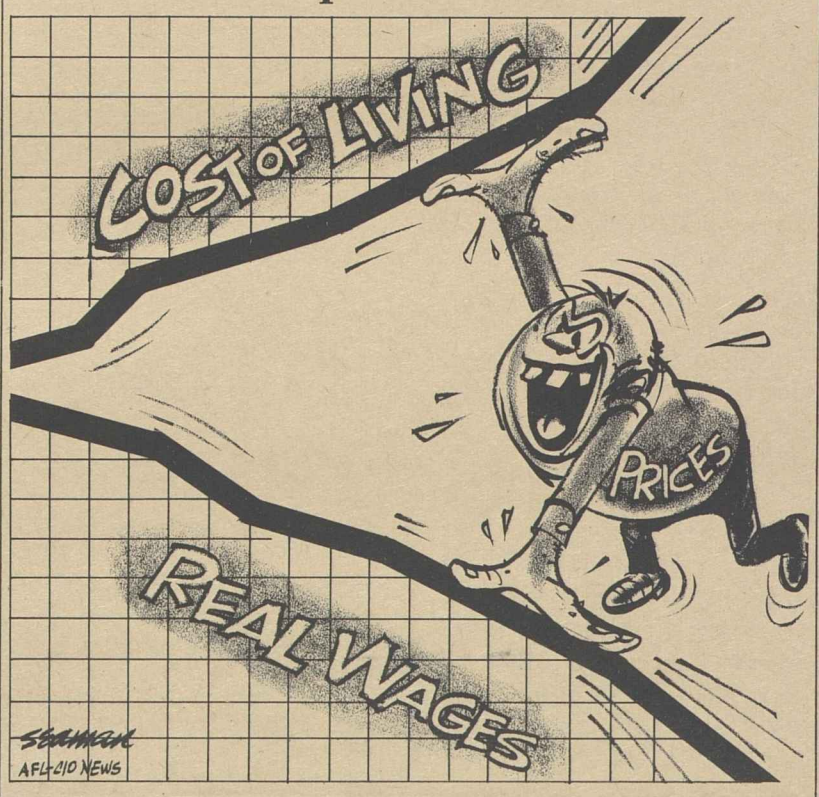
The Clothing Workers believe, he stressed, in "orderly" international trade, "without inequities or harmful effects on any of the countries involved."

Teper told the committee that the volume of apparel imports into the United States jumped 661 percent between 1956 and 1969, at a heavy cost in U.S. jobs.

Baldanzi said the average textile worker in the United States now earns only about half the amount the Labor Dept. has said is needed

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## 'Open Wider!'




## White House Draws Fire On Policies

The Nixon Administration's economic policies came under sharp new attack as the nation continued in the grip of a recession and evidence mounted of a continuing downward movement.

The rising unemployment, unchecked inflation and the plunging and erratic stock market all brought new demands for changes in policy to shore up the economy.

Top Democratic congressional leaders said the Administration is responsible for "an economic crisis of major magnitude" and that its use of "archaic economic policies" had brought on the "worst inflation in 20 years."

**House Speaker John W. McCormack, Majority Leader Carl Albert and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield called on the President to summon a nationwide conference on inflation and unemployment and to adopt stand-by wage and price controls. They called also for use of wage and price guidelines as one step to slow living costs.**

The latest furor over the economic situation came when the Administration asked Congress to increase the ceiling on the national debt by $18 billion so the government can borrow enough funds to meet its current deficit—brought on by a drop in the anticipated annual rate of corporate profits and a drop in corporate income taxes.

The Administration's bid was approved by the House Ways & Means Committee along with a report that the anticipated budget deficit would likely increase both for fiscal 1970 and 1971. It touched off a sharp decline in the stock market with the key Dow-Jones index reaching the lowest point since November 1962.

**Along with the stock market**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

*Labor's Skills on Display:*

## New Orleans Hails Union Label Show

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

New Orleans—Citizens of the Deep South got their first look at the kaleidoscopic variety of products produced by union employes of fair employers, and seemed to like what they saw at the 1970 Union-Industries Show.

The 25th show in the series that started in 1938 revealed an overflowing cornucopia of union label products and services for an audience that seemed sure to break last year's attendance mark of 200,000 at Denver.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland set the tone when he said before cutting the symbolic opening-day ribbon:

"For a long time this show has been the major showcase for the success of the American collective bargaining system."

"We in labor," Kirkland said, "are proud of this show and everything it stands for. We are proud of our products and of our employers and of the union labels, and shop cards and buttons that guarantee quality."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summed it up also in a message read to an opening-day audience of exhibitors, Delta area union members and leaders of the New Orleans business and political community.

"The amazing skills and outstanding products on display here will give an insight into America's awesome industrial power," Meany said.

**That power, he emphasized, "rests securely on the 150,000 labor agreements through which nearly 14 million trade unionists and many thousands of employers have achieved mutual respect, cooperation and a degree of teamwork unmatched anywhere else in the world."**

Each show, the federation leader wrote, surpasses the one before "as a showcase of American craftsmanship and imagination and of the tangible fruits of cooperation between free labor and free management."

Pres. Richard M. Nixon sent a message saying "you are an inspiration to all our society of what can be achieved when all segments join in a common effort."

Nixon said "I salute the 1970

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *New York Printers Win Key Contracts*

New York—The Typographical Union won contract settlements totaling nearly 42 percent in improved benefits over a three-year period from the New York Times and the Daily News, then sought the same terms from the New York Post and the Long Island Press.

The proposed settlement headed off a shutdown at the Times, whose first rejected offer to the ITU's "Big Six" local was below the rise in the cost of living since the previous contract was negotiated.

The new Times contract, if ratified by 900 ITU members in its final form, will give the printers a 15 percent pay increase this year, an additional 11 percent next year and 11 percent more the third year. Compounding brings the offer to 41.69 percent by the final year, according to the Times.

**Local 6 Pres. Bertram Powers called the agreement "the best we ever negotiated." A spokesman for the Times was quoted as saying he was "delighted a settlement had been achieved."**

When a similar settlement was reached the following day with the Daily News, the newspaper's president, W. T. James, charged that it was "excessive."

The two dailies are expected to make the same wage offer to nine other unions representing employes. But the Newspaper Guild, which bargains individually with each paper, said other issues beside wages remain to be settled at the Times, News and Post.

Other unions involved are the Mailers, Newspaper Deliverers,

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Senate Unit Approves Postal Reorganization

The Senate Post Office Committee put its stamp of approval on an amended version of the postal reorganization, pay and collective bargaining agreement negotiated in April by unions and the Administration.

Despite some changes, its labor relations provisions were substantially closer to the negotiated agreement than a bill approved two weeks earlier by the House Post Office Committee.

The full House and Senate still have to act on the legislation, and the committee bills will be subject to further amendment from the floor.

**The Senate bill follows the agreement by specifying that wages and other conditions of employment in the new United States Postal Service will be negotiated in nationwide bargaining.**

Until some other union can win a national election, the 700,000 postal workers will be represented by the seven postal crafts that won exclusive national recognition eight years ago in the biggest union representation election ever held in the United States.

The Senate did, however, add a

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# Oregon Blocks Bid to Lower Voting Age

A voter "backlash" to campus demonstrations was widely credited in Oregon as a major factor in the defeat of a proposal to lower the voting age to 19.

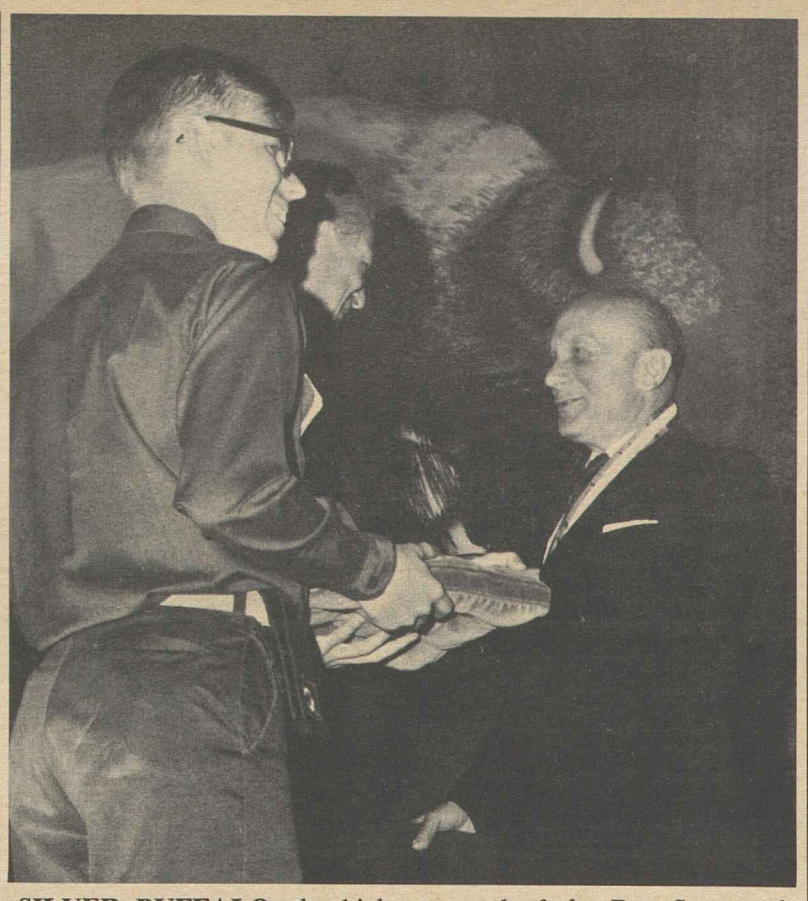
Although supported by most candidates for public office and by the State AFL-CIO, the lower voting age was rejected by a big margin in May 26 balloting.

Oregon voters approved a bond issue for sewage treatment plants but turned down bonds for public building construction. In the city of Eugene, voters directed a four-year delay in spending bond money voted two years ago for construction of a nuclear reactor electric power plant. The campaign for delay was based on the argument that more information is needed about radiation safety hazards.

**In the state's primary elections, incumbent congressmen of both parties won easy re-election. Republican Gov. Tom McCall will face Democratic State Treas. Robert W. Straub in November, in a rematch of the 1966 gubernatorial contest.**

Across the country, in Kentucky, incumbent congressmen also breezed to victory in their party primaries. Democrat Carl D. Perkins, chairman of the House Labor Committee, had no primary opposition in his bid for a 12th term and will face a little-known Republican, Herbert E. Myers, in November.

In the most hotly-contested primary, Romano J. Mazoli, a critic of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, won the Democratic nomination in Louisville and will face incumbent Republican William O. Cowger.



**SILVER BUFFALO,** the highest award of the Boy Scouts of America, is presented to AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis at the BSA National Council's 60th annual meeting in Denver. Perlis was among eight noted persons receiving the award, including astronaut Neil Armstrong.

# *Action Urged to Stem Deepening Recession*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**came a report from the Labor Dept. that the number of major labor areas with substantial or persistent unemployment had increased to 11 in April 1970, compared to eight the previous month and six a year ago.**

Wholesale prices which had held steady in April for the first time in a year and one-half, moved up again in May.

The Commerce Dept.'s index of eight leading indicators dropped again, reaching the lowest level since November 1968.

Interest rates on short-term government bills and notes moved upwards again after dropping slightly in the past few months.

Meanwhile, key spokesmen for the Administration on economic policy defended their position in a number of speeches and interviews, maintaining in general that the policies were working, would take more time and produce some "pain" before the inflationary trends were stopped.

The President held a White House dinner to discuss the financial and other problems with 40 of the nation's top business and financial leaders.

Besides the debt limit bill which was headed for House action, a House Government Operations subcommittee approved a measure to give the President's Council of Economic Advisers authority to set up wage-price guidelines. The Administration is opposed to the measure.

**David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, called on the President to make a series of television talks to the nation on the need for "responsible" wage and price behavior.**

Other business leaders talked in terms of direct wage and price controls while the view that guidelines, or an "incomes" policy ought to be tried came from the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.

# National Health Plan Gains Added Sponsors

A labor-backed National Health Insurance bill has been reintroduced in the House with the names of 20 other congressmen who are joining Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) as co-sponsors.

Several other House members earlier introduced identical bills.

The new push for national health insurance came amid mounting congressional concern over soaring costs of Medicare and Medicaid programs—and a warning that hospital charges could rise to a staggering $1,000-a-day by the end of the decade in some areas.

One of the goals of the Griffiths bill is to hold down health care costs while making efficient health services available nationwide to all Americans.

**"The longer we put off a comprehensive national health program with comprehensive financing," Mrs. Griffiths said, "the more it will cost when we finally implement it. In the meantime, Americans will continue to pay more and more for less than adequate care."**

Under the labor-backed bill, the federal government would negotiate a contract with groups of doctors, hospitals and laboratories to provide health care for people living in their area for a negotiated price. The medical professions, in effect, would be paid a reasonable fee to keep people well, with their profits going up if they were successful and down if inefficiencies pushed up costs.

Joining Mrs. Griffiths in reintroducing the bill as H.R. 17806 were the following Democratic congressmen: Jonathan B. Bingham, Thaddeus J. Dulski and James H. Scheuer of New York; George E. Brown, Jr., Phillip Burton, James C. Corman, George P. Miller, John E. Moss and John V. Tunney of California; Charles C. Diggs, Jr., James G. O'Hara and John Conyers, Jr., of Michigan; Richard Bolling and Leonor K. Sullivan of Missouri; Abner J. Mikva, Illinois; Joseph E. Karth, Minnesota; Edith Green, Oregon; Samuel J. Friedel, Maryland; John H. Dent, Pennsylvania, and Ken Hechler, West Virginia.

Earlier, companion bills had been introduced by Jacob H. Gilbert and Joseph P. Addabbo, both of New York.

## Social Security Actuary Quits

Robert J. Myers, chief actuary of the Social Security Administration, has resigned after charging that the Nixon Administration's tougher policies on social security are being ignored by agency higher-ups.

Myers had made his charges in an article in Reader's Digest magazine and resigned when he said Administration officials refused to heed them.

In his letter of resignation, Myers further charged that social security officials will not follow the Nixon policy. "Rather, they will exert their efforts to expand the social security program as much as possible."

He has consistently taken a conservative approach to social security and has opposed labor-supported efforts to expand benefits.

## Actors Re-Elect Frederick O'Neal

New York — Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity and five other incumbent officers were re-elected for three-year terms in a membership referendum. One new vice president was elected—Nancy Lynch, representing the chorus.

Nine incumbents and six new members were chosen as union councilors. New councilors are Herb Davis, Salem Ludwig, Alan Manson, Michael Prince, Zale Kessler and Ronnie Britton.

O'Neal has been Equity president since 1964. He is also an AFL-CIO vice president.

*Pizer Retires as President:*

# Furniture Workers Elect Fred Fulford

New York—The Furniture Workers elected two new top officers at its convention here as Pres. Morris Pizer became president emeritus and called for "intensive, well-directed organizational efforts" to offset the impact of mergers and the growth of conglomerates, automation and imported furniture.

The 16th convention gave Pizer a unanimous rising vote as president emeritus after 24 years in the top post.

The 200 delegates representing 50,000 members elected Fred Fulford as their new president, and chose Dir. W. Carl Scarbrough of the union's southern region as secretary-treasurer replacing Fulford.

**Fulford, like Pizer, was a founding member of the union and had served in the secretary-treasurer's post for 20 years. Both men stressed the importance of launching a coordinated organizing drive in cooperation with other unions, particularly in the Southeast.**

Support for that concept came from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who recalled that cordination among 13 striking unions "defeated a mighty giant—the General Electric Co."

Boulwarism was "buried by 150,000 trade unionists in 34 states who refused to be shaken by any weapon" that GE could use against them, Kirkland told the delegates. He added: "The strikers made victory possible. What made it certain was the total, unified support" of other union members.

There are no limits, Kirkland said, to labor's ability to take on any kind of a struggle "when the cause is just and the issues are understood."

He pointed out that the increasing strength of labor has been demonstrated, by farm workers and government workers — the Farm Workers Organizing Committee by winning contracts and postal workers by "becoming the first federal employes in history to sit down with a member of the President's Cabinet" to negotiate a contract covering wages and conditions.

Kirkland reminded the delegates of the importance of getting members and their friends to register and vote.

**COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan stressed the same point, charging the Nixon Administration with forcing workers to "bear the burden of the fight against inflation," and calling on the delegates to support candidates who oppose that economic policy.**

Dir. William L. Kircher of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization led a discussion about organizing problems. He praised Pizer's dedication, as did Barkan and Pres. I. W. Abel, of the Steelworkers and the federation's Industrial Union Dept.

A banquet honoring Pizer was a convention high point.

The delegates elected the union's first Negro vice president, LeRoy Clark, organizer in the southern region. Another new vice president is Robert Sebera for the Midwest. Fred Stefan for the western region and Frank Marino, eastern, were re-elected.

In a move to give ethnic minorities greater representation, the convention expanded the UFWA executive board by four and elected four Negro members.

# Abe Spradling Dies, Headed Transit Union

Cincinnati—Abe L. Spradling, president of the Transit Union from 1946 to 1959 and an AFL-CIO vice president until he retired, died unexpectedly at 84 after a short illness.

Top officers of the union and executive board members attended services in the Hodapp funeral home here. Burial was near his boyhood home in Versailles, Ky.

Spradling became a motorman for the Cincinnati Traction Co. at the age of 17. In 1913 he helped form Division 17 of the former Street Railway union and was its secretary-treasurer for 20 years. He became an international vice president in 1927, an executive board member in 1935, and an assistant to the president at headquarters in 1936.

He succeeded the late Pres. W. D. Mahon in 1946 and retired in 1959. Survivors include a stepson, James Jones, and two grandchildren. His wife Mary died in 1967.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland extended sympathy in a message saying Spradling was a "fine friend and staunch trade unionist. His was a long life of service to his fellow men, his union, the entire labor movement. He served them all with dedication and distinction."



**AFTER ALMOST 25 YEARS** as president of the Furniture Workers, Morris Pizer, left, announced his retirement at the union's 16th convention in New York City. Elected president was Fred Fulford, right, formerly secretary-treasurer. W. Carl Scarbrough, center, was elected to succeed Fulford.

Potofsky Keynotes ACWA Convention:

# *Clothing Union Cites Gains, Warns of Low-Pay Imports*

By John R. Oravec

Atlantic City—The 27th biennial convention of the Clothing Workers opened with a report of substantial gains for members in wages, working conditions and living standards, and a deep concern with domestic and foreign issues facing the union, the nation and the clothing industry.

Delegates heard ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky point out the gains in organizing during past two years—almost 17,000 new members were enrolled in the 400,000-member union.

Potofsky noted also that remarkable progress was made in medical and retirement programs, besides the improvements brought about through collective bargaining on wages.

He cited the expanded services offered by the ACWA medical centers, the opening of new day care centers for children of working mothers and expanding operations in housing programs.

**Challenges facing the union, the executive board stressed in its report to the convention, included the continuing threat of imports affecting the jobs of its members.**

Further deterioration of job security is resulting from the transformation of the clothing industry through conglomerate takeovers of smaller firms and the exploitation of tariff loopholes by companies setting up border plants in Mexico, the board reported.

Potofsky called for legislation to bring immediate quotas on imports.

"We believe in international trade," he said. "But the old concepts of international trade no longer hold true."

Noting that the imports from low-wage nations are flooding the rich American market, he warned that the "threat must be stopped now, before our industry is overwhelmed and our jobs are lost."

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message to the ACWA that the federation "will not stand idly by while American jobs are exported to foreign lands."**

Meany said that changes are sorely needed in current trade policies "which have caused job losses in your industry and many others in America."

Meany also cited the domestic problems facing the nation as "inflation continues unabated and unemployment grows—both facts are solid evidence that the Administration's economic policies are bankrupt and must be replaced."

Potofsky tied the domestic problems — inflation, unemployment, housing and growing dissent — to the Administration's Viet Nam policies.

Funds currently spent for the maintenance of the war are draining the resources needed for vital social programs in the United States, he declared.

"The President recently vetoed a measure of Congress providing $1.5 billion more for education on the ground that it is inflationary," he stressed. "Yet at the same time we are spending more than $2.5 billion a month on the war."

**He called for an immediate disengagement from the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia so that emphasis can be shifted to meeting the nation's domestic needs.**

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, in an address to the delegates, declared that the Administration's decision to enter Cambodia was made on the basis that it would result in bringing a quicker peace to Southeast Asia. He predicted that the results would become evident within three months.

On domestic problems, Shultz said that although inflation is not yet beaten, "there is some degree of confidence" that it is beginning to slow down.

Other key speakers addressing the 1,500 delegates included Senators Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N.J.), Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) and former Assistant Sec. of Defense Paul C. Warnke.

All spoke against the Administration's Viet Nam policies.

Williams also called for effective action by labor in the fall election campaigns to insure that control of Congress will not be lost to the Republicans. He warned that a Republican Congress would "rubber-stamp" the Administration's "ineffective economic policies and the back-pedaling on human rights."

**Turning to trade union issues, the delegates called for a major overhaul of the Fair Labor Standards Act. They adopted a resolution urging Congress to extend FLSA coverage to all wage and salary workers and to raise the federal minimum wage to $2.50 an hour. The resolution also proposed the reduction of the workweek to 35 hours with double pay for overtime work.**

Other convention resolutions called for:

- Adoption of a federal minimum standard for states to follow on workmen's compensation benefits and extension of coverage to all workers.
- Improvements in federal health care programs through enactment of the labor-supported national health insurance plan for all citizens, improved training of health personnel, more financial aid for hospital construction, and safeguards for Medicare and Medicaid to check rising costs and profiteering.
- Denial of government contracts to companies that persist in violating the National Labor Relations Act and the FLSA.
- Wide-ranging federal programs of planning and financing urban development projects to meet the crisis of housing shortages, crowded and inadequate schools and the general deterioration of many urban facilities and services.



**CLOTHING WORKERS** Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky greets Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) at the opening session of the ACWA 27th biennial convention in Atlantic City. Williams called for labor support of congressional candidates in the fall election who will work for effective economic and human rights legislation.

# Woodcock Is Auto Workers' New President

Detroit—Leonard Woodcock was elected president of the Auto Workers to succeed the late Walter P. Reuther and vowed to win contracts this year from the automobile and farm implement industries of which Reuther "would have been proud."

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of congratulations and good wishes: "We recognize the heavy burden you face" in this year's auto negotiations and pledged the federation's full support in "these crucial bargaining sessions."**

Woodcock, 59, was chosen by the union's executive board to fill the nearly two years remaining in Reuther's term of office. Reuther was killed May 9 in a plane crash which also took the lives of his wife May and four others.

Woodcock was Reuther's first administrative assistant and had been a UAW vice president and head of its General Motors department for 15 years.

Woodcock was born in Providence, R.I., received his early education in British schools when his parents moved overseas, and came to Detroit when he was 15. He attended Wayne State University and the Walsh Institute of Accountancy. In 1933 he got a job as a machine assembler at Detroit Gear & Machine, owned by Borg-Warner Corp., where he joined an AFL federal labor union which later became part of the UAW.

He served two years as education director for the Wayne County Industrial Union Council, and from 1940 to 1944 he was a UAW staff representative in western Michigan. He left the staff in the latter year for a job at Continental Motors Corp. in Muskegon, Mich., but returned to the UAW on Reuther's election as president.



**SHOE WORKERS APPLAUD** an address by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), center, at the union's 15th convention banquet in St. Louis. Symington is flanked by Shoe Workers Pres. George O. Fecteau, left, and Sec.-Treas. Angelo Georgian.

# Administration Policies Seen Fueling Inflation

St. Louis—U.S. Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), charged that the government is cutting its own throat by allowing unemployment to climb in its program to control inflation.

Symington spoke at a banquet closing the four-day convention of the United Shoe Workers here.

The convention re-elected USW Pres. George O. Fecteau and Sec.-Treas. Angelo G. Georgian. This is the first year that officers have been elected by convention delegates. In previous years a referendum of the total membership was required.

Departing from his prepared remarks, Symington charged that the administration's failure to curb interest rates has contributed heavily to inflation.

**"Just this week the United States offered $3.6 billion in bonds for sale but couldn't find a buyer because the interest rates were too low. As a result the Federal Reserve Bank bought the issue.**

"It is a most serious thing for the United States to buy its own securities, thus creating new money and adding new fuel to the inflationary fire."

The 250 delegates at the dinner applauded vigorously when Symington demanded that Administration leaders "stop worrying about the war and start worrying about what's going on here in the United States."

"It is time to get our economy moving again," the senator said. "I feel very strongly about this. What we need now from this Administration is action, not more rhetoric."

Symington endorsed the "crawling peg" quota system as a way to ease the crisis caused by the rising tide of shoe imports.

Under that system, proposed recently by Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.), a reasonable base number of imports is set and in the future the amount of imports allowed into this country would increase at a constant percentage as the level of domestic consumption increased.

Imports would therefore be permitted a share of the market, but would not drive domestic producers out of business, Symington explained.

"It is time for the United States to take a more firm and logical position with respect to its trade policies," he declared.

"We can no longer afford to agree to unilateral policies which not only curtail our exports to other countries but enable those countries to take over our domestic markets."

**The senator had high praise for the labor movement, recalling the good relations he had had with labor when he was president of a St. Louis electrical equipment firm and in the various administrative posts he held in the federal government.**

"Our nation today enjoys the highest standard of living in the world," he said. "The reason is collective bargaining."

Earlier, during a business session, convention delegates took issue with a recent government commission recommendation that negotiators have the full power to negotiate and sign contracts without a vote of the membership.

In a resolution, the delegates declared that "we, in accordance with the national wage policy, strongly oppose any move by any local union or union official to change the democratic procedures requiring approval of the rank and file before any contracts are accepted."

# Court to Hear Union's Appeal Of Damage Suit

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a union's appeal from an Alabama jury's verdict ordering the Boilermakers to pay $152,000 in damages to a man who was expelled by secret ballot vote of the membership after having tried to beat up his local's business agent.

Five years after the episode, the ousted member sued for both actual and punitive damages, but not for reinstatement to the union. The verdict against the union was upheld by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

In accepting the case for review, the Supreme Court limited its consideration to two points:

- Whether, in a Landrum-Griffin Act proceeding, a federal court may substitute its own findings and interpretation of a union's constitution and by-laws for those of the union, and
- Whether the National Labor Relations Act, rather than the Landrum-Griffin Act, should be the governing law, since the plaintiff did not seek reinstatement of membership but claimed damages because of the union's alleged failure to refer the expelled member for employment.

## Schnitzler Appointed To Civil Defense Panel

Former AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has been appointed by Pres. Nixon to serve on the National Civil Defense Advisory Council until Jan. 12, 1972.

The council usually meets annually for a one-day session in Washington to study the President's national civil defense program.

# Graduation Gift

**AS THE COUNTRY** enters the time of college and high school commencement there is a palpable uneasiness, a growing concern and anxiety, not only about the mood of the campuses but of the future of a democratic nation.

The joy of celebration and achievement is being engulfed by this concern and anxiety so that the moment of graduating a new generation of leaders from our schools is muffled.

The dangers to American democracy that could flow from the events of the past month were touched on in a thoughtful editorial in the Wall Street Journal which commented that "the effective threat to American democracy will come from the political right. But . . . this is not because right-wing militants are more sinister than left-wing ones, but merely because of the historical truth that any people will pick repression over anarchy. If the American people come to believe these are their only choices, they too will support repression."

**The Journal goes on to appeal to the center "to dampen the excessive judgments that are now appearing on both flanks," and warns that there is no longer any reason "to take for granted that everyone understands that the 175 years of American democracy are mankind's most splendid achievement of self-government, and that accordingly destroying it would be mankind's most unspeakable desecration."**

If this is an accurate assessment of the temper of our times then the urgency of stemming the anti-democratic forces on the extreme right and the extreme left is not yet sufficiently understood in the nation at large.

There is no evidence, either, that there is a real understanding of the dangers to democracy on the campuses at this moment of graduation and commencement. There is a good deal of analysis of what's wrong in America—too much of it clouded by a wild sort of rhetoric—and not much in the way of program that demonstrates an understanding of the "splendid achievement of self-government" through the effective use of civil liberties.

**ONE OF THE MANY THINGS** a free and democratic society can give a new generation of leaders as they emerge from the colleges and universities is the priceless freedom that allows a man to voice his dissent as loudly and clearly and effectively as his abilities and resources will permit, but to voice it rationally and peacefully, neither to incite nor practice violence or coercion.

This precious right of peaceful dissent must be affirmed and reaffirmed in the country at this moment of graduation and commencement. And with the right to say nay and to oppose goes the responsibility to allow a free flow of ideas that will compete in a democratic marketplace so that the best will emerge to serve the nation as it moves to solve its problems.

**We cannot allow the choice to become, as the Journal editorial fears, either anarchy or repression. We must put an end to violent, destructive protest and to the violence of mindless, brutal counteraction.**

If the Class of 1970 will put to use the heritage of freedom and peaceful dissent to promote change and progress, then perhaps the next class will graduate in a less troubled atmosphere than at the moment clouds the nation's future.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***A Word Edgewise:***

# 'Revolutionaries' Taken Aback When Words Spark Action

By John P. Roche

**EVERYONE,** Sigmund Freud suggested, is born with the illusion of immortality. Thus it is characteristic of children to ignore danger. Injury and possibly death are abstractions that have no place in their universe. Our daughter, for example, is extremely perceptive, but she still rides her bike down heavily traveled roads as though it were an armored personnel carrier.

Obviously no one wants children brooding over the risks in the world, but, alas, at a certain point reality must intrude. My generation learned the hard way: "Good God! They're shooting at me! Real bullets. . . ." There is little to be said for this form of shock therapy, but there are times that we seem far too over-protective.

**A substantial number of Americans, notably in the upper income brackets, have now reached their twenties, even thirties, under the illusion that violence is a game.**

Take the stunned reaction of the "radicals" in New York City to the Revolt of the Hard Hats. For several years these militants have been engaged in ferocious rhetoric, demanding instant revolution, howling "off the pigs" (i.e., kill the cops), burning American flags, draft cards, etc. The nuts among them have taken to playing with explosives, but most of the group is not in fact violent. They talk a rough revolution, but are really engaged in a psychodrama.

Indeed, this is the paradox. Words are considered as wholly distinct from actions.

As one youngster, who had been belted by a "hard hat" for yelling an obscene phrase, put it: "But they were just words!" (The poet Allen Ginsberg had a similar encounter with a journalist a while back. The poet, who one might imagine would take words seriously, was totally baffled when the newspaperman hauled off.)

Now, as I have pointed out here before, with the exception of the intellectuals, Americans tend to take words seriously. If somebody is running around from mass meeting to mass meeting saying "off the pigs," the police—quite understandably—take the safety catch off their guns. If a mob of students announces that it is about to overthrow the government of the United States and, for openers, burns an ROTC building, the nervous "kids" (for they, too, are young) in the National Guard disobey orders and pump a round into the chamber.

**THIS IS NOT** a justification of anything. Yet if one is going to understand what is happening, he must get a sense of the human dimension, of how individuals react to the climate of violence. They get scared and enraged. Bombs have a particular menace, that of impersonal destruction.

Since the "revolutionaries" have been telling all and sundry that the road to victory is "in the streets," it is hardly startling that the longshoremen, the construction workers, and their friends picked up the challenge. After all, the extremists named the game and the weapons.

**Now, of course, there is a new appreciation of the value of the "pigs," whose role is to rescue the revolutionaries from the masses. The game of violence suddenly loses its charm when one is clobbered by a proletarian who has spent his life heaving hundred-pound crates around.**

To put it another way, amateurs at violence have succeeded in energizing the professionals. Under the delusion that violence is an abstract exercise, young militants have generated a reaction in a sector of American society capable of hard, direct action. (Have they never read about a teamsters', or a longshoremen's, or a construction union's strike tactics?) With all due respect to the First Amendment, what we need now is a moratorium on violence in word and deed. To ignore the existence of "fighting words" is to hide one's eyes from a central reality of American life.



***Television and 18-Year-Olds:***

# Apathy or Concern of Voters Seen as Key to '70 Elections

*The following is excerpted from "The Shape of the '70 Elections" by Rex Hardesty which appears in the May 1970 issue of The AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**THE YEAR 1970** could prove distinctive in American politics as the year in which limits on television campaign spending were discussed and voted on and the last year in which 18-year-olds did not vote.

The Senate has passed a bill which would place limits on the amount that can be spent on television campaign advertising for federal office, but the chances are uncertain whether the bill will become law by the time this fall's campaigns heat up.

The bill to enfranchise 18-year-olds is already in conference committee and it is highly likely that some 10 million new voters from their ranks will be eligible to vote in 1972. A court test of the bill's constitutionality will follow its passage; but it could be cleared before 1972. Also, some form of Electoral College reform can be expected before the next presidential election in 1972.

With or without campaign spending limits, television plays an ever increasing role in American politics. Well-run, well-financed TV campaigns win elections, as this year's early primaries prove again. And television also plays an important role in shaping the issues of those elections.

The issues fluctuated in early 1970. For several months, the war in Southeast Asia was defused politically, only to re-emerge with the lines of disagreement as sharply drawn as ever. So too have other issues varied. Pollution, voting rights, taxes, schools and Supreme Court nominations have crossed the scene, fading in one area, dominating in another.

But throughout early 1970, concern over the U.S. economic condition has remained constant. The cost of living touches everyone, and to the extent that the 1970 elections will be focused on national rather than regional issues, economic concerns are critical enough to become dominant.

**For 12 years, the Senate has been the bastion of liberalism. The House has also enjoyed progressive majorities during much of the 1960s, but it has been the Senate which has repeatedly charted the programs; voted the funds; blocked regressive action and generally maintained what U.S. momentum there was for social goals.**

Those 12 years of Senate liberalism date from 1958, to the last off-year elections under President Eisenhower, when a "class" of 12 liberals among the 15 Democrats elected that year transformed the Senate into the progressive force that spearheaded the social gains of the Kennedy and Johnson years.

Those 12 were re-elected in 1964 in the wake of Lyndon Johnson's overwhelming presidential victory, giving rise to Republican claims that they are all relatively flukish—in 12 years, the GOP has not had a clear shot at them, or didn't have a clear shot until now. Ten of those 12 are running for re-election this year, and the Republican Party is gearing up for that first "clear shot."

The Senate which was so altered in 1958 was then running at the end of a 12-year cycle. That one started in 1946, when a class of conservatives was elected.

Thus 1970, as the end of the second 12-year cycle could be forecast as the logical time of a swing to conservatism, especially since it is the first time the class of '58 runs "on its own." However, one political observer, David Broder of the Washington Post, sees the 1970 elections in terms of the 12-year cycle, but points out that both the '46 and the '58 groups won their races over the determined opposition of the President. Harry Truman was unable to stem the 1946 tide and Eisenhower, with Richard Nixon as his chief political operative, failed to halt the '58 switch.

**In early 1970 the overall picture was that of a well-financed, smoothly-run Republican Party attempting to apply the clincher against a woefully under-financed Democratic Party.**

And the GOP's indisputable edge in financing loomed larger in view of the soaring campaign costs of the 1960s, which seemed to hang a "only the wealthy need apply" tag on U.S. political office. Increased campaign costs reached their zenith in 1968 when an estimated $300 million was spent on various elections, some $59 million on television alone.

**THE DEMOCRATS ARE NOT** totally pessimistic about their chances in 1970. The party has little money, but then rarely can it match the GOP. The Republicans can turn the power of the White House into any given race, but then history dictates that "off-year" elections go against the White House. (The Democrats lost 47 House seats in 1966 and the average loss for the party in power has been around 40 in recent times.)

Labor's contribution in 1970, as in any year, will be in what COPE dollars it can collect, what voters it can register and what volunteers it can muster for the hard, day-to-day work of a campaign. Last year was the first non-election year in history in which labor conducted voter registration drives.

In its massive 1968 effort, labor registered 4.5 million voters, Theodore White estimates in "The Making of the President 1968." Labor also operated a data processing program in 1968 in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Maryland and some Washington, D.C., suburbs to help voter registration campaigns.

**The potential—in terms of unregistered voters—is virtually limitless. Even with the excitement of a presidential year, some 47 million Americans did not vote in 1968. That's 16 million more than voted for either Nixon or Humphrey.**

And the trend seems to be that it will get worse. A recent survey estimates that 20 years from now —even with 18-year-olds voting—the United States will have 70 or 90 million Americans NOT voting. That's more people than there are in Britain, Italy or France.

***AMA Acknowledges Trend:***

# Public, Medical Support Grows For National Health Insurance

**EVEN THE** American Medical Association is waking up to the gravity of the nation's "health care crisis," AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman said.

The AMA's newspaper recently acknowledged the trend toward "some kind of universal insurance system," Seidman noted. He said a growing number of doctors now realize that "Medicare has not been a disaster" and that "national health insurance might not be either."

Seidman said that with "renewed and much greater interest in national health insurance than at any time in the recent past," it is likely to be a major issue in the coming Congressional elections.

**"The question is no longer whether we are going to have national health insurance," but when and what kind of program it will be, he asserted. Seidman appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.**

Seidman said the National Health Insurance bill introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) "sets out the principles" that the AFL-CIO believes must be embodied in such a program. He noted that with a few minor exceptions, the Griffiths bill would immediately establish a comprehensive system ranging from diagnosis and preventive care to out-patient treatment, nursing home and rehabilitative care, and in-hospital treatment, when necessary.

**SUCH A SYSTEM** would allow more efficient use of existing health care resources and make it possible to provide "a much greater degree of medical care" without being "pressed for a tremendous expansion of health manpower or health facilities," he said. "The most expensive kind of medical care," hospital treatment, demonstrates how inefficient use of existing resources pushes medical costs up and puts unnecessary pressures on facilities, Seidman said.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates Inc.**

**FOR SOME YEARS** the seniority system in Congress—particularly as it relates to committee chairmanships—has come under sharp attack from members and others who feel that it has served to block progressive legislation.

The announcement by Speaker John W. McCormack that he is stepping down seems certain to intensify the issue.

**There is often widespread confusion and little understanding of the historical background of the seniority issue and there is little agreement among those who would depose the system as to just what should replace it.**

We are indebted to a special report, issued recently by the Democratic Study Group of the House, for a balanced presentation of the background, an analysis of the system, arguments for and against it, and proposed alternatives and modifications.

Many observers point to the famous 1910 revolt of the House against the omnipotent powers of Speaker Joe Cannon as providing the origins of the seniority system. Speakers, prior to 1910, named the chairmen of the committees and their members for both the majority and the minority.

**But as the DSG study notes, speakers followed seniority in naming committee chairmen more often than not prior to 1910, in about 60 percent of the appointments. Between 1910 and World War II seniority was followed in about 88 percent of the appointments. It was after World War II that "the rule of seniority" became virtually absolute.**

Under the present system, Democratic chairmen and committee assignments are determined by the Committee on Committees which consists of Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee.

Republicans have their own Committee on Committees which is made up of one member from each state that has Republican representation in the House. Each member casts a weighted vote equal to the number of GOP representatives from his state.

The Committee on Committees has followed the custom of naming the top seniority members of the party to the chairmanships. Technically, the Democratic Caucus has the right to approve or reject.

**In practice, though, the caucus has had no opportunity to alter the selections. In fact, the Committee on Committees of both parties have reported directly to the full House where they have received pro forma approval.**

In 1965 the Democratic Caucus met this problem by instructing the Committee on Committees to strip seniority from Representatives John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) and Albert W. Watson (D-S.C.) for not supporting the Democratic presidential candidate in 1964.

In 1965 the DSG succeeded in having the caucus review of recommendations reinstated. And in 1969 Rep. John R. Rarick (D-La.) was stripped of his seniority for opposing the Democratic presidential candidate in 1968.

Basically, though, this does not satisfy those who seek reform of the whole system. They charge that the present system permits old men as chairmen to obstruct, distort and emasculate party programs. And, they say, because conservative Southerners, usually far more anti-liberal than the rest of the party, have the most seniority, they dominate the chairmanships.

**SUPPORTERS OF** the seniority system say there are no workable alternatives, that it assures capable and experienced leadership.

Opponents of the system counter this with the charge that a small handful of powerful chairmen have been able to dictatorially prevent Congress from responding to national needs demanded by the people. And the people have no power to do anything about it.

**The proposals for changing the present system are varied. Some would discard seniority entirely; others would modify it.**

One group would spell out the power of the caucus more clearly. If the senior member of the committee is rejected then the next most senior member would be considered until there is a chairman acceptable to the majority.

There are other proposals mentioned. One would set an age limit for the chairman. Another would set a limit as to the number of years a chairman could serve. Still another plan would rotate the chairmanship.




**EVEN THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION** sees "some kind of universal health insurance" ahead, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.



**A HARD HAT,** traditionally worn by construction workers, is presented to Pres. Nixon by Peter J. Brennan, president of the Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York. A group of 22 New York area union leaders, led by Brennan and Pres. Thomas Gleason of the Longshoremen, met with the President at the White House to express support of his Indochina policy. The group had helped organize a rally of about 100,000 people in support of the Administration's Cambodian decision.

# ILO Names C. W. Jenks New Director General

Geneva—C. Wilfred Jenks, a Briton with nearly 40 years of experience with the International Labor Organization, has been elected to head the agency for five years.

On June 1, the 61-year-old Jenks will receive three golden keys when he takes over from David A. Morse, a former U. S. Under Secretary of Labor, who resigned after 21 years as ILO director general.

The three keys to the ILO headquarters building here symbolize the organization's "tripartite" structure that gives workers and employers an equal voice with governments.

**In his acceptance speech before a special session of the Governing Body of the 121-nation ILO, Jenks pledged his support for this "unique partnership" that, he said, has helped make the United Nations specialized agency a "bulwark of fundamental human rights."**

Principal deputy director general under Morse for the last three years, Jenks was elected to the top post by the 48 worker, government and employer members of the Governing Body, or executive council.

Jenks won out by 25 votes to 23 for Francis Blanchard, a 53-year-old Frenchman who has been with the ILO since 1951. He is now a deputy director general.

Rudolph Faupl, the U.S. worker delegate, said he is certain the new director general would continue the efforts of his predecessor in furthering the ILO goal of "improving the condition of men and women workers everywhere."

Faupl, Machinists international representative, assured Jenks that he would receive a "full measure of support and cooperation of the workers group" in the pursuit of this ILO objective.

Faupl was chosen by the worker delegates and their substitutes as their chairman and spokesman for the special session in succession to Jean Moeri, a Swiss trade union leader who died last month after heading the ILO workers' group since 1960.

Faupl will head the U.S. worker delegation to the annual conference of the ILO, which opens here June 2.

Members of the delegation include AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. Floyd Smith of the Machinists, Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Pres. Harry D. Sayre of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman and West Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Miles Stanley.

At the outset of its special election, the Governing Body paid a moving tribute to Moeri because, as Chairman Hector Gros Espiell of Uruguay put it, of his "unwavering concern with freedom and human dignity."

Faupl told the executive group that the "death of this great fighter for human rights is a grievous loss indeed."

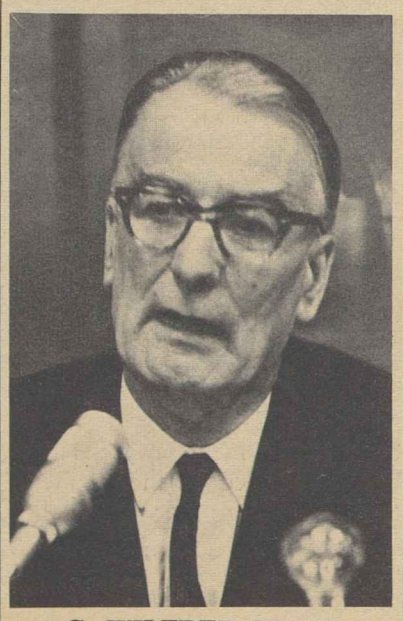
The election of a new director general was the only business on the agenda of the Governing Body's three-day session.

**In welcoming the choice of Jenks, Morse said that the entire ILO staff would be particularly pleased because it proved that a staff member could start at the bottom of the ladder and work his way to the top rung.**

A lawyer, Jenks entered the ILO as a legal adviser at one grade above the lowest rank for professional staff because of his legal training. He is the author of many published works on law, including "The International Protection of Trade Union Freedoms."

When addressing the Governing Body, Jenks said that "economic progress leaves man a slave" without freedom from forced labor and from discrimination and without the freedom of association that the ILO upholds.

"The ILO is, and must always remain," he said, "a citadel of human freedom in the broader sense, and above all of the fullness of personal freedom without which professed devotion to the freedom and dignity of all mankind is idle words."



C. WILFRED JENKS

Union Standards Urged:

# 'Positive' Nationalism Stirs Canadian Labor Congress

Edmonton, Alta.—"Positive" rather than "negative" Canadian nationalism prevailed at the Canadian Labor Congress convention here.

CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald drew a distinction between the two at a press conference on the eve of the big convention, which drew 1,573 delegates.

He noted a strong spirit of nationalism is sweeping Canada and said this could be a source of strength for the labor movement. But it could be detrimental if it caused divisions within the ranks of organized labor.

Later in the convention, delegates adopted a motion calling for minimum standards of self-government for Canadian sections of international unions. About 75 percent of the 1,650,000 members of CLC affiliates are in international unions.

**The self-government resolution includes in the standards election of Canadian officers by Canadians, determination of Canadian policies by elected Canadian officers or members, and authority for Canadian elected representatives to speak for their union in this country.**

It calls on the CLC to "do all in its power to assist the affiliated unions in the attainment of these objectives."

Congress conventions are unique among national labor organizations, with representation from locals. As usual, there was much debate, with delegates taking full advantage of the five minutes allotted each speaker.

On the convention's final day, all 10 principal officers were re-elected for two-year terms, including MacDonald.

Delegates rejected a bid by the United Fishermen & Allied Workers Union to enter the congress. They voted overwhelmingly for a committee proposal that the CLC pursue its efforts to try to get the Fishermen to merge with an existing union—the Canadian Food & Allied Workers.

In other business, delegates adopted policy statements on several topics including human rights, international affairs, inflation, taxation, poverty, unemployment, and Medicare.

**The resolutions on the economy fully endorsed leadership criticism of the federal government's tight monetary and fiscal policies and of the Federal Prices & Incomes Commission which has been promoting voluntary wage-and-price guidelines.**

Canada now has a government medical insurance program operating in every province but one. However, the Medicare statement said medical insurance is not enough. "The congress cannot consider that the real goals of Medicare have been accomplished until every Canadian has available to him all the health services he requires, in whatever form he requires them whenever he requires them, without any economic deterrents to separate him from these services."

The convention rejected a proposal for a separate committee to look after the interests of women workers. Floor speakers agreed that women are exploited in the labor market, but it was felt that their rights could best be defended through the existing human rights committee. One woman delegate served notice that women members "are going to be heard from in every committee of the congress."

Several resolutions called for organizing the unorganized and for more mergers among unions.

**MacDonald was one of several speakers who mentioned the problems posed by multi-national conglomerates and the possible need for new union structures to cope with them.**

"We have the right to demand that the multi-national corporation should exercise social responsibility to the country which is its host," MacDonald said in his presidential address.

"It must not only conform to our laws but behave in the interests of Canada generally rather than treat it as merely some kind of economic colony for the corporate parent. . . ."

**He added: "The multi-national corporation raises new problems in collective bargaining as well. Since it operates in more than one country at a time, it can exercise choices and make decisions as to the deployment of production, the determination of wage levels and other conditions of employment. It can very well use the employes of its plant in Canada, for example, to act as strikebreakers against a strike of its employes in a plant in another country.**

"I submit to you that the time has arrived when the trade unions of the free world must develop institutional patterns that will enable them to confront the multi-national corporation on its own level so that the great economic strength which such a corporation can muster will not be met by an internationally fragmented labor force.

"I am talking here of international trade unionism in a different context than that in which it is usually employed, although I think that the role of the international trade union in the more conventional sense cannot be set aside."

He added: "It would be tragic indeed if the strong spirit of nationalism which is sweeping Canada at present were to be used to isolate the organized workers of Canada from their fellow trade unionists not only in the United States but other countries as well."

Top officers re-elected, in addition to MacDonald, were Sec.-Treas. William Dodge, Executive Vice Presidents Joe Morris and Jean Beaudry, and Vice Presidents Stanley A. Little, Dennis McDermott, William Mahoney, William Ladyman, Y. C. W. McGregor, and L. H. Lorrain.

# Don't Let Differences Divide Us, Grospiron Tells CLC Delegates

Edmonton, Alta.—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. F. Grospiron warned Canadian workers that differences of opinion between the United States and Canada must not be allowed to interfere with cooperation between unionists in the two countries.

Grospiron said he knew of no case in which international unionism has worked to the disadvantage of Canadian workers.

He made the statements in an address as the AFL-CIO's fraternal delegate to the Canadian Labor Congress biennial convention here.

As he spoke, the delegates had before them a recommendation from a CLC committee that they adopt a resolution calling for a "firm policy supporting minimum standards of self-government" of the Canadian sections of international unions. It was adopted later in the convention. **(Story, this page.)**

**Grospiron, who is president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, told delegates he would be "less than candid" if he did not acknowledge "the tensions developing between the union members of our two countries based on nationalism."**

As president of a union with members in both countries, he said he respected "the legitimate positions of Canadian unionists in affairs peculiar to their country," and added:

"I believe it absolutely essential that we do not permit international unionism to be a vehicle that imposes U.S. viewpoints on foreign affairs upon the membership in Canada.

"On the other hand, I would urge Canadian unionists not to permit legitimate differences of opinion on foreign affairs or on national policies to interfere with that broad and basic area of cooperation that we must preserve.

"As wage earning men and women we are chained together. We work for the same companies in most cases. Wages and working conditions in one country are affected by those in the other. A raise in pay in Canada benefits working people in the United States and vice versa."

Grospiron added: "I suppose there may be cases in which international unionism has worked to the disadvantage of Canadian workers, but no such case has ever come to my attention."

He reviewed some AFL-CIO achievements since its last convention in October 1969, including its role in having federal tax legislation revamped to provide some relief for the poor and for workers.

He also cited the campaign for national health insurance and expressed confidence that it would be achieved "in the next few years."

He reported that "some progress" has been made towards "reaching a new understanding" with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions from which the AFL-CIO has withdrawn its membership.

**"I hope that in the near future this matter will be resolved. It is essential that this happen, for organized labor throughout the free world must be brought together in understanding and mutual assistance."**

Grospiron praised the CLC on its achievements including national health insurance and a portable pension plan, and for establishing the New Democratic Party—"and in doggedly supporting that party as it attempts to represent the interest of working people in the broadest sense of those interests."

*Negotiated Raises Included:*

# Senate Unit Backs Post Office Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

concession to postal organizations that have local but not national recognition by allowing them to retain dues checkoff privileges.

The House committee bill would permit fragmentation of bargaining units and would also substitute an area prevailing wage policy for national bargaining over salaries.

Both bills take a neutral position on the union shop, allowing workers the same right as private industry employes to negotiate union security where it is not barred by state "right-to-work" laws.

However, open shop supporters in the House have served notice that they will try to amend the bill to prohibit a union shop. They have labeled their amendment the "right to refrain" from joining a union. The House and Senate bills both allow exemption from a union shop for persons with religious convictions against unions — provided those claiming exemption pay to the government an amount equal to union dues.

Both the House and Senate bills grant the negotiated 8 percent raise for postal workers, on top of the overall 6 percent raise recently enacted for all federal employes. The House version, however, would make the raise retroactive to Apr. 18, while the Senate measure would be effective when the bill becomes law.

**Included in both versions is the union-management agreement that the length of service required to move from the starting salary to the top of the pay grade will be reduced from 21 years to eight years.**

On details of the postal reorganization, both bills would take the Postmaster General out of the Cabinet and the Post Office Dept. out of politics.

A board or commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate would appoint the Postmaster General and his principal deputy. The Senate bill would also establish an independent five-member Postal Rate Commission to recommend rate changes to the Board of Governors. Under the House bill, Congress would have the final say on postal rates.

In other congressional developments:

- The House voted 335-1 to add to its ethics code a requirement that congressmen disclose publicly the sources of honorariums totaling $300 or more during the year and the names of creditors to whom unsecured debts of at least $10,000 are owed for 90 days or more.

Details of the amounts of the honorariums — fees received for speeches or articles—and the loans will not have to be made public. They will be filed in sealed envelopes which can be opened only by vote of the House Committee on Official Standards, usually referred to as the "ethics committee."

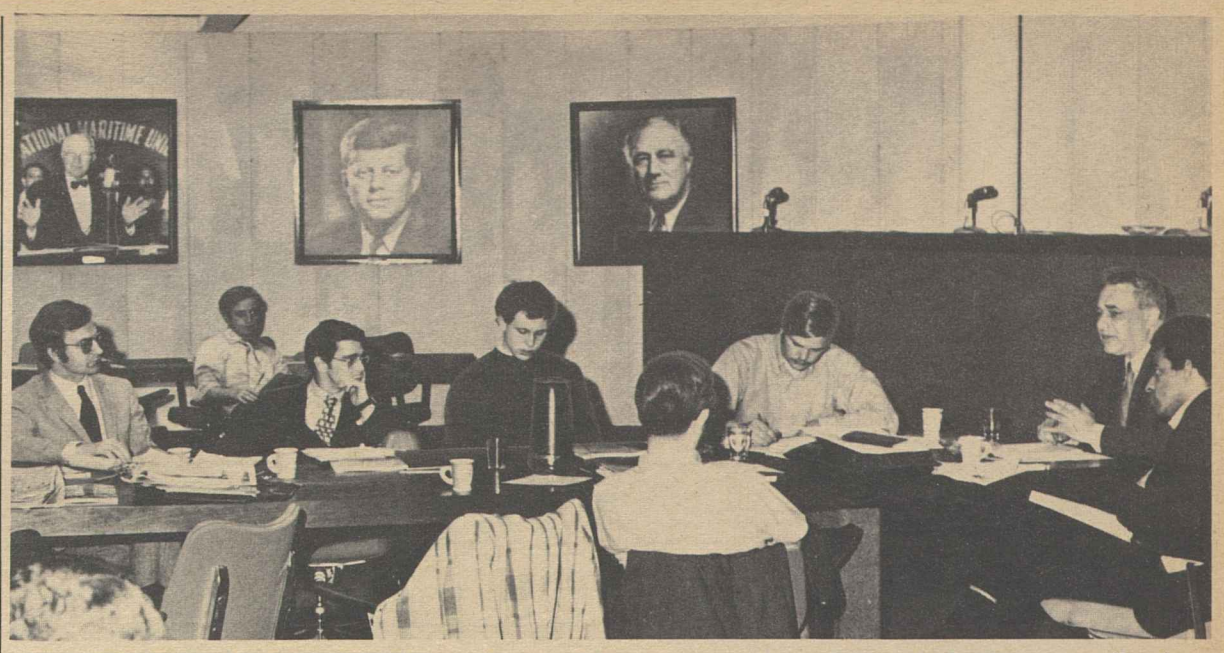
- Despite substantial opposition, the House approved a $290 million appropriation for continued development of a supersonic passenger plane. The money was part of a $7 billion appropriation bill for the Dept. of Transportation.

- A House Judiciary subcommittee approved a bill waiving the antitrust laws so that newspapers that aren't making money can combine operations with competitors. A similar bill, opposed by labor, has passed the Senate. The House panel added a requirement that editorial operations may not be "amalgamated" and specified that editorial policies of the two papers must be "independently determined."

- The House gave unanimous approval to legislation aimed at curbing tax evasion and business frauds through the use of secret Swiss bank accounts. The bill would require banks to microfilm checks and other records of financial transactions above $500 under U.S. Treasury supervision.

- A House Education & Labor subcommittee voted for a labor-supported bill to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission "cease and desist" enforcement powers to stop job discrimination. The bill also would bring school and college teachers under coverage for the first time.

- The Senate continued to debate a resolution mandating U.S. withdrawal from Cambodia by the June 30th date set by Pres. Nixon, but failed to agree on when to come to a showdown vote. Efforts continued, without success, to work out language acceptable to both supporters and opponents of presidential powers in this area.



**ELECTION YEAR ACTIVITIES** are discussed by representatives of Frontlash '70, a coordinating body of 17 young people's organizations, at a planning conference at the headquarters of the National Maritime Union in New York. Addressing the group is AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, second from the right.

# *Histadrut Unites Jews and Arabs Despite Warfare in Middle East*

While fighting flares in the Middle East, inside Israel, Jew and Arab work in the fraternity of the same trade union federation with the same wages and benefits, Max Steinbock writes in the May issue of the American Federationist magazine.

Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, is undoubtedly the greatest single factor that has brought together Arabs and Jews, Steinbock reports.

Nearly 400,000 non-Jews live in Israel, along with 2.5 million Jews.

"Broadly speaking," Steinbock says, "there are no legal restrictions on Israeli Arabs. They can work, live and travel as they choose, under the same rules and earning the same wages as their Jewish fellow citizens."

**Sixty percent of the Arab and Druze workers are members of Histadrut. Although this is somewhat less than the 80 percent of the Jewish workers, it is "still a very nice percentage compared to Europe or even the United States," the article quotes Jacob Cohen, the head of Histadrut's Arab Dept.**

Steinbock, who is editor of the RWDSU Record, the publication of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store union, listed these factors affecting the Arab workers:

- They receive the same pay as Jews for equal work—which makes their income three to four times as high as that of their fellow Arabs across the border.
- They enjoy full equity under Israel's social and labor laws—which guarantee the right to strike as well as such benefits as dis ability pay, social security, compensation and others.
- They hold full membership ir Histadrut that puts them on a par with the Jewish worker. This makes available to them a wide range of cooperative services most notably Kupat Holim, Histadrut's huge medical program that serves most of Israel's population.
- They are subject to the same laws as the Jews, requiring children to attend school through the 9th grade or until age 16.

"One byproduct of Histadrut's activities among Arabs has been social acceptance for the idea that young women can work for a living at jobs other than nursing and teaching," Steinbock observes.

One of the most dramatic examples of Histadrut's efforts on behalf of Arabs occurred in 1968, shortly after the Six-Day War that brought East Jerusalem under Israeli rule.

A brief strike by Arab workers at an Arab-owned hotel was won under the leadership of Histadrut, the article notes. A month later, Histadrut struck an Arab bus company to win wages equal to those of Jewish drivers in West Jerusalem.

**"These strikes brought Arab workers into Histadrut's ranks by the hundreds. Today, 5,000 Arabs are members of Histadrut in East Jerusalem — far more than ever belonged to the company-union-type organizations which were the only ones permitted when Jordan ruled East Jerusalem."**

There are 900,000 inhabitants in occupied territories under Israeli Army Administration. Many of these people also work for Israeli industry.

"With a labor shortage in Israel today," Steinbock reports, "some 20,000 Arab workers are brought in daily from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to work in Israeli industry and agriculture. They receive the same wages and fringe benefits as Jewish and Arab Israelis —some three to four times as much as they get from their own Arab employers."

# 2 Pattern Settlements Negotiated by Bakers

Two regional settlements worked out by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers—one in the East Central states worth about 90 cents an hour and another on the West Coast valued at $35 a week—are expected to set the pattern for coming contract negotiations that will benefit about 40,000 members.

Both pacts are for two years.

The union's East-Central States Conference negotiated a settlement with ITT Continental Baking Co. at its Paterson, N.J., plant and B&C's Local 50. The Pacific States Conference agreement involved ITT Continenal Baking, Interstate and American Bakeries under contracts with Locals 31 and 37.

The 90-cent increase in the eastern regional pact breaks down this way:

- A 40-cent boost was effective May 3. It may be applied to wages alone or partly to fringes, which can be designated by the locals involved.
- A second increase of 9 cents an hour will go into effect next Jan. 1. This also may be applied in any area or combination of areas, including vacation improvements.
- An additional 35 cents will be added to wages May 2, 1971 and 6 cents more will be added on Jan. 1, 1972.

**Both the eastern and West Coast pacts call for four weeks of paid vacation after 15 years service and five weeks after 26 years.**

The $35-a-week in the western pact breaks down this way:

- An initial wage increase of $14 a week is already in effect.
- A second increase of $10.50 a week will go into effect next May.
- Welfare coverage was increased with an additional management payment of $1.50 a week as of next Aug. 1 and another $1.50 a year later.
- Pension benefits will be increased by an added $50 a month in each contract year through increased employer contributions of $2.40 a week starting next Sept. 1 and another $2.40 a week beginning Jan. 1, 1972.

B&C representatives on the eastern regional bargaining conference whose areas will be affected by the pattern pact came from Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

The states that will be affected by the West Coast pattern negotiations include Washington, Oregon and California.

# NBC Offer Put to Vote Of Broadcast Employes

Wage increases of $55 to $60 a week over a three-year term will go to top categories of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians under an improved contract offer from the National Broadcasting Co.

The NBC proposal, which includes lower increases for other classifications, has been submitted to a vote of the 1,300 NBC members, with ballots to be counted in mid-June. An earlier company proposal was rejected by a margin of more than 2 to 1.

**Union negotiators headed by Network Coordinator Edward Lynch voted unanimously to recommend acceptance of the second offer. They made no recommendation on the April offer.**

NABET said each unit will vote separately on the three-year package. Where members reject it, negotiators will seek better terms from management for that unit. Major NBC stations are in New York, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The new proposal calls for successive yearly raises of $20, $15 and $20 a week. These would increase wages from $260 now to $315 by April 1, 1972, for Group 2 engineers. Group 6 engineers will go from $290 to $312.50 now and to $350 a week by the third year.

Raises totaling $55 a week have been offered traffic and communications workers with four or more years of seniority. Other scales are due to go to staging services, building maintenance employes, stage managers, staff artists, film editors, newswriters, music clearance employes and other NABET members.

NABET represents technicians and allied workers with the network. NBC made its improved offer after a strike deadline was extended at the request of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.



**EDWARD B. MILLER,** Chicago management lawyer, has been confirmed by the Senate for a 5-year term as a National Labor Relations Board member. Pres. Nixon is expected to name him as NLRB chairman after he is sworn in.

*Labor's Skills on Display:*

# New Orleans Hails Union Label Show

*(Continued from Page 1)*

show as an example of the constructive cooperation that is so desperately needed at all levels of our society if we are to succeed in improving the quality of life for all Americans."

This year's edition of the show, produced by the AFL-CIO's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., had a near-record total of 438 exhibits in the new Rivergate exhibition hall alongside the Mississippi River.

The exhibitors included 27 companies from small to large, 61 unions, the AFL-CIO and its Auxiliaries and departments, the Boy Scouts of America, Office of Civil Defense, Civil Service Commission, Office of Economic Opportunity, U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Peace Corps, International Labor Organization, Marine Corps, Navy Dept. and many others.

**The Farm Workers were here with a report of the first table grape growers whose union label products will soon be ripe.**

The Machinists had possibly the tallest exhibit in the show with a model of the Saturn V space rocket.

The Lithographers & Photoengravers had the heaviest entry, a 215,000-pound Miller color press. and small equipment on which members turned out souvenir posters, booklets and placards.

Some displays featured movies, color panels and recordings with the latest professional polish. Several "live" offerings still drew the crowds —the Barbers cut hair in a four-chair barber shop complete with a manicurist and a hair dryer; the United Textile Workers put on a crowd-pleasing fashion show; the Printing Pressmen ran off the Declaration of Independence and slick-paper mementoes on an old flat-bed press and a modern offset press.

The strongest crowd-puller, as always, was the $100,000 in free radios, television sets and other gifts that were given away in hourly drawings during the six days the show was open.

The Tobacco Workers had a display of union-made cigarettes and a sign saying "Dump your non-union Winstons, Camels and Salems here. They will be replaced by union brands."

The Theatrical Stage Employes had a little theater where union projectionists showed "The Sights and Sounds of New Orleans."

**New this year was a special color movie produced for the Louisiana AFL-CIO and the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO and shown in the AFL-CIO theater.**

Called "Miracle of Plaquemines," it told how "thousands of union volunteers, with the cooperation of the American Red Cross, spent 20 weekends last fall and winter rebuilding homes in Plaquemines Parish" destroyed by Hurricane Camille.

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, new to the show, presented a graphic display of the work of union members in refineries and other workplaces of the industry.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, who is president of the federation's Union Label department and of the Theatrical Stage Employes, presided at a pre-show luncheon. Among those he introduced were Archbishop Philip M. Hannan of the Catholic archdiocese, Mayor Moon Landrieu, State Sen. Adrian Duplantier, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the sponsoring department, Pres. Victor Bussie of the state labor federation, former AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and a number of exhibitors.

# Printers Win Key Contracts In New York

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Photoengravers, Stereotypers, Pressmen, Machinists, Electricians and Paper Handlers, with pay scales ranging from $160 a week to $220. The Guild's top minimum for journeyman reporters at the Times is $255.25.

**The printers' new contract will raise day-shift wages from $184.43 a week to $261.32 in three steps of $27.66, $23.33 and $25.90. Night shift and "lobster" shift workers will go to a top of $273.55 and $285.78, respectively.**

Mediator Theodore W. Kheel and two colleagues announced the Times pact. Powers gave these other details:

- Pension and welfare fund contributions will remain at 9.304 percent of total weekly earnings.
- Wages will be raised when living costs rise by more than 6 percent in a year running from May to May.
- The day-shift work week is reduced from 35 to 34.5 hours, and other improvements are provided in vacation, insurance, and welfare fund clauses.

The Times announced that the news stand price of its daily paper would rise to 15 cents on June 1. The Sunday Times will continue to be sold for 60 cents in the metropolitan area and on Long Island, but beyond that radius the price will rise to 75 cents as of June 7. Beyond a 200-mile radius the price will stay at 75 cents.

Advertising rate increases averaging 14 cents a line will "become effective for most categories" of ads Aug. 1, Publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger announced.

Sulzberger called the size of the settlement an "unhappy record" in New York newspaper history. Part of the responsibility "lies in the runaway course of the general inflationary spiral," he declared. He said not enough has been learned about how to solve management and employe problems, and asserted that "newspaper survival depends on increasing efficiency. . . ."



**PLEASED ANTICIPATION** was the mood at the ribbon-cutting ceremony on opening day of the Union-Industries Show in Rivergate Center, New Orleans. Smiles are worn, left to right, by Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor of the Bookbinders, Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the sponsoring Union Label & Service Trades Dept., AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label department.

# *House Approves 10-Year Program To Modernize U.S. Merchant Fleet*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the nation's "already unfavorable balance of payments" in calling for retention of the present law.

On the basic shipbuilding and ship subsidy program, however, there was general elation that action had finally been begun to modernize the U.S. merchant fleet and curb the takeover of U.S. shipping by runaway operators flying "flags of convenience" to escape U.S. laws and standards.

The House bill, steered to passage by Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.) and other members of the Merchant Marine Committee, includes these major provisions:

**Ship Construction**—The measure calls for building at least 300 new American-flag vessels in U.S. yards over the next 10 years. It would pave the way for block-building of U.S. cargo ships as a way of reducing construction costs and bringing them more nearly into line with foreign shipbuilding.

**Tax-Deferred Funds**—The bill extends to presently unsubsidized operators the right to create capital reserve funds for new ship construction—a privilege previously reserved exclusively for the 14 subsidized berth-line operators, whose ships follow scheduled trade routes.

The Administration proposal would have permitted these tax-deferred construction reserve funds only in the foreign trade, but the House committee broadened this provision to include the Great Lakes and fishing fleets, and ships engaged in the noncontiguous trades, as well.

**Construction Subsidies**—For the first time since 1936, the bill extends to all ship operators the right to qualify for construction differential subsidies. Again, this right had been limited in the past to the 14 subsidized operators.

**Operating Subsidies**—As in the case of construction subsidies, the measure extends operating differential assistance beyond the liner trade, including bulk carriers under this phase of the program for the first time.

**Garmatz told the House that the combination of construction and operating subsidy aid for the bulk trades would encourage American ship operators to "build and operate U.S. ships to give us a bulk carrying capability."**

At the same time, the bill introduces a wage index concept which, Garmatz said, would encourage responsible collective bargaining and would lead to "a general lessening of dependence on operating subsidy for our liners to meet foreign competition."

The Merchant Marine Committee had modified the Nixon proposals on the wage index to give organized labor a chance to participate in the decision-making process involved in the setting of manning scales for subsidized vessels.

**Foreign-Flag Phaseout**—The bill provides an orderly method by which presently unsubsidized companies could qualify for benefits under the program while disposing of their foreign-flag holdings over a 20-year period.

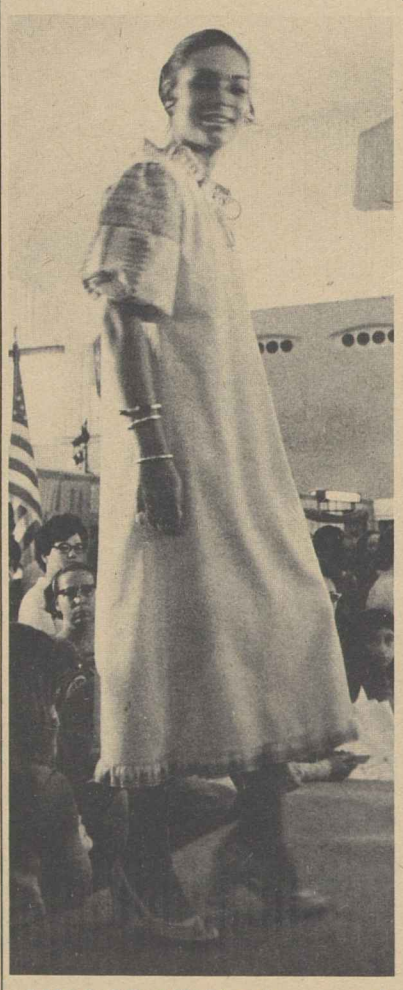
Under this provision, an operator with both American-flag and foreign-flag holdings would have to agree to a "freeze" of his foreign holdings at their Apr. 15, 1970, level, and to divest himself gradually of these foreign holdings within 20 years.

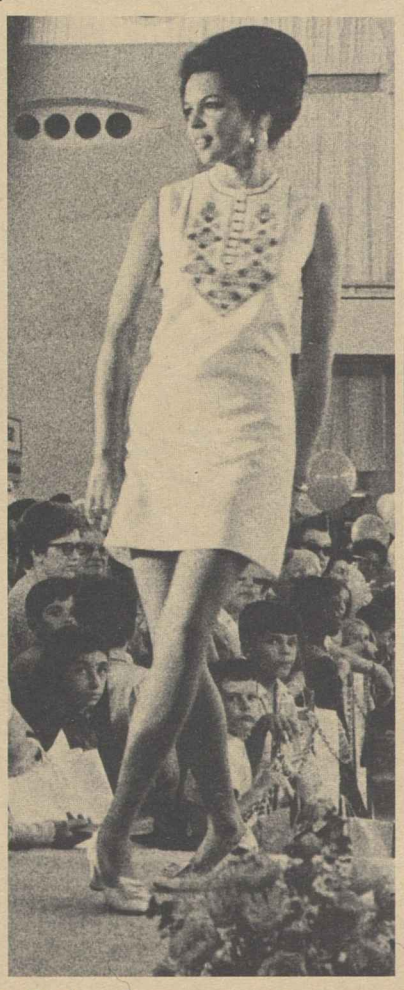
Commenting on this provision in the course of the floor debate, Garmatz declared:

"This has the potential of reducing, if not eliminating, the so-called 'runaway' fleet, about which our seafaring unions and others have complained so bitterly over the years.

"To the extent operators with foreign-flag ships are induced by this program to build their ships in U.S. yards and operate them under our flag, we will have strengthened our commerce and provided for our national security. Further, we will have created more jobs than are presently available for our seafaring personnel."

5-80-70





**MIDI OR MINI,** take your pick. Both styles were on display at the Union-Industries Show in New Orleans where the United Textile Workers of America staged fashion shows several times daily.

# Curbs Sought On Clothing, Textile Imports

*(Continued from Page 1)*

for a modest but adequate standard of living in urban areas.

With living costs continuing to rise, textile workers are in an "intolerable" bind and "one essential answer to this problem is the regulation and control of low-wage imports."

Pollock said efforts to reach voluntary agreements with various trading countries for limitations on imports have failed, thus bringing about the need for legislation authorizing quotas.

In most textile communities, there are no other opportunities for employment if a mill shuts down, Pollock noted. "Last year, 32 textile mills were liquidated," he told the committee, "wiping out more than 8,000 jobs. In the first four months of this year, nine additional plants have been closed, wiping out more than 1,500 jobs."

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## Labor Cites Urgent Need For Housing

America urgently needs new housing programs and new sources of mortgage money, not merely a "tidying up" of existing laws and programs, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Nat Goldfinger, the federation's research director, charged that an Administration bill being considered by a House Banking subcommittee merely "gives the appearance of action without the substance."

It is a housekeeping bill, designed to consolidate a number of existing programs, he noted.

But it won't build additional housing for low and moderate income families, and that's what is desperately needed, Goldfinger testified at the House hearings. He was accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison.

**Speaking, he said, "for 13.5 million Americans with a deep personal stake in America's housing programs, both as a means of shelter and a means of employment," Goldfinger called on Congress to insist that the Administration act.**

"The President has the power, given him last year by Congress, to establish discretionary credit controls," Goldfinger noted.

"He is empowered to channel available credit at low interest rates to where it is needed" and "curb inflationary expansion of credit for purposes that are less important to society."

Goldfinger then told the House panel:

"Because the President has failed to act, we now urge Congress to direct the President to take the necessary steps to implement these discretionary controls and help meet this critical housing need."

**He warned that the goals of the 1968 Housing Act "will not be met" through existing programs and noted that the current rate of new housing starts will result in little more than half the number of housing units that were built in 1950, "a far less affluent time."**

Instead of mere recodification of existing law, Goldfinger urged, "the Administration should give priority attention to new emergency programs and new long-range programs that will produce the millions of housing units so badly needed."

He asked: "Where do we go in the next 10 years if we are now—in this time of relative prosperity and affluence—not meeting our needs?"

Banks and other money-lending institutions, Goldfinger noted, out of greed for greater profits have opposed legislation to increase mortgage funds, including a proposal for a bank of last resort financed by a portion of the reserves of tax-exempt pension and foundation funds. They have also fought a proposal to release $3 billion in

*(Continued on Page 4)*

# High Court Weakens Ban On Antistrike Injunctions




**FIRST GRAPES** with the union label of the Farm Workers reach the New York market and produce a V for Victory reaction. Shown with grapes from California's Coachella Valley are, from the left, Harry Avrutin of the New York Union Label & Service Trades; Irving Stern, Meat Cutters Local 342; Diana Lyons, Joe Guevara, Mack Lyons and Manuel Vasquez, UFWOC organizers, and Rev. Victor Salandini, UFWOC research director, on leave from San Diego Catholic diocese.

## Overturns 8-Year-Old Decision

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

The Supreme Court has weakened union protection against antistrike injunctions, reversing an eight-year-old rule on the supremacy of the historic Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932.

The justices by a 5-2 vote decided the court was wrong in its 1962 Sinclair Refining Co. ruling that Congress had not intended to impair Norris-LaGuardia's prohibition against injunctions when it enacted the Taft-Hartley Law.

On a set of facts similar to those in the earlier case, the court has now decided that federal judges may enjoin unions that strike instead of taking the arbitration route provided by their contract.

The decision was hailed by management spokesmen. Executive Dir. William E. Dunn of the Associated General Contractors said in a statement that it is "the most significant ruling in the field of labor law in the last 20 years."

**AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll said the decision raises an issue of vital importance to labor. It could have "most serious consequences," he said, if federal courts issue blanket injunctions in all cases involving no-strike agreements regardless of the circumstances.**

The court overruled the Sinclair decision and reversed the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco in a case involving Retail Clerks Local 770 and the Boys Markets, Inc., in Cudahy, Calif. The high court ordered the appeals court to enforce a 1969 District Court decision forbidding the union to picket a store where non-union members were performing work claimed by union members as their own under contract.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *First Crop of Union Grapes Goes to Market*

Coachella, Calif.—All the hopes of the United Farm Workers for a better future went to market with a shipment of table grapes bearing the union label.

The grapes, the first of the season, left here for consumer markets in the East.

Dir. Cesar Chavez and the staff of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee cheered when word came from New York that the long-awaited crop of union-harvested and union-cultivated grapes had gone on sale.

The problem now will be to prevent unscrupulous merchants from substituting non-union grapes for those in boxes bearing the Aztec

*(Continued on Page 2)*

*Abel Asks 'Fair Shake':*

## 1-Way Trade Policy Linked to Job Loss

World trade must become a two-way street to halt the sacrifice of American jobs, labor witnesses urged as House hearings continued in a search for a trade policy for the 1970s.

I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., testified on behalf of affiliated unions whose members "are living in a nightmare of an increasing flood of imports that is washing out factories and jobs."

He stressed that labor is not trying to build a new wall of high protective tariffs to isolate the U.S. economy.

"What we want," Abel said, "is a fair shake."

Old labels of "free trade" and "protectionism" have become obsolete, Abel said. "They have been outdated in this new world of managed national economies, international technocracy, multi-national corporations and record U.S. investments overseas."

**The "runaway shop" now sets up across national boundaries, he noted, and American capital and technology seek bigger profits in the low-wage areas of the world.**

"Patriotism or concern for American workers seldom interferes with the chance to make a few bucks," Abel observed. His testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee was presented by the IUD's administrative director, Jacob Clayman.

The argument that consumers, at least, benefit by lower prices of imported goods was punctured both in the IUD statement and in joint testimony by the presidents of two AFL-CIO unions of shoe workers.

In most cases, Abel noted, products manufactured in whole or part in low-wage areas are sold in this country at U.S. prices. To expect lower costs to be passed on to consumers, he suggested, would be

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## ILGWU Cloak Contract Posts Gains for 42,000

New York—Wage increases totaling 21.3 percent over a three-year period and several innovative fringe benefits mark the new agreement negotiated by the Ladies' Garment Workers for 42,000 coat and suit workers in the New York metropolitan area.

The new terms were reached after several weeks of bargaining with three employer associations. They were approved by cloak union executive board members and other delegates at a meeting here.

**ILGWU Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, who is general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, congratulated industry leaders for "recognizing the needs of their workers" in the face of current economic difficulties in the trade.**

Pay increases under the new agreement will be 10 percent as of June 1, an additional 5 percent a year later and another 5 percent

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Texas Unionists Win School Bias Lawsuit*

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Backed by their union, 32 parents have won a major court case challenging segregation and discrimination against Mexican-American and Negro students in the Corpus Christi school system.

Federal District Judge Wooodrow Seals ordered the school system to break up its gerrymandered boundary lines which had shunted nearly all of the city's Spanish-speaking and Negro communities into one school district, leaving the adjoining district almost exclusively "Anglo."

The parents who brought the suit are all members of Steelworker locals at the American Smelting & Refining Co. and Reynolds Metals Co. plants.

**To finance the court challenge, they turned to their union for help—and got it. USWA District Dir. James E. Ward went to bat for them, and Pres. I. W. Abel and the USWA executive board approved the assistance.**

"We simply provided service on behalf of our members," Ward said. "It is good for the kids, good for the community and good for our union."

Judge Seals described the suit as

*(Continued on Page 3)*




**FOR A CONTRIBUTION** to the Farm Workers, delegates to the Clothing Workers convention in Atlantic City, N.J., got to sign their name on the cast of Mrs. Esther Peterson, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and now ACWA legislative representative. Mrs. Peterson's efforts raised $148 for UFWOC and $49 for ACWA's political action committee. From left are Luming Imutan, UFWOC; ACWA Vice Pres. Oma Barton, signing the cast; Bessie McCullough, ACWA Baltimore Joint Board; Marino Bernardino, Southern New Jersey Joint Board; Don Harris of Los Angeles Local 268, and Mrs. Sidney Hillman, widow of the founding president of the Amalgamated. Mrs. Peterson broke a bone in her foot when she slipped on a step recently.

*Convention Backs Safeguards:*

# Clothing Union Acts To Block Job Loss

**By John R. Oravec**

Atlantic City—The Clothing Workers passed a series of proposals pegged at safeguarding wages and jobs of members threatened by technological changes in the industry, foreign imports and deteriorating national economic conditions.

Delegates to the 27th biennial ACWA convention reaffirmed their backing of the union's executive board on its policy that technological changes may be introduced in shops only after agreement with the union. The board will allow changes only if earnings and job security of members are not adversely affected.

The convention also called on Congress to enact legislation to limit imports on all types of textiles and apparel without closing the door to them completely.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), would permit changes in the levels of imports as changes occur in the level of domestic consumption of textiles.

By covering all types of fiber, it would plug serious loopholes in the Long-Term Cotton Agreement, the convention declared in a resolution.

**If efforts to regulate the flow of textile and apparel imports fail, the resolution called on the union's leadership to take any steps necessary "including a halt of the cutting of Japanese cloth."**

Citing growing unemployment and unchecked inflation, the convention expressed serious concern for the state of the country's economy.

"Our nation has been brought to the brink of economic disaster by the policies of the Nixon Administration," the delegates declared in a statement. It attributed much of the domestic economic problem to government spending for the war effort in Southeast Asia and called for a shift in priorities to meet domestic needs.

Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) also lashed out at Administration policies.

**"Those economic policies, coupled with the rhetoric of fear, have divided our nation and weakened confidence in our democratic institutions at a time when we can least afford, it," Muskie said.**

He told the convention that America has reached a point in history "where the restoration of domestic tranquility takes precedence over every other issue."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, alerted delegates to the importance of the 1970 elections which he said "will determine the direction of this country for a hundred years."

Rustin warned that control of Congress could be lost to the Administration "if those of us in minority groups and the trade union movement do not put up a triple effort this time."

Former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark called for a continuing shift in energies by the nation to improve human conditions in health, education, better jobs and decent housing.

"Human dignity is the central issue of our times," Clark declared. "It is in these areas that we can control turbulence and reduce crime in America. . . . Poverty is the mother of crime."

The convention voted to expand the ACWA executive board from 23 vice presidents to 24. All 22 incumbent members were renominated. One seat is vacant.

Renominated without opposition were ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum. A referendum will be held later this year for the election of officers and board members.

Among the 41 resolutions adopted at the convention, the ACWA called for:

- Repeal of a section of the Tariff Act which reduces duty on U.S. products "assembled" abroad, especially those at Mexican border plants, and immediate efforts to improve wages and working conditions on the Mexican side of the border.
- Additional federal legislation for the protection of consumers against faulty and hazardous products and fraudulent sales practices.
- Full organizing and bargaining rights for farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.
- Fuller protection for women workers against discrimination.
- Appropriation of federal funds for the expansion of day care facilities for children of working mothers.

# ILGWU Cloak Contract Posts Gains for 42,000

*(Continued from Page 1)*

on June 1, 1972. Since each raise is figured cumulatively, the total will reach 21.3 percent for piece workers.

The increase for time-work craftsmen will range from 57.1 cents an hour for floor and auxiliary helpers to $1 an hour for cutters, both based on a 35-hour workweek.

For the lowest-earning craft, the increase will average 25 percent over the contract term, the union said.

The settlement also provides substantial increases in all minimums and averages, especially for the lower-paid classifications, the union said. Higher overtime premiums also are provided for piece workers.

Mendelsund stressed the winning of major improvements in the cloakworkers' already extensive health and welfare benefits. Employer contributions will rise to 15 percent of payroll by next Jan. 1 to pay for these benefits, he said. They include:

- A dental care program, said by the ILGWU to be the first ever won by any group of garment workers in the United States.
- Scholarship opportunities for workers, either for upgrading within the trade or for general education at accredited institutions of higher learning.
- Pre-retirement programs, prepared by a professional agency, to help workers 55 or older prepare for retirement.
- Arrangements with established agencies to set up a rehabilitation program for workers suffering from drug addiction.

Also new is the extension of major medical benefits to the children of members to the age of 18.

The present length-of-service benefit, won three years ago for workers with three years of service at one firm, will be transformed into a third week's vacation payment to all workers employed for one year in the industry, regardless of length of employment at any one shop. The payment will be computed at the rate of 2 percent of the worker's earnings for the preceding year.

**Other changes include a new semi-annual "work bonus" paid on June 15 and Dec. 15 each year, in amounts depending on earnings; a ninth paid holiday, and employer payment of disability insurance, formerly paid out of union health-and-welfare funds.**

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg called the agreement a significant advance in the union's efforts to lift workers' wages and benefits while bolstering industry stability.

Employer parties to the pact are the New York Coat & Suit Association, the Infants & Children's Coat Association and the American Cloak & Suit Manufacturers' Association. They account for about 70 percent of U.S. women's coat and suit production valued at more than $600 million annually, the ILGWU reported.

# High Jobless Area Listing Grows to 16

Unemployment is having an increasing impact on major job centers in the United States. Of 150 such areas, 16 now have "substantial" unemployment of 6 percent or more, the highest level since April 1966.

Five areas were added to the list during May on the heels of three added in April and two in February.

Newcomers to the "substantial" unemployment classification during May were Waterbury, Conn.; Baton Rouge, La.; Fall River, Mass.; the Huntington, W. Va., and Ashland, Ky., area, and Wichita, Kansas.

The rise in joblessness also is reflected in a steady increase in the number of workers who are exhausting their unemployment benefit rights. While new claims for benefits declined moderately during late May, benefit exhaustions mounted in the eight large states which provide such reports weekly.

There were 13,293 workers who exhausted their rights in these states alone, 1,287 more than the number reported for the preceding week. Totals for each state were: California 4,379; New York 2,101; Michigan 1,807; Illinois 1,326; New Jersey 1,088; Indiana 1,074; Massachusetts 860, and Pennsylvania 658.

In Michigan alone, the state Employment Security Commission reported, 21,060 workers had exhausted benefits during the first four months of this year. This compares with some 40,000 for the entire year of 1969.

# *First Crop of Union Grapes Goes to Market*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

eagle symbol of the farm workers' union.

The first shipment from California was displayed with appropriate ceremony at the headquarters of the New York Union Label & Service Trades.

Pres. Samuel J. Talarico of the state label trades department, Pres. Charles J. Garrahan of the New York City organization and Harry Avrutin, secretary-treasurer of both groups, said they would do their best to get the message to 2 million trade unionists in the state that union grapes are for sale.

Arrival of the grapes does not end the boycott of non-union grapes, they stressed. The boycott will continue, they said, until all grape producers permit their workers to vote and their union to negotiate fair contracts where it has been chosen as bargaining agent.

The state label trades department said it will deploy a voluntary "union defense corps" to see that the crates in which the UFWOC union label has been branded are not filled with "scab" grapes once they have been emptied of union label grapes.

The grape harvest culminated a five-year struggle by farm workers to win recognition from table grape growers, whose workers are not protected by federal labor law.

The union broke through to contracts with a dozen wine grape growers, and this year won its first pacts with California table grape ranchers who had been refusing to bargain. Seven ranchers now have signed contracts.

The growers represent less than 10 percent of the industry but others are waiting, UFWOC says, to see how the wind is blowing—and how union grapes are selling.

**Keene Larson, one of the Coachella Valley growers who has signed an agreement with UFWOC, said the demand for union label grapes "seems to be very healthy" in areas like New York and Boston—and "that hasn't been apparent for the last two years."**

The battle of the farm workers has been strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, its unions and other sectors of the labor movement. Chavez has told audiences repeatedly that his members can win through only as a union supported by other unions.

## *Struck City Loses State Convention*

**Rapid City, S.D.—The 50th annual convention of the South Dakota Federation of Labor has been canceled as a measure of support for 30 striking members of the Fire Fighters. The conclave, scheduled for June 5-6, will be rescheduled later, State AFL-CIO Pres. Clifford Shrader said.**

**Members of IAFF Local 1040 walked out when Rapid City officials refused to negotiate wages and conditions. When the city secured a no-strike injunction, union members resigned.**

**IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan said the union is "gratified" with the evidence of labor support. City firemen struck when the city hired strikebreakers to take their jobs, he said.**

# 950 Workers Certified for Tariff Act Aid

About 950 Rubber Workers who lost their jobs at a Woonsocket, R.I., rubber footwear plant because of growing imports have been certified eligible by the Labor Dept. for weekly cash benefits.

The Labor Dept. action follows earlier approval by the U.S. Tariff Commission of adjustment assistance under the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.

The workers, members of URW Local 224 at the Uniroyal Rubber Footwear plant, are eligible for a cash readjustment allowance equal to 65 percent of their weekly pay with a maximum payment of $85 a week.

**Duration of the payments is normally limited to 52 weeks, the Labor Dept. noted, but up to 26 additional weeks may be allowed for workers to complete approved training courses. An additional 13 weeks may be allowed for those who were over 60 when they were separated from their jobs.**

The certification by the Labor Dept. marks the first time that footwear workers were made eligible for the allowances. Four previous certifications were for Steelworkers.

The five certifications add up to a total of about 1,900 workers eligible for the payments, the Labor Dept. noted.

The Uniroyal plant was completely shut down in April.

Overturns Landmark Ruling:

# *High Court Weakens Ban On Antistrike Injunctions*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The court majority said its decision applies only to disputes where a union has bound itself not to strike in disputes over grievances.

In a brief supporting the Retail Clerks the AFL-CIO had asked the justices to uphold the appeals court.

The federation argued that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction provisions and the federal law governing labor arbitration are "basically consistent."

The premise of both, its brief said, is that judges are unsuited to the task of setting the basic rules governing parties to a labor dispute, and that the public interest is best served by the use of settlement methods other than lawsuits.

**When Congress passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the brief noted, it expressed "clear disapproval of (the) free-wheeling judicial exercises" of the era ended in 1932. And the federal law of labor arbitration, it added, is "based on the recognition that the courts should not administer collective agreements."**

The federation said "Norris-LaGuardia was not simply a repudiation of the substance of the general labor law. . . . It was a condemnation of a particular procedural device—the injunction." In enacting the law, "Congress was intent upon taking the federal courts out of the labor injunction business."

The brief called the temporary restraining order and the preliminary injunction "inherently inappropriate methods for deciding labor disputes."

The majority opinion in the current case, written by Justice William J. Brennan, insisted that "our holding . . . is a narrow one."

"We do not undermine the vitality of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. We deal only with the situation in which a collective bargaining contract contains a mandatory grievance adjustment or arbitration procedure."

**Brennan cautioned that the ruling does not mean that an injunction is "appropriate as a matter of course in every case of a strike over an arbitrable grievance."**

The Retail Clerks strike involved in the case occurred in 1969. Union members walked out when a supervisor and a non-union crew began to rearrange merchandise in a frozen food case and refused to let the union members restock the case. The employer sued, claiming the labor-management contract forbade strikes over grievances that should be sent to arbitration.

The suit was moved to federal court after the California Superior Court issued a temporary order against picketing. A District Court judge ordered the parties to arbitrate the dispute, as their contract provided, and banned all picketing.

This decision was reversed by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which said it was bound by the Supreme Court's 1962 ruling in the Sinclair case, which stressed the Norris-LaGuardia Act's provision that "no court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or permanent or temporary injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute" so as to prohibit strikes.

The high court has now concluded that "Sinclair was erroneously decided and that subsequent events have undermined its continuing validity."

Brennan wrote that in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions, "it has become clear that the Sinclair decision does not further, but rather frustrates, realization of an important goal of our national labor policy."

**The Sinclair decision, he wrote, "seriously undermined the effectiveness of . . . arbitration . . . as a method peacefully to resolve industrial disputes." He concluded that the Norris-LaGuardia Act does not bar injunctive relief "in the circumstances of the present case."**

Justices Hugo R. Black and Byron R. White dissented. Justice Thurgood Marshall, who has been ill, did not participate.

Black, whose views agreed with the AFL-CIO's in its brief, said: "I remain of the opinion that Sinclair was correctly decided. . . . Nothing at all has changed except the membership of the court and the personal views of one justice."

Justice Potter Stewart concurred in the majority decision. He had voted the other way in the Sinclair case.

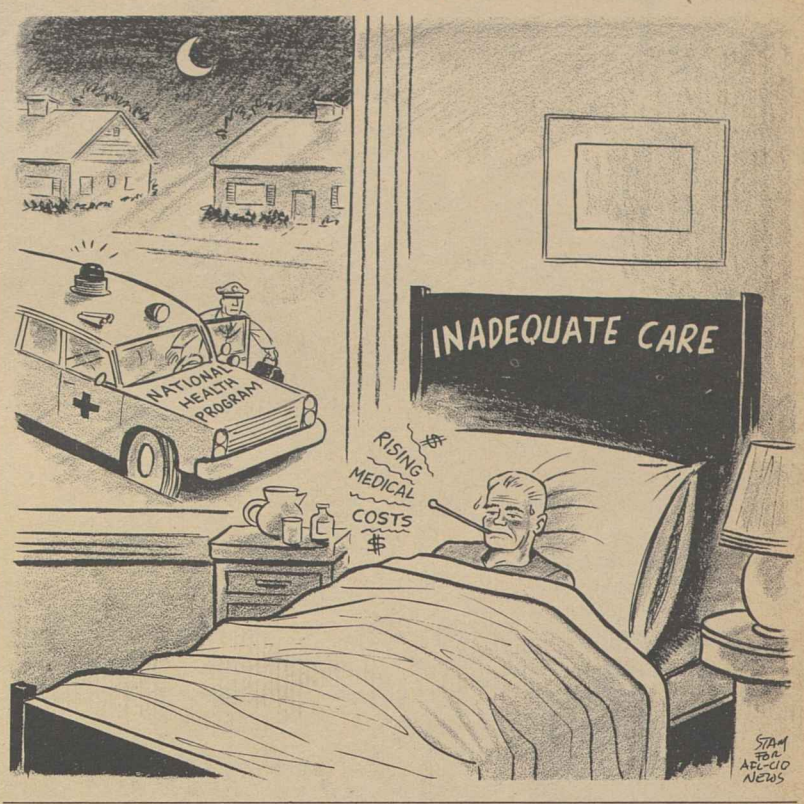
Black noted in his dissent that eight years ago, "after full briefing and argument, relying on the language and history of the (Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin) Acts, the court decided that Congress did not wish this later statute to impair in any way Norris-LaGuardia's explicit prohibition against injunctions in labor disputes."

**He continued: "Although Congress has been urged to overrule our holding in Sinclair, it has steadfastly refused to do so. Nothing in the language or history of the two Acts has changed."**

Even if the majority is correct in saying that Sinclair misinterpreted the Acts, Black said, "I should be compelled to dissent. I believe that both the making and the changing of laws which affect the substantial rights of the people are primarily for the Congress, not this court."

Black stressed that "the court's function in the application and interpretation of such laws must be carefully limited to avoid encroaching on the power of Congress to determine policies and make laws to carry them out."

## Emergency Call




# Arizona Delegates Hail Full Health Care Plan

Yuma, Ariz.—Delegates to the Arizona AFL-CIO's 14th state labor convention cheered the announcement of plans for a prepaid comprehensive health care program for all Arizona union members and their families and unanimously approved a resolution calling for a "medical and health bill of rights" for every American.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman told delegates the health care program, still in the planning stages, is scheduled to start in about two years.

Arizona labor, the AFL-CIO building trades and the construction industry have authorized the Group Health Association of America to devise a program which, Seidman said, could in time become "the backbone of a national health insurance plan."

Labor-management discussions on the subject have been under way for about six months. They include plans for construction of a health center offering all medical services short of hospitalization and a contract with a group of physicians who will devote their skills exclusively to the center and its labor participants.

**Some 160 delegates from about 150 affiliated unions heard Seidman declare that, "with national health insurance, America could lead the world in health care."**

He said "this is a challenge we can and must meet. The AFL-CIO intends to spare no effort to obtain enactment of national health insurance at the earliest possible date."

The convention devoted much of its time to workshops on prepaid group health plans, federal labor policies, and state legislative reapportionment for election purposes.

Afterwards the delegates approved a resolution endorsing the national health insurance bill introduced into Congress by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.). The bill, the resolution stated, "incorporates the fundamental principles of a medical and health Bill of Rights necessary for the establishment of a comprehensive national health program."

**The convention also proposed three major changes in the state Workmen's Compensation laws, updated its constitution in line with guidelines formulated by the AFL-CIO, and picked Douglas as the site of its May 1971 convention.**

A report by Pres. Horace Bounds, Sec.-Treas. Darwin Aycock and the executive board spelled out the need for changes in state laws. It asked coverage under the workmen's compensation law for hazards from occupational diseases as well as accidental injuries; urged that agricultural workers also be included, along with industrial and clerical workers; and specified improved ways for workers to appeal decisions by state hearing officers.

Aycock called for a united effort in behalf of sympathetic candidates in state elections in September and November. He said the present employer-controlled legislature has weakened laws protecting workers and has repealed the woman's eight-hour-day law. He cited the anti-labor activities of U.S. Sen. Paul Fannin (R) and called him "an embarrassment to the state of Arizona."

# Settlement Hopes Seen In Goodyear Dispute

Akron—The Rubber Workers union is reportedly nearing a settlement of its six-week strike against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., the union reported as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Settlement of the strike of 23,000 workers at 15 Goodyear plants was expected momentarily on the basis of progress made in talks between management and the URW negotiating committee headed by Pres. Peter Bommarito and Vice Pres. Kenneth Oldham.

**Any terms reached in Milwaukee, where the Goodyear bargaining has been taking place, are expected to set a pattern for contracts with the B. F. Goodrich Co. and the General Tire & Rubber Co.**

The Goodyear walkout began when contracts expired Apr. 21 at plants in 15 cities. Management had failed to make a meaningful effort to reach agreement in six weeks of across-the-table negotiations, union committeemen reported.

The strike spread May 6 to Goodrich plants with 11,000 workers in eight states. They set up picket lines also while contract talks continued with the two struck members of the rubber industry's Big Four, and two firms whose employes kept working under contract extension—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and Uniroyal Inc.

The union's contract with General Tire expired May 15 but was extended also. The union reported all the non-struck firms are "standing by" until the industry leaders decide to settle.

The union is asking for a sizable wage increase in keeping with high company profits and steadily rising living costs. Other major issues are pension benefits keyed to the living-cost index, and clear language to protect employes against toxic chemicals and related work hazards.

# *Texas Unionists Win School Bias Lawsuit*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"a most important case" and he handed down a decision asserting that Mexican-Americans are "an identifiable minority group" and are entitled to the same protection against discrimination and illegal segregation as the Supreme Court has afforded to Negroes.

The local school superintendent had argued that the constitutional requirements of desegregating former dual school systems had been met by "integrating" black and Mexican-American students. The latter, he told the court, were "white" and that was enough to meet the desegregation requirements of the Supreme Court.

Attorneys for the parents contended that boundary lines were drawn on a discriminatory basis, that a new high school was located so as to promote, rather than minimize segregation, and that the school system hires, assigns and promotes teachers and staff on a discriminatory basis.

Among those testifying to the long-standing segregation patterns in the city's schools were Dr. Hector Garcia, local physician who has served on the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and the U.S. delegation to the United Nations; Steelworkers Rep. Paul Montemayor, who as a youngster walked long distances to segregated schools, and Jose Cisneros, father of five and a leader in the Mexican-American community.

**In addition to ordering desegregation of the school system, the federal judge acted to establish a local Human Relations Commission to study and promote a unified school system. He asked for nominations of five Negro, five Anglo and five Mexican-American members of the community, from whom he will choose a 12-member commission.**

In addition, Judge Seals said, the court will retain jurisdiction of the case until he is satisfied that the illegal dual system will not be reestablished.

# IBEW Gives Strike Story On Television

Beaumont, Tex.—Union representatives went on TV here to tell the public why 2,200 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been on strike for six weeks against the giant Gulf States Utilities.

The strike began, IBEW Local 2286 said, after GSU laid off 16 men in Baton Rouge, La., for refusing to cross an Iron Workers' picket line. Management docked the pay of a steward who tried to settle the dispute. When the firm made no good-faith effort to negotiate, other employes joined the strike.

Within a week, the walkout was system-wide. The strikers stopped work in the utility's office, gas and electrical departments in eastern Texas and southern Louisiana. Members of IBEW Local 390 in Port Arthur, Tex., who work for contractors doing GSU construction work, also went on strike after their contract negotiations broke down in May.

Local television stations invited both sides to discuss their differences. When GSU officials refused to accept, IBEW members were given full time to tell the facts. One was that since 1960 wages have increased about 39 percent for most company workers while GSU net income rose by 117 percent.

The IBEW unseated an entrenched "employes' association" in March 1969 but GSU management refused to recognize it for several months. Formal negotiations began last October and have inched along ever since.

# Prompt Action Urged to Solve Housing Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

federal reserve funds into the mortgage market.

Instead, the lending institutions have withdrawn funds from the mortgage market and given preference "to such questionable capital outlays as gambling casinos and conglomerate takeovers."

Turning to the Administration bill being considered by the subcommittee, Goldfinger said its good points are marred by provisions that would weaken existing legislation or perpetuate shortcomings.

To consolidate the "very useful" rent supplement program with a separate interest subsidy program, Goldfinger suggested, "is to codify it out of existence."

Likewise, Goldfinger noted, the Administration bill would eliminate or weaken Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage standards in a number of government housing programs.

"This sort of 'recodification' of workers' rights serves to only bring the entire measure under suspicion," he warned.

**Stressing the importance of making mortgage money available at reasonable interest rates, Goldfinger noted that the added cost to the homebuyer of raising the FHA and VA interest ceiling by one percentage point came to $5,000 on a $20,000, 30-year mortgage.**

That amounts to "more than the entire on-site labor cost, the total wages and fringe benefits of all the workers who built his house."

# NASA Lauds Unionists for Space Efforts

New Orleans—More than 40 union members, their unions and employers were honored by the National Aeronautics & Space Administration at the Union-Industries Show for their contributions to the U.S. Space program.

Machinists Vice Pres. George L. Watkins and three NASA officials presented certificates to Pres. Joseph M. Bertucci of the New Orleans Building & Construction Trades Council, Sec. Peter Babin of the area Metal Trades Council, and union members from the Michoud, La., and Mississippi test facilities.

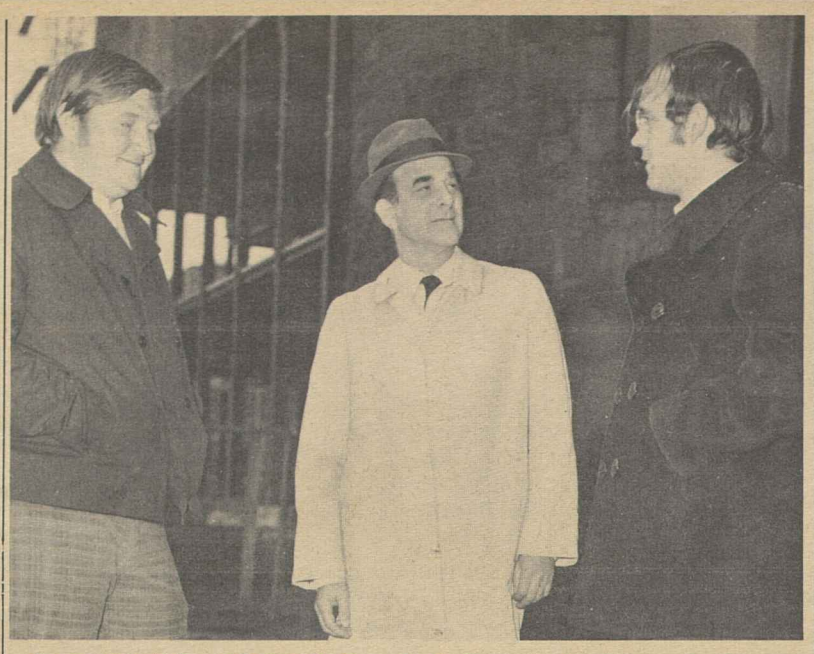
The unions included: at Michoud, Asbestos Workers Local 53, Boilermakers 37, Bricklayers 1, Carpenters 1846, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 133, Elevator Constructors 16, Operating Engineers 406, Hotel & Restaurant 166, Iron Workers 58 and 500, Laborers 821, Lathers 62, Lithographers 238, Machinists 37 and 405, Office Employes 403, Painters 1244, Plasterers 93 and 567, Plumbers 60, Roofers 141, Sheet Metal Workers 11.

At Mississippi: Boilermakers Local 12, Mobile, Ala.; Bricklayers 10 and Painters 107, Biloxi; IBEW 903, Carpenters 1518, Laborers 469, IAM 405 and Plumbers 568, all of Gulfport; Operating Engineers 624, Jackson.

# Arywitz Heads L.A. United Fund

Los Angeles—Sigmund Arywitz, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, has assumed the presidency of the area AID-United Givers charitable fund-raising organization.

Arywitz, who will serve a two-year term until 1972, is the 12th president to head the organization. He was installed at the 19th annual luncheon meeting of the AID-United Givers fund on May 27.



**CITIZENS' ADVOCATE** Sam J. Nalbone—the first ombudsman for the city of Jamestown, N.Y.—discusses municipal operations with two Jamestown residents. Nalbone is on leave from his post as a district representative for the Machinists.

# *Union Leader Named 'Ombudsman' for City*

Jamestown, N.Y.—That old saying, "you can't fight City Hall" is losing its impact, thanks in part to Sam J. Nalbone, Jamestown's first ombudsman.

Nalbone, who is on leave from his post as business representative of Machinists' District 65, was appointed ombudsman in February by Mayor Stanley Lundine. The Democratic mayor created the position as a "direct link between the people and the government."

**Nalbone serves as a one-man governmental troubleshooter and complaint department. He is responsible for investigating residents' complaints on all matters involving the city except those relating to police cases.**

The ombudsman office, located in City Hall, is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., to all citizens who have complaints or inquiries.

"In my judgment," said Nalbone, "there has been a serious deficiency in government's ability to make basic information available and to respond to the complaints of its citizens. We hope the ombudsman position will eliminate this deficiency."

**"Not all our calls are complaints," Nalbone reports. "Some are seeking help and others 'understandable' answers to their questions."**

The Swedish government officially set up the ombudsman office in 1809, although there had been regional ombudsmen for many years before this. The position proved to be very successful, and it was eventually adopted in other Scandinavian countries as well as in Australia and New Zealand.

Recently the idea has caught on in the United States with several local governments adopting the office of ombudsman. The ombudsman of Nassau County, N.Y., was established in 1966. The State of Hawaii also has an ombudsman, and the City Council of New York City is now giving serious consideration to an ombudsman proposal. But, Jamestown is one of the few cities in the nation to create the position.

Why is the concept of an ombudsman or people's protector gaining such popularity? Why is an ombudsman necessary?

Nalbone explains:

"There are several reasons, I feel, that an ombudsman can more effectively deal with complaints and personal problems.

**"First, government programs and administration have grown in both numbers and complexity. Very often people are bewildered by a large and complex government structure.**

"Many citizens have scanty knowledge as to who their public officials are, and what exactly are their functions and duties. Very often there is a question as to which department or official can give them help regarding a specific problem.

"Often the length of time involved in bringing a grievance through accepted channels may be too long to be effective in regard to solving a specific problem.

"Many citizens are suspicious of the 'power structure' of government and feel their actions would be futile.

"Therefore, the position of ombudsman is valuable not only to answer specific questions or redress particular grievances, but to give people confidence in their government and to give them the realization that they can indeed effect change. Government must be responsive to the needs of individuals in order for citizens to retain confidence in the democratic process."

In the first full month Nalbone was on the job as ombudsman, he handled 153 complaints or requests for assistance from Jamestown citizens.

# EEOC Study Explores Bias In Southwest

Poverty, unemployment and discrimination experienced by many of the 3.5 million Mexican-Americans in the Southwest are explored in a study released by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Although the problems are widespread among these people, they have received scant attention in national affairs, the study concludes in one of its findings. "This comes partly from the one-sided treatment given the Southwest by U.S. historians," it suggests.

The study, titled Spanish Surnamed American Employment in the Southwest, was prepared by Prof. Fred Schmidt of the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations.

There is evidence of a job caste that walls off white collar jobs for these workers which appears worse than the job discrimination affecting Negroes in other areas, the study reports.

It also notes that employment opportunities for Mexican-Americans appear better with private industry than with government contractors.

***50 Cents Over 3 Years:***

# Per Capita Payment Boosted by RWDSU

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A 50-cent increase in monthly per capita payments was voted by the convention of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which also heard appeals for increased activity on behalf of labor candidates in the 1970 elections.

The present per capita rate of $1.15 will go up in steps to $1.65 by 1973 as a result of the action by the 750 delegates and alternates to the union's 11th constitutional convention.

**The per capita boost is designed to pay for increased services to locals, improvements in the staff pension plan and other administrative expenses, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg explained.**

The need for vigorous political action by labor in 1970 was emphasized by guest speakers I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, and Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Urging all unionists to ignore the differences and work for common goals, Abel said the 1970 congressional elections are especially important in the wake of the narrow 1968 defeat of Hubert Humphrey for the presidency.

Abel said the result of that 1968 loss has been a "high money Administration," which is "insensitive to the interests of labor and indifferent to the needs of American working people."

Barkan stressed the danger of losing Congress to reactionary elements and urged a three-point list of "must" union activities for 1970.

**"We must educate the worker to judge the candidate, make sure all trade unionists register to vote and contribute dollars to COPE," Barkan told the convention. "We must accomplish all three or we face grave danger in the months ahead."**

The delegates, who represent 175,000 workers in the retail, food processing, nursing home, hospital and other industries, heard a special report on the union's external organizing campaign, which Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps termed successful.

Other area reports were scheduled for later in the week-long convention.

The convention was also scheduled to hear from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, Bayard Rustin, executive director of A. Philip Randolph Institute, and William Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

# One-Way Trade Policy Linked to Job Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

"about as naive as the Chase Manhattan Bank hiring Bonnie and Clyde as bank guards."

Pres. George O. Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers and Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers told the committee that imported shoes are making greater inroads in the American market because they result in greater profits for the stores that carry them, not because they bring any savings to consumers.

An industry spokesman backed up the union leaders on this point, testifying that retailers can make twice the profit on imported shoes that they make on American-made shoes.

**Mara and Fecteau said U.S. production of shoes dropped by nearly 20 million between 1960 and 1969, while imports over the same period rose from less than 27 million pairs a year to 195 million pairs—about one-fourth of all U.S. sales.**

Nor has the trend been halted, the union witnesses said. Between January 1969 and March 1970—a 15-month period—total employment in the shoe industry dropped 5.6 percent and the number of production workers had declined 6.2 percent.

In testimony already presented to the committee, and in statements scheduled to be given before the hearings are concluded, unions representing workers in other industries have cited comparable statistics.

Abel spoke of some of the factors that have brought about the deterioration of the U.S. trade position.

He spoke of the "dramatic revival of the war-devastated economies, a revival which we helped."

He cited the internationalization of technology "because of improved communications and a sharp rise in U.S. investment in foreign countries—investment not only of money but of American technology."

Through multi-national corporations, most based in the United States, a firm "can produce components in widely separated plants in Korea, Formosa and the U.S., assemble the product in a plant on the Mexican side of the border and sell the goods in the U.S.—perhaps with the U.S. brand name."

And while the United States trade policy leaves the door open to imports from abroad, many of the nations that protest proposals for quotas on U.S. imports have their own heavy restrictions on U.S. goods coming into their countries.

**"We still believe in a healthy expansion of trade with other nations," Abel said, but it must be "a two-way street." Expanded trade should result in expanded employment—"here at home and in the nations we trade with."**

In the legislative and trade policy areas, Abel suggested:

- Assurance that domestic industries hardest hit by imports will at least hold their own and share in the total economy's growth.
- Limitation and taxation of the export of capital to finance American-owned manufacturing facilities abroad.
- Truth-in-import labeling legislation to identify the origin of all imported products.
- An "international crash program" of international fair labor standards to raise substandard wages to acceptable minimums.
- More effective adjustment assistance for all workers displaced by a rise in imports.
- Establishment of a cabinet-level Dept. of Foreign Trade which would be concerned not just with business interests but with "the American worker, his job, his livelihood, his security."






The Saturn V space rocket of the Machinists was the show's tallest attraction.



Crowded show floor conveys the interest shown by New Orleans residents in exhibits.

# Union Label Show A New Orleans 'Hit'

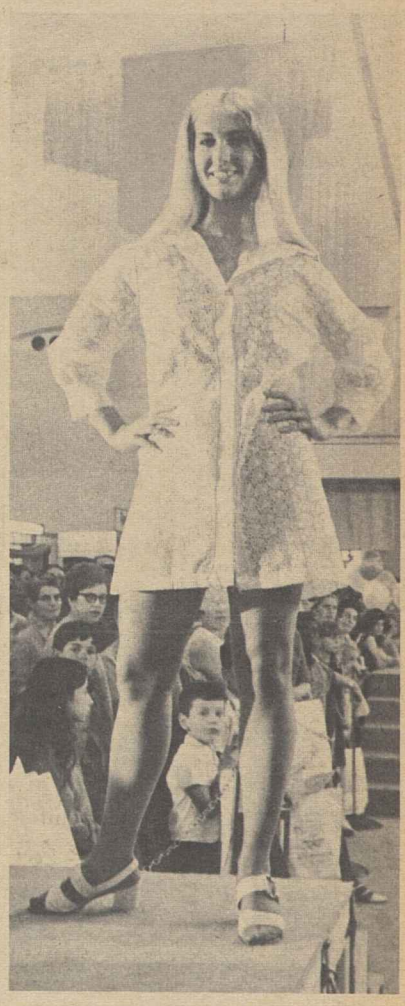
**The mood was festive and the atmosphere like "old home week" for the crowds of sightseers who visited the Union-Industries Show in New Orleans on its first trip to the Deep South.**

**Public response to the six-day visit was so encouraging that the show's sponsors, the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., decided to hold the 1971 show—the 26th—in Atlanta, Ga.**

**Attendance in New Orleans exceeded 219,000, Department Dir. Joseph Lewis said. He wasn't guessing, because, while attendance was free, all those admitted had to drop a ticket at the door.**




Every hour on the hour, someone drew a ticket and received a gift. Radios, television sets and other mementoes of the show were given by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Retail Clerks and other exhibitors.



A mini-skirted model was a hit at the United Textile Workers' fashion show.



AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland takes the controls at an exhibit of the Theatrical Stage Employes.



Nuns and school kids watch the Bakery Workers decorate a cake.



For children, no equipment is so necessary as a balloon.

# The Export of U.S. Jobs

**THE UNITED STATES** position in world trade deteriorated in the 1960s, with adverse impacts on American workers, communities and industries. The deterioration continues in the 1970s, with further displacement of U.S. production and loss of American jobs.

The basic causes are major changes in world economic relationships during the past 25 years, which accelerated in the 1960s. Among these changes are the spread of government-managed national economies, the internationalization of technology, the skyrocketing rise of investments of U.S. companies in foreign subsidiaries and the mushrooming growth of U.S.-based multi-national corporations.

U.S. government policies and doctrines, which were developed to meet world economic conditions of the 1930s and 1940s, are utterly unrealistic today. Moreover they contribute to undermining the U.S. economic position in the world. Their continuation in the 1970s spells further losses for U.S. production and employment.

**Solutions cannot await additional long-range studies. Action must start now. Workers, whose jobs are at stake—from a rising tide of imports, frequently produced with modern technology at wages 50 to 90 percent below U.S. levels—must not be told to wait another year or two or three for the findings of yet another study, while the displacement of U.S. production and export of American jobs accelerates.**

Changes in world economic relationships have made two old concepts—"free trade" and "protectionism"—outdated and increasingly irrelevant. U.S. government policy must face up squarely to the increasing export of American technology and jobs by U.S. companies for their own private advantage. U.S. government policy must also face up to the reality that foreign governments directly and indirectly bar imports from the United States, while they spur exports to the huge American market.

**A THOROUGH REVISION** of U.S. government posture and policies, in the related areas of international trade and investment, is required. The AFL-CIO urges this committee to initiate the legislation needed to enable America to meet the economic realities of the world of the 1970s—for the orderly expansion of world trade, on a reciprocal basis, and the improvement of the U.S. trade position in the interest of the American people.

U.S. government measures are required:

- To stop helping and subsidizing U.S. companies in setting up and operating foreign subsidiaries—to repeal Section 807 and similar provisions of the Tariff Code, for example, and to repeal the tax provision which permits the deferral of U.S. taxes on the income of U.S. companies from their foreign subsidiaries.
- To supervise and curb the substantial outflows of American companies for investment in foreign operations.
- To develop regulations covering U.S.-based multi-national companies.
- To press, in appropriate international agencies, for the establishment of international fair labor standards in world trade.
- As a stop-gap in the face of growing unresolved problems, to regulate the flow of imports into the United States of a variety of goods and product-lines, in which sharply rising imports are displacing significant percentages of U.S. production and employment in such markets.

*—Excerpted from testimony before House Ways & Means Committee by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.*


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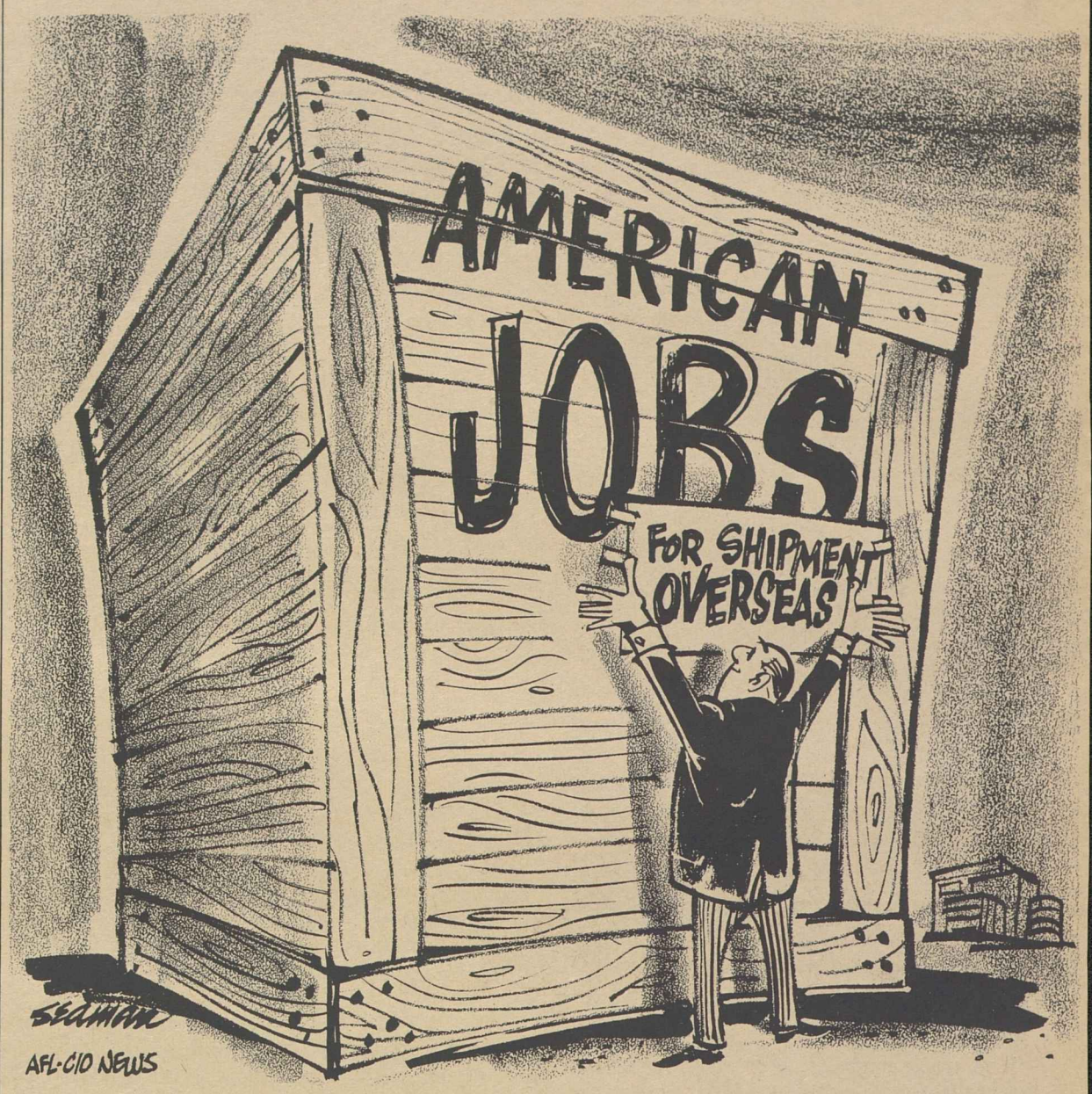
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## Bad Business




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Ivy Leaguer Peels Back Cover On Radicals in Student Revolt

**By John P. Roche**

**SOME YEARS AGO** the New Leader, that remarkable and too often overlooked magazine of opinion, had an article on young radicals that was extremely impressive. The author was a senior in high school on Long Island who was entering Harvard in the fall. There was general agreement that he was a wunderkind and the hope was expressed that Harvard would not do him too much damage.

The last sentiment was, of course, the bias of City College graduates, who always looked on the Ivy League universities as essentially rest homes. But nobody could fault Steven Kelman's timing. Whatever Harvard may have been like in the past, the years 1966-70 brought incredible changes and Steve was right there in the middle of the scene keeping tabs on radical activities, watching the nuts ripen, and working in behalf of democratic socialism.

**Kelman's observations can be found in "Push Comes to Shove: The Escalation of Student Protest" (Houghton Mifflin), which is the sharpest chronicle of student unrest that has yet appeared from the student side. Kelman begins the story with his arrival in Cambridge four years ago and takes it through the seizure of Massachusetts Hall and the police bust last year.**

For many readers, his perspective will be both perplexing and intriguing. While his critique of his fellow students of the SDS persuasion makes Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew sound gentle and compassionate, Kelman attacks from the left, that is, from the tradition of responsible radicalism. The gist of his indictment of the extremists is not that they are radicals threatening the status quo, but the contrary: they are psychotics who destroy the credibility of authentic radicalism.

Kelman, in other words, believes that the United States is anything but utopia. He is dedicated to achieving basic structural changes in our society, and is totally committed to democracy as the nonviolent route to his objectives.

**Above all, he cherishes reason. One gets a real sense of pathos in reading his accounts of patient efforts to communicate rationally with his extremist peers.**

This is important stuff for faculties and administrations that are confronted by extremist demands. When the howl goes up for "student power," most administrations are shocked. American colleges are the freest institutions on this planet, so the consensus of decent academic folk is that there is a "failure in communication" with the students. Rarely is this the case.

**ON THE CONTRARY,** student extremists are determined not to communicate in any real situation of give-and-take: their objective is to demolish, not to improve.

My heart goes out to Kelman because I know from my own experience about 30 years ago what a blow it is to learn that most radical intellectuals despise people, that they resent the privileges of the rich far more than the degradations of the poor, that a significant percentage of them would set up a police state in 10 minutes if they had the power. (And that they would shoot me and probably find a job for George Wallace!) After a while, one builds up his defenses, though initial exposure to these harsh realities is sickening—if one cares.

**Kelman has come out at the other end of this dark tunnel. He understands that to be without illusions is quite different from being disillusioned.**

His book should be required reading for those concerned with the "student revolution," particularly for the apologists who, every time a bomb goes off or a building gets burned down, announce piously, "They are trying to tell us something."




UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***In Meeting Today's Issues:***

# Labor's Program Offers Hope For Closing 'Generation Gap'

*The following is a condensed version of remarks by Tom Kahn, executive director, League for Industrial Democracy, at a panel on youth and the labor force at the recent Collective Bargaining Forum in New York City.*

**THE ENORMOUS** technological and social changes of the past 10 or 15 years have indeed produced a generation gap affecting all classes of youth. Young Americans have grown up in a radically altered physical environment—highways, suburbs, slums that weren't there before. The physical changes have produced cultural change: modern youth music presupposes advances in electronics. There is a new political psychology as well, for post-Depression youth really cannot imagine a total economic collapse.

But the gap between the generations must not blind us to the equally wide gaps within the generations. Youth are not a homogeneous class—they are not a class at all. Nor have the rapid changes of recent years affected all youth in the same way. For our purposes, youth can be divided into four categories.

**First are the elite, the sons and daughters of educated, permissive and liberal upper or upper-middle class parents. They concentrate in liberal arts and today find themselves confronted by a confusing welter of life choices. The old patrician professions are disintegrating and the academic disciplines are proliferating as narrow specialization is more and more demanded.**

The reaction of this elite is a status rebellion that calls for a return to social and economic simplicity. It is impatient with the complexities of the democratic process and is at home only with the "higher morality" of its own conscience. It fears the anonymity, the impersonality of mass higher education. It is the major source of both the New Left and much of the New Politics.

Next are the young bound for white collar jobs—school teachers, government employes, administrators, etc. Their roots are largely in the middle and lower-middle class. They manifest some of the elitism of the group (jealously guarding their "professionalism"), but are also moved by the economic concerns of working class youth. Because their number is growing rapidly, absolutely and relatively, they will have an enormous impact on the labor force. They are joining unions and displaying surprising militancy.

Then there are the blue collar working class youth. About 25 percent of the trade union membership is under 30. They are squeezed by inflation, hard put to get a home because of high interest and mortgage rates, and vulnerable to rising unemployment rates.

**Feeling left behind other elements of society, young workers are among the most restive sections of the work force. Their militance stems largely from their having entered the labor market in the '60s when unemployment was relatively low; thus they may be less afraid to speak out than older workers who know what it means to be laid off and out of work.**

Finally, there are the lumpen proletarian youth —slum kids who have largely been excluded from the work experience, who therefore lack work habits and discipline, and whose backgrounds are marked by social disorganization. Typically, they lack the social cohesion and work habits of earlier groups of lower class immigrants who were absorbed into economic life. Moreover, our technology has wiped out many of the unskilled jobs which served the earlier groups as a first rung on the economic ladder.

These youth present a profound challenge to labor and management alike. While I have no prescriptions to offer, I am convinced that the longer these young people are outside the labor force, the worse off society will be. It is equally clear that only under conditions of full employment can these youth be absorbed into economic life.

**IN SHORT,** there is as big a gap between the elite college student and the young blue collar worker as between those under 30 and those over that line. It is worth revealing that many of the National Guardsmen at Kent State were the same ages as the students who were shot.

But granting that there is a generation gap, what can the labor movement do about it? Lecturing the young workers on the great dynamism or on the victories of the past won't help. After all, we should be glad that young workers take past gains for granted. That's what gains are for —to be enjoyed. Preoccupation with the past is a sign of a stagnant, conservative mentality.

**The valuable lessons and rich heritage of the past can be made vivid and meaningful through today's struggles over today's issues in today's world. Between labor's battles of yesterday and its struggles of today there is a straight and unbroken line of consistent human values. The past, it is often said, illuminates the present.**

Every lasting movement or institution renews itself through and in each succeeding generation's attempt to grapple with the problems of a changed society. Labor's program today stands out as a great source of hope in a society torn by the crisis of inequality. Getting young workers onto the front lines of that fight is the surest way to close the gap.

***Goldfinger Declares:***

# 'Bankrupt' Economic Policies Threaten Deepening Recession

**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** "experiment in classical economic theory" has thrown the national economy into a recession that shows few signs of easing under present policies, organized labor's top economist charged.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger said that Pres. Nixon's "utterly bankrupt" anti-inflation program "has led us down the garden path to the worst of all possibilities."

**"We have the worst inflation in 20 years . . . the sharpest increase in unemployment in 10 years . . . and interest rates higher than at any time in the past 100 years," he declared. He pointed out that at the same time production continues to fall off, workweek cutbacks shrink paychecks, and the steady "upward movement of price levels eats away the buying power of working people."**

The result, he warned, is a "spreading loss of confidence in the Administration's economic policies." Goldfinger appeared on Labor News Conference, broacast Tuesdays at 9:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The labor economist said that aside from the Federal Reserve Board's recent reduction of margin requirements "to stimulate speculation in the stock market," there is "no evidence whatsoever that the Administration is taking hold of the situation." He said the real need is for "proper allocation of resources . . . increased production . . . and increased employment," not "increased speculation in the stock market."

**"WE HAVE TO GET** at some of the urgent social needs in this country, such as rebuilding the cities and residential construction," he stressed, but the home building industry "has been clobbered" during the last 18 months by the Administration's policies of tight money and very high interest rates.

Goldfinger said the President should use the power Congress gave him four months ago to "set selective credit controls to curb the specific causes of credit inflation." He said there is an urgent need to "rebalance the whole credit structure . . . to prohibit the banks from rationing credit into places where it is not needed, such as gambling casinos and foreign business operations of U.S. companies."

Reporters questioning Goldfinger were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**ONE OF THE MAJOR** social problems of the Eisenhower Administration in the late Fifties was the number of long-term unemployed who exhausted their jobless benefits and were forced back on welfare or living off their relatives.

Although the unemployment situation today has not yet reached the proportions of that time, there are enough indications of growing joblessness that may bring the problem to the fore within the next few months.

Are we ready to meet such a crisis should it arise?

**In 1958 some 500,000 workers found themselves not only without work but without unemployment benefits. After considerable debate, Congress extended benefits temporarily for a maximum of 13 weeks—that is 50 percent of the duration of ordinary benefits as provided for in state legislation.**

The solution was far from perfect. State standards were inadequate to begin with—some states provided only nine regular weeks of benefits and only 4.5 weeks of extended benefits, for a total of 13.5 weeks—and that was the end. Other states never even bothered to extend benefits.

As unemployment dropped, the demand for reform dropped and it was not until 1961 that unemployment again reached crisis levels. Again stopgap legislation was adopted to meet the emergency, but lapsed when employment rose during the 1960s.

The need for some kind of permanent legislation to go into effect when a period of lengthy unemployment exhausts regular benefits still remained. Congress in 1966 took the matter up again. But the bill died in conference.

Now we have the beginning of a period when a considerable number of workers are exhausting their benefits. Each month, the U.S. Dept. of Labor reports on the number of workers who have exhausted their benefits under state systems of covered unemployment. The long term unemployment of workers who are not covered under the system is not even known since the states do not report it.

So far the number of reported exhaustions is not overwhelmingly large, but it is growing. In April, for example, eight large states noted that 12,112 workers had exhausted their benefits, an increase of 530 over the previous week. Over the nation, workers out of jobs for 15 weeks or longer reached the highest level in four years.

**WITH THESE** warning signs apparent, Congress has still to act decisively on a permanent program for meeting the problem of benefit exhaustions.

It has enacted legislation that takes a step in the right direction, but one that will need much improvement should unemployment continue its upward climb and duration. The current bill sets up a permanent federal-state program that would go into effect in 1972 —earlier if a state asks for it. It provides for the usual 50 percent extension of benefit duration and it would be triggered when covered unemployment reaches 4.5 percent.

While this program obviously is an improvement over sporadic temporary programs after the situation gets out of hand, it has a number of shortcomings. From organized labor's viewpoint, varying state standards are unsatisfactory. They may be as low as 10 weeks as compared with 26 weeks in other states. Labor has called for the 26-weeks standard on a federal basis.

And why postpone full operation of the new law to 1972?

**It is true that states will have the right to come into the system earlier should unemployment get out of hand within their boundaries. But past history has shown that some states—notably those with low standards to begin with—may well be reluctant to move earlier than they have to.**

Finally, the "trigger" figure of 4.5 percent unemployment is not quite as low as it may sound. "Covered" employment is smaller than overall employment and economists estimate that a 4.5 percent "covered" rate actually would mean a 5.5 percent general rate. During April the national unemployment rate was 4.8 percent which means that the "trigger" 4.5 percent—actually 5.5 percent—has not yet been reached. However, it would appear to be on its way.

The current bill has not completed its congressional voyage. A conference report is pending in both the House and Senate.




**PRES. NIXON** should use the power Congress gave him four months ago to "set selective credit controls to curb the specific causes of credit inflation," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the interview program, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network, were Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

***How to Buy:***

# Merchandisers Use Gimmicks To Cash In on Youth Rebellion

By Sidney Margolius

**THE CURRENT BIG CROP** of teenage children, one-fourth of our population, now has over $22 billion from jobs and allowances to spend, the Rand Youth Service estimates.

As a result, teenagers have become the target of some very high pressure merchandising that is doing damage to families even beyond the waste of money. From rock records and concerts to pimple cures, and including "muscle" cars, expensive engagement and even "pre-engagement" rings, horoscopes, dandruff lotions and other commercial phenomena, teenagers have become one of the most exploited groups in our population.



The greatest irony is the way "the business establishment" is cashing in on the anti-establishment kids. The advertising agencies, manufacturers and radio and TV stations have seized upon the restlessness of today's teenagers to sell and sell hard.

The merchandisers don't need to fight the youth rebellion. They take it over. Want to be a hippie? There now are hippie clothing shops in most towns. They'll sell you fringed leather vests for $15, maxi coats for $60, "love beads" for $5. Want peace? VO-5 offers its new "Peacemaker Shampoo," complete with peace symbol. Want to be "in" with your generation? There are huge rock music festivals like the Woodstock festival in every region now, complete with fatalities, and in every city, nightly rock concerts, often at $5 a ticket.

**The festivals represent a revealing alliance between large corporations and investment firms who finance them, and some of the hardest-rock and most lewd groups like the Rolling Stones. This British group can ring up a million dollars just in advance sales on a record. They can also draw a million dollars in teenage money to a concert with tickets as high as $8.**

Not even subteens are safe from the commercialism of the new "youth culture" industry. The fashion, record and even cosmetics manufacturers are driving hard to capture the dollars of the 9- to 13-year-olds. This age group has become one of the three main divisions of the rock record market—so-called "bubblegum rock."

Rock records don't come cheap. An album by a popular hardrock group like the Jefferson Airplane lists for $5. Such expenditures are a frequent cause of family disputes today.

Who is going to counter the commercial exploitation of young people? It may not be the teachers to any decisive extent. They tend to rely on industry-provided classroom materials for teaching consumer education and related subjects. More than one out of five large corporations now supplies teaching aids to schools, such as discussion kits, films and booklets. Some corporations even provide speakers and prizes. At least one has given teachers travel awards; another, scholarships to workshops.

Teachers often are naive about such materials and even when not, are uncertain where to turn for guidance. In one recent teacher training course in which I participated, 11 of 14 other speakers were from industry or commercial magazines.

**THE BASIC WAY** to teach children a sense of values is to include them in family money discussions. They learn that family money must cover a number of needs, including their own.

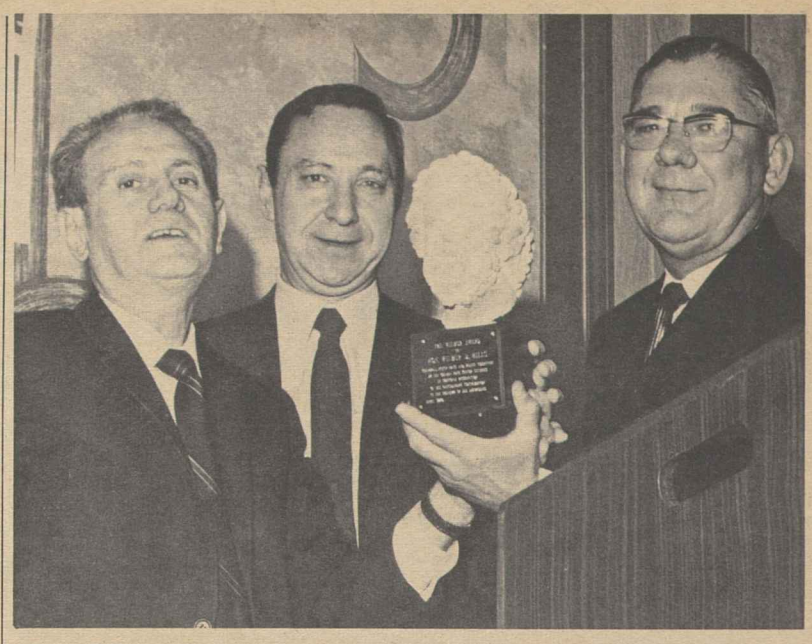
Also teach them to be skilled shoppers. Youngsters usually are interested in learning how. It is especially useful to show them how to read the labels of toiletries, and to show them that the ingredients in the low-cost private brands of toiletries are much the same as those in TV-advertised expensive brands.

**In anti-acne preparations, one of the most frequent teenage purchases, show that the basic ingredients of most of the preparations are the same. These usually are a combination of sulphur and resorcinol (or salicylic acid), sometimes with hexachlorophene (to kill bacteria).**

In the final analysis, and even though these are outside influences to contend with, your children ultimately are going to follow your example—mainly, whether you plan purchases or buy impulsively; buy the most-advertised name or compare ingredients and values.

Finally, don't take horoscopes seriously. Fortune cookies are more reliable. One I recently got in a Chinese restaurant said: "Beware of a schemer with a smile."

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**GOLDEN RING** Council of Senior Citizens in New York named its Wilbur Award for the former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, Wilbur J. Cohen. But the recipient this year was another "Wilbur," House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.). Mills, honored for his role in improving social security benefits, accepts the award from Zalman Lichtenstein, the council's program director. In the center is Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.), a member of the Ways & Means Committee and sponsor of a labor-backed bill to improve social security benefits. The presentation was made at a luncheon.

***Joint Attack Urged:***

# Drug Abuse Warning Sounded to Industry

**LABOR'S TOP COMMUNITY SERVICE** spokesman told a conference of corporation executives in Philadelphia that drug abuse in industry must be attacked just as alcoholism has been—by joint union-management committees.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, was the sole speaker from labor among delegates to the first national conference on drug abuse in industry.

Citing a recent study by labor's community service representatives in 20 cities across the nation, Perlis said that while there is yet no "major drug abuse among union workers," almost all users are young, most of them under age 20, and bring the habit with them "from school, from the street, from home."

**Therefore, "it is not unrealistic to expect the spread of drug abuse in industry if it is not checked in our cities and schools" for "here, in the final analysis, is where workers come from."**

He called for a three-point program to detect, treat and rehabilitate addicts, and said, "The involvement of workers through their unions is a must if the program is to succeed."

The groundwork would be laid by:

- Training union counsellors who could function—like shop stewards, on company time—to refer workers with health and welfare problems including drug addiction, to available community resources.
- Negotiating extended health insurance programs for the complete medical and hospital coverage of the sick, including addicts.
- Promotion by unions and management of public and voluntary community facilities, such as treatment centers, half-way houses and other rehabilitation programs.

**Labor has already taken some steps in the right direction, Perlis said. The labor press has given the drug problem wide coverage and AFL-CIO community service staff and volunteers have helped educate and inform both the community and their unions.**

A potent vehicle for solution of the drug problem can be the union contract, Perlis pointed out, through provision for "union-management committees, union counsellors functioning on company time, as well as health care and hiring and firing" procedures.

***Soup to Nonsense:***

# An Extra Hour of Sleep Daily Could Ease World's Problems

By Jane Goodsell

**THE OTHER MORNING** I was lying in bed at 7:15 a.m. thinking deep, philosophic thoughts as I am wont to do for 10 minutes or so each morn after the alarm goes off. For some reason (metabolic rate? blood-flow gravity? oxygen supply?) my mind is at its keenest and most penetrating then. I feel eminently qualified to grapple with the problems of the universe. I also feel perfectly justified in taking my time about getting up.



Why should I rush, knowing as I do that I'll lapse into my usual state of befuddlement the minute I'm on my feet? Once up, I not only can't concentrate on cosmic problems, I have trouble remembering where we keep the toothpaste.

**But to get back to the other morning when my idea for saving the world came to me. Like most brilliant inspirations (the theory of evolution and the law of gravity, for example), it now seems so obvious that it's hard to imagine why somebody else didn't think of it sooner.**

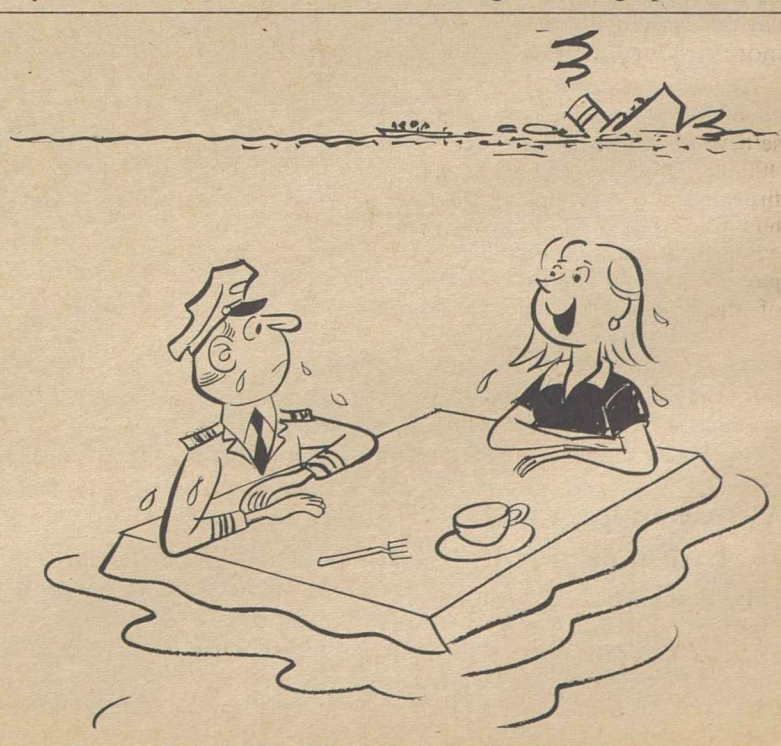
Consider how much better off the world would be if everybody in it got even one extra hour of sleep every day. Surely, there is no easier way to alleviate violence, pollution, traffic, noise, overpopulation and all those other problems. People who are sound asleep are making a real, albeit negative, contribution to a better world.

They aren't polluting the atmosphere or burning college administration offices or clogging up the highways. They aren't adding to the population or provoking somebody else to mayhem or murder. They aren't writing letters to burden the postal system, nor littering the highways. They aren't creating bombs or noise or trouble. In short, they aren't doing any of the things which make the world an increasingly difficult place to live in. A person, however disruptive or troublesome or aggressive he may be when awake, is harmless as a baby sound asleep.

**A SNOOZING HOUSEWIFE** is helping society by the simple virtue of not doing anything. She isn't spraying her roses with pesticides, nor clogging the streams with detergents, nor adding to the inflationary spiral by reckless spending.

**Not only would my proposal alleviate the world's major problems, it would automatically ensure a better-rested and, therefore, happier, healthier, less irritable citizenry. Which is certainly all to the good.**

If you agree (and why wouldn't you?) write your congressman today. Come to think of it, an afternoon nap would likely do him a world of good, and it wouldn't do the world a speck of harm.



**I never thought that I'd be sitting at the Captain's table.**

*By Special Senate Unit:*

# Basic Reform Asked In Social Security

The Senate's Special Committee on Aging has called for "major reform" in the social security system "in order that older Americans today and in the future may share in the economic abundance they have created."

It urged Congress to give "serious consideration" to financing part of the costs of future social security improvements through general revenues — supplementing the present payroll tax paid equally by employers and workers.

**The AFL-CIO and the National Council of Senior Citizens have urged such a three-way division of costs as the most equitable means of funding needed improvements.**

The committee's report, although just published, was written before the House passage on May 21 of a 5 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits, coupled with additional increases for about half the people on the benefit rolls.

The House also attached to the bill an automatic cost-of-living escalator for the future. The House bill is now before the Senate Finance Committee, which has legislative jurisdiction over social security.

The clear implication of the Committee on Aging report, however, was that the House bill—while moving in the right direction—falls short of the long-range goal of assuring an adequate income to retired workers and to those who will retire in the future.

Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., said in a Senate speech that Americans of all ages should be concerned about the rising gap between retirement income and the income of those who receive regular earnings.

Despite improvements, he said, about 7 million of the 20 million Americans 65 or over live in poverty or near-poverty.

**The Williams Committee, in what was termed an interim report of a study to be concluded this year, called for exploration of "methods whereby retirement benefits can be adjusted to reflect productivity, not just rising prices."**

This, the committee majority noted, would enable retired workers to share in advances in living standards after they have left the active work force.

Williams also expressed concern that "a psychology of retrenchment is taking hold in programs meant to serve the elderly."

The committee report criticized cutbacks made last year in appropriations for programs for the aging, terming the reduction "a serious turn of events, which could possibly nullify to a substantial degree the accomplishments made under the Older Americans Act during its first four years."

On medical care programs, the committee urged the Administration to submit legislation to include under Medicare the cost of "those drugs that are important for treatment of chronic diseases that commonly affect the elderly."

It said problems of financing Medicaid programs should be met through reforms to eliminate any abuses, rather than by "highly damaging cutbacks."

A separate statement by the committee's nine Republicans acknowledged the income problems of the elderly and the need for social security improvements, but stressed that all this will "take time."

The GOP members strongly endorsed automatic cost-of-living increases in social security benefits. And eight of the nine Republicans joined in adding:

**"While living-cost increases are important in modernization of social security, they are not a substitute for increasing the overall adequacy of the system in its design to provide income for older Americans. There is also need for across-the-board increases."**

The dissenting member, Sen. Jack Miller (R-Ia.), said a cost-of-living escalator should be sufficient, without any further across-the-board benefit increase.

The GOP members also commented favorably on various proposals for a guaranteed minimum income for all older Americans, "outside the welfare pattern."




**CRISIS IN THE CITIES** was the topic of an address delivered by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald R. Slaiman at a conference in Hopewell Junction, N.Y., sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council for Human Rights. From left are Murray Gross, chairman of the national council's administration committee; Charles S. Zimmerman, president of the JLC; Betty Kaye Taylor, executive secretary of the council; Slaiman, and Emanuel Muravchik, executive director of the JLC.

# Pipe Line Pact Brings Gains Of $3 an Hour

Dallas—The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters reached agreement with the Pipe Line Contractors Association on a new three-year contract with benefits totaling $3 an hour for some 5,000 workers.

The latest renewal of the National Pipe Line Agreement provides a wage increase of 70 cents an hour retroactive to May 1, with contractors paying an additional 5 cents an hour in the pension fund and 15 cents into the union-industry benefit fund. Wages will be raised an extra $1 an hour next May and an additional $1.10 a year later.

Under the old contract, journeyman rates ranged from $5.95 to $6.65 in three zones, plus 65 cents in fringe benefits. Welders' helpers, who got at least $2.85 an hour plus 65 cents in fringes, will get at least $3.15 under the new pact in 21 states, and parity with laborers' wages in 29 states.

Travel pay for journeymen in the new agreement is raised from 14 cents a mile to 15. Language of the new contract will be put into writing in a few weeks, Sec.-Treas. William T. Dodd of the union said.

# Labor, Rights Groups Seen as Sharing Goals

Hopewell Junction, N.Y.—"The basic programmatic goals of the labor movement and the civil rights movement have converged," Norman Hill, associate director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, told 250 trade unionists assembled at the seventh biennial conference of the National Trade Union Council on Human Rights.

The council, a division of the Jewish Labor Committee, met during Memorial Day weekend here to discuss the topic: "Labor in the 1970s."

Hill at the same time warned that these shared goals are being threatened by twin dangers—white fear and black rage. He outlined 'areas of challenge" that he said must be met by labor and its allies to offset this threat. These include the need to adhere to the principle of integration despite separatist fads, the need to demonstrate the usefulness of the political process, and the need to continue to advance a sound economic program.

**He also stressed the need to "engage resources and manpower with ever greater urgency within the political arena," and the need for the labor movement "to become an agent of reconciliation between the have-nots and the have-littles."**

Hill's address touched on problems discussed earlier in the conference by Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Tyler told the delegates that solution to the nation's social ills is made exceedingly difficult by gross maldistribution of income and wealth. He pointed out that the proportional breakdown of income distribution had not changed in the past 20 years and that average take-home buying power of non-supervisory workers had decreased every year from 1965 through 1969.

The result, he said, has been growing resentment among working people at having to foot the bill for social welfare programs while those most able to pay escape, through various tax loopholes, from shouldering their fair share of the burden of public expenditures.

Tom Kahn, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, speaking on a panel on "youth and labor," admonished the gathering against too indulgent an attitude toward "new left" youth groups.

**"Too many adults," he said, "have responded to student extremists by patting them on the head and saying 'I was also stupid when I was your age.'" Kahn noted that students are an increasingly active political force and must be dealt with seriously, whether as allies or as adversaries.**

Amos Eiran, labor attache of the Israeli embassy, spoke to the final session of the conference on the topic "Labor and the Middle East Crisis." He lauded the AFL-CIO as "one of the strongest forces on the American scene that identifies itself with Israel's fight for survival and is unfailingly sympathetic to its problems." Eiran also discussed the urgent need for the United States to counteract increasing Soviet military involvement in the Middle East.

# Advisory Unit Asks Action on Job Safety Law

A committee composed equally of labor, management and public representatives has unanimously declared it "imperative" that comprehensive safety-health legislation be enacted by Congress this year.

The 15-member group known as the National Safety Advisory Committee, was established last April by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz to advise him on the worsening problem of on-the-job accidents and health hazards.

**Following a meeting of the committee in Washington, Chairman Howard Pyle announced that a tripartite subcommittee will be formed to seek areas of general agreement on provisions that should be in a safety-health bill.**

Shultz expressed hope that the subcommittee will perform an important role in gaining enactment of legislation "that meets the approval of employes, employers and others interested in the welfare of men and women on the job."

Labor members of the committee are: George Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Safety Committee; Alan Burch, safety director, Operating Engineers; Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke; Brewery Workers Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea; and Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

# *Incentive Pay Coverage Extended To 21,000 at Three Steel Firms*

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Incentive pay coverage for more than 21,000 employes of three big steel companies has been won by the Steelworkers in agreements just negotiated.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel announced that a settlement with Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. follows earlier agreements with Armco Steel Corp. and Inland Steel Co. All three mean more money for more production above standards set by agreement of labor and management.

The incentive pay issue is an offshoot of the three-year contract settlement reached in 1968 for 400,000 employes of 11 basic steel firms. A three-man panel of arbiters ruled last Aug. 1 that all 11 companies must provide incentive pay coverage to at least 85 percent of their production and maintenance workers.

The J & L settlement was worked out just as new arbitration proceedings on a phase of the dispute were due to start May 27. It will add more than 8,000 employes to the incentive program at 10 locations—Aliquippa and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, Louisville and Youngstown, O.; Detroit; Hammond and Indianapolis, Ind.; Hennepin, Ill., and Willimantic, Conn.

**Incentive pay coverage under the settlement was increased from 52 percent to more than 85 percent of covered employes. The pact also provides backpay of 10 cents an hour from Aug. 1, 1968, to newly covered employes as interim compensation.**

At Armco, the incentive pay agreement will bring more than 12,000 employes into the program—approximately 92 percent of the 13,000 workers in the union's bargaining units. Newly covered workers will get retroactive pay of 10 cents an hour also.

Armco plants are at Ambridge, Pa., Ashland, Ky., Baltimore, Houston, Kansas City, Mo., and Sand Springs, Okla.

The Inland Steel agreement extended coverage to an additional 1,374 workers at the company's Indiana Harbor works in East Chicago, Ind. Those affected will get pay hikes totaling $1.5 million a year, plus 10 cents an hour in retroactive pay for newly covered members of the union bargaining unit, Abel said.

Progress toward settlement is being made at other members of the "Big 11" and with some independent firms, according to James P. Griffin, union coordinator. At U.S. Steel Corp., the union resubmitted the issue to arbitration after extensive negotiations failed to produce an agreement.

## Veteran Organizer R. E. Engelking Retires

Portland, Ore. — Roland E. "Barney" Engelking retired June 1 after 25 years of service as a staff representative for the AFL-CIO and the former CIO. His associates will salute him at a staff dinner June 12.



**SECRETARY-TREASURERS** of AFL-CIO affiliates listen to an address by Chairman Richard E. Livingston, secretary of the Carpenters, during the annual conference held in New Orleans.

# *Oral History Project Preserves Voice from Steel Labor's Past*

New Orleans—Secretary-treasurers of AFL-CIO affiliates sat back during their annual conference here and listened to voices from the past of people who helped make history in the American labor movement.

The speakers were veteran members of the Steelworkers, rank-and-file workers, and local union officers who are unknown outside their own communities, but who played a decisive role in the building of their union.

Their voices were on tape recordings, which are a part of a USWA oral history project being conducted by the Pennsylvania State University through the cooperation of the union. The Steelworkers have already contributed $40,000 to finance the project.

The objective is to achieve a clearer, deeper view of the earlier days of American labor, notes Mrs. Alice Hoffman, director of the Penn State program.

**"When we complete our project," Mrs. Hoffman said, "we think we will be able to write a different kind of history than has ever been written before. We will be able to document events with the warm feelings and recollections of people who made them."**

The recordings also will be used to supplement written records of the USWA and to put the history of the union into better perspective.

Mrs. Hoffman appeared on a conference panel that discussed steps unions can take to improve their system of keeping records. Other members of the panel were Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker of the Newspaper Guild and Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke of the Steelworkers.

Other panels delved into the use of computers for union operations, greater participation of affiliates in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Inventment Trust, and the approaches unions employ to educate members on needs for per capita increases.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland extended thanks to the conference for the response by international unions, state and city central bodies in the General Electric boycott and fund-raising campaign.

**Kirkland also cited the recent contract achievements of the Farm Workers and the marked improvement won by postal workers through the collective bargaining process.**

AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel Albert Woll discussed the problems unions have encountered under 10 years of the Landrum-Griffin Law.

The conference, which represents the secretaries and treasurers of all federation affiliates, elected two new members to its steering committee.

They are Joseph L. Ames of the State, County & Municipal Employes and Al Kerr of the Seafarers. They replace the late Frank L. Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who is now the president of the Newspaper Guild.

The conference also heard Dir. Fred J. Hoehler, Jr., of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center urge affiliates to take full advantages of the center's programs.

# William J. Pachler Dies, Utility Union President

William J. Pachler, a founding member of the Utility Workers and its president since 1960, died after a three-month illness at his home in Kensington, Md. He was 65.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in messages of sympathy to his family and fellow union officers that "he was a loyal, dedicated trade unionist" who was a leader since the first days of the union and who "served the AFL-CIO with diligence and distinction."

Last rites were held in Holy Redeemer Church, Kensington, with burial in Gate of Heaven cemetery.

The union's executive board met after the services and elected Vice Pres. William R. Munger, another founding member, to succeed Pachler.

Born in Westchester County, N.Y., Pachler in 1933 was elected spokesman for Tremont Building employes of the New York Edison Co. When the firm became Consolidated Edison Co. in 1936, he became the first chairman of the Rider Ave. Plant Committee of Local 829, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Pachler was elected president of Local 829 in 1939 and left Con-Ed to work full-time at his union job. He stayed at the post when the union voted to go "independent" in 1940, and after it joined the CIO in 1945.

When the Utility Workers were chartered later that year, Pachler became the first secretary-treasurer. He was elected president of UWU in 1960 on the retirement of Pres. Joseph A. Fisher.

**Pachler helped establish the national conference of union secretary-treasurers and served as its chairman until his election to the UWU presidency. As a member he helped prepare the language of the AFL-CIO ethical practices code on the safeguarding of union funds.**

At various times he served by appointment of Meany as a mediator under the Internal Disputes Plan. He was a member of the COPE administrative committee and the executive board of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. He was a trustee of the George Meany Foundation, was a U.S. delegate to the 1963 ILO conference in Geneva, Switzerland, and participated in major negotiations for his union.

He is survived by his wife Gunhild, three daughters, a son, six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

## Accord Reached On 4 CWA Pacts

Contract agreements with three units of the General Telephone Co. chain and a fourth with New Jersey Telephone Co. were reached by the Communications Workers.

CWA negotiators reached a settlement at General Telephone of Kentucky with these benefits for 1,117 workers: wage increases up to 64 cents an hour over two years for plant workers, up to 37 cents for operators and up to 36 cents for clerical workers; improved health insurance, vacations, holidays and pension benefits.

Contract renewals with General Telephone of the Midwest (Nebraska), General of Alabama and New Jersey Telephone provide improvements in wages, vacations and other benefits for 782 members.

General Telephone Co. is reported to be the second largest telephone firm in the United States, larger than any other except the Bell System.

*As New Chairman:*

# ILO Worker Group Picks CLC's Morris

Geneva—Worker members of the International Labor Organization's Governing Body have elected Joseph Morris, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, as their chairman.

The election of Morris to succeed the late Jean Moeri of Switzerland as worker spokesman automatically made the 56-year-old Canadian vice chairman of the Governing Body, the 121-nation ILO's executive council.

**One of Morris's first actions was to spearhead the workers' campaign to have included the problem of occupational cancer on the 1972 agenda of the annual ILO conference of member states.**

The increased handling by workers of substances that are known or suspected to cause cancer made urgent the consideration of the question, Morris said.

The government and employer representatives on the 48-member executive group agreed to the workers' proposal that the ILO staff prepare a study of possible ILO action. This will enable the Governing Body to decide at its December session when to put the problem before the conference.

During the brief executive group meeting that always precedes the June conference the delegates took time off for a ceremony to mark the laying of the cornerstone of the 11-story headquarters that the ILO is building at a cost of $23 million.

The ceremony was one of the last official appearances of David A. Morse, who resigned as ILO director general after holding the post for more than 20 years.

Morse, a former U.S. undersecretary of labor, said that the decision of the ILO member states to build the new headquarters was proof of their conviction that "our organization has an essential and ever increasing role to play in the construction of a just and peaceful world."

**Speaking on behalf of the worker delegates, Nathalis de Bock, secretary of the Belgian General Labor Federation, said that the minimum working and living standards set by the ILO had considerably influenced legislation in member states.**

"We therefore firmly believe," the Belgian trade unionist stressed, "that this traditional part of our activities should be strengthened."

Meanwhile, Morse published his last annual report, which will serve as the central theme of the general debate at this year's ILO conference, now getting under way.

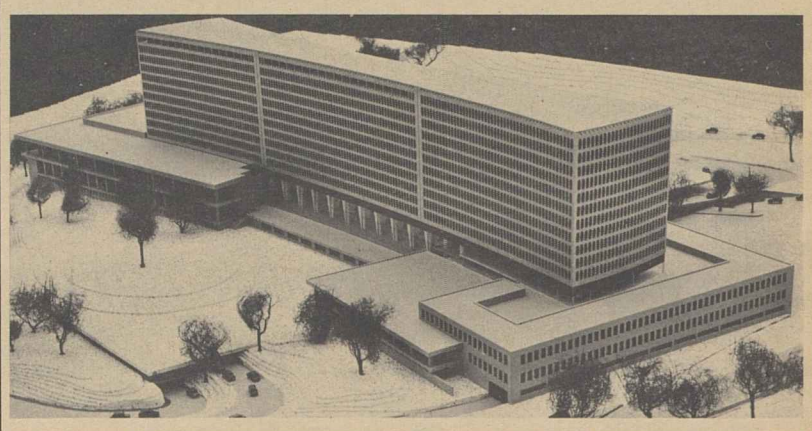
In the report Morse called for ILO action to help fight the misery and injustice that remain "familiar yet intolerable facts of life for millions of the world's population still living below the threshold of a minimum standard of living."

Urging the establishment of minimum living standards below which no human being should be permitted to fall, Morse said that "raising the quality of human resources is as essential to future development as is the accumulation of capital."

Vacations with pay, minimum wage-fixing machinery, special youth and employment training programs and the relation of trade union rights to civil liberties are among the items on the conference's agenda.

Rudolph Faupl, Machinists international representative and U.S. worker member of the Governing Body, is again heading the AFL-CIO conference delegation.

Members of the delegation include AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. Floyd Smith of the Machinists, Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Pres. Harry D. Sayre of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman and West Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Miles Stanley.





**CORNERSTONE LAYING** ceremonies for the new headquarters building of the International Labor Organization bring together key representatives of the tripartite body. A model of the new structure being built in Geneva, Switzerland, is in the top photo. Below, are from left, Gullmar Bergenstrom, Sweden, employer delegate; Hector Gros Espiell, Uruguay, government delegate; David A. Morse, United States, retiring ILO director general, and Nathalis de Bock, Belgium, worker delegate.

'Hate Campaign' Charged:

# *Wallace Keeps His Alabama Foothold*

George Wallace rode a campaign of race hate and fears to victory in Alabama's gubernatorial primary.

After having trailed Gov. Albert P. Brewer in the May 5 Democratic primary, Wallace came back to win a narrow victory in the June 2 runoff following what Brewer termed a "hate campaign . . . the dirtiest I've ever observed."

Wallace labeled Brewer—a former political ally—as the candidate of Alabama's blacks; campaign handbills focused almost exclusively on racial fears.

**Alabama Republicans have not named a gubernatorial candidate and gave no indication of challenging Wallace in the general election in November.**

Wallace told newsmen he viewed his election as encouragement for the Nixon Administration's "southern strategy." Speaking of the 1972 presidential election, Wallace said that if Pres. Nixon "wants to undercut me and get me out of the way, that's what I want him to do."

Other major primaries held June 2 saw these results:

**CALIFORNIA**—With Republican incumbent George Murphy considered a vulnerable target this year, two liberal Democratic congressmen ran a close race for their party's senatorial nomination. Victory went to Rep. John V. Tunney, 35-year-old son of the former heavyweight boxing champion. He was promptly pledged the support of his competitor, Rep. George E. Brown, Jr.

In the gubernatorial primary, Jesse Unruh, longtime Democratic leader in the legislature, easily trounced Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, a conservative who has supported Republicans in major elections. Unruh ran a low-cost campaign, largely ignoring Yorty and focusing his fire on Gov. Ronald Reagan, who was unopposed for renomination in the Republican primary.

**A s'aunchly liberal Democratic congressman from the Oakland-Berkeley area, six-term Rep. Jeffrey Cohelan, lost his bid for renomination. The victor was Ronald Dellums, a youthful Negro city councilman with strong support from Berkeley student peace militants and from a fast-growing black community.**

Special elections to fill vacancies caused by the death of two conservative Republican congressmen were combined with primaries in the 24th and 35th districts—and both may end up represented by John Birch Society members.

An Orange County district once represented by Pres. Nixon elected State Sen. John G. Schmitz, an admitted Bircher, to fill the balance of the term of the late James Utt and be the GOP candidate in November.

In a Los Angeles suburban area, final returns were not yet in when the AFL-CIO News went to press. Former Rep. John Rousselot, who has served as a national Birch Society official, was running neck-and-neck with a more moderate opponent, Bill McColl. The winner, besides taking the GOP nomination, will face Democrat Myrlie B. Evers in a June 30 runoff for the special election. Mrs. Evers, the widow of slain Mississippi Negro leader Medgar Evers, was unopposed in the Democratic primary.

In the state which once was a bastion of liberal Republicans such as Earl Warren, former governor and retired Chief Justice of the United States, and former Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, there was at least some indication that moderates could survive in the GOP. Two incumbent congressmen, Alphonzo Bell and Paul N. McCloskey, won nomination over right-wing opponents running well-financed campaigns.

**NEW JERSEY**—Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., won an impressive race for nomination to a third term in the Democratic primary and will face Republican Nelson G. Gross in November. Williams had solid labor support in the campaign.

**NEW MEXICO** — Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, easily renominated in the Democratic primary, will face a Goldwater Republican in November. Anderson Carter, an extreme conservative, upset Gov. David Cargo in the GOP primary. In gubernatorial primaries, former House Speaker Bruce King won the Democratic nomination and Pete Domenici came out ahead in a six-way Republican contest.

**In other states where primaries were held, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield was renominated by a big margin in Montana and Iowa Democrats picked former Lt. Gov. Robert Fulton to run against Republican Gov. Robert D. Ray. In South Dakota, Richard Kneip will be the Democratic candidate against Gov. Frank Farrar.**

Mississippi Sen. John C. Stennis was unopposed in the Democratic primary and will have no Republican opponent in November.



**PRIMARY VICTORS** across the nation thank their supporters and bid for Democratic unity in two of the key senatorial elections to be held in November. At left, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., won easy renomination in New Jersey's Democratic primary. At right, Rep. John V. Tunney was the choice of California Democrats to oppose the state's conservative Republican senator, George Murphy. Mrs. Tunney is at his side after his primary win over Rep. George E. Brown.

# D.C. Construction Unions Protest New Racial Quota Hiring Directive

The Labor Dept.'s so-called Washington Plan imposing minority hiring quotas running up to 43 percent was termed totally unworkable by the Washington, D.C., Building & Construction Trades Council.

Even if all new entries in the trades designated by the Labor Dept. come from minority groups, the percentage quotas set by the department cannot be reached because of rising unemployment and cutbacks in construction projects, the council said.

The plan, which was announced by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz June 1, envisions an increase of 3,500 jobs for minority group members in 11 skilled trades over the next four years.

The Washington Plan orders even stiffer hiring quotas than those imposed by the controversial Philadelphia Plan last year. It covers not only the District of Columbia, but a number of suburban areas in Maryland and Virginia.

**Under the plan, a contractor is committed to hire minority workers to meet the quota covering not only his federally-involved constructon, but all of his construction work throughout the area during the life of his federally-funded contract.**

The trades affected are the electricians, painters, plumbers and pipefitters, iron workers, sheet metal workers, elevator constructors, asbestos workers, tile and terrazzo workers and glaziers.

Excluded are several trades that are predominantly composed of minority group members—laborers, cement masons, roofers and bricklayers. Also excluded are the carpenters, reinforced rodmen, plasterers and operating engineers, which have significant numbers of minority workers.

**A statement by the Washington BCTC noted that the national capital area has "the highest percentage of minority workers of any large urban area in the nation" employed in the skilled trades.**

It further stressed that through Project Build, sponsored by the council, it will train and place more than 500 minority workers in the construction industry within the next 12 months.

It pointed out that it has sponsored Project Build since 1967 and has operated an apprenticeship information center at the District of Columbia Employment Service for the past seven years.

Like the Philadelphia Plan, the Washington Plan sets quotas for contractors expressed in a range of percentages that moves higher each of four years. For example, the first year hiring goal for iron workers is 11 to 19 percent. In the fourth year, it will range between 35 to 43 percent.

**The Labor Dept. estimates that minority group members make up about 26 percent of the Washington area workforce. The department concedes that minority representation in the area construction trades is about 50 percent overall, but it says that "very few of these are located in the 'skilled' trades."**

The hiring quotas imposed by the plan in the fourth year of operation would set these goals: electricians, 28 to 34 percent; painters, 35 to 42 percent; plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters, 25 to 30 percent; iron workers, 35 to 43 percent; sheet metal workers, 25 to 31 percent; lathers, 34 to 40 percent; boilermakers, 24 to 30 percent; tile and terrazzo workers, 28 to 34 percent, and glaziers, 28 to 34 percent.

The Washington BCTC said that one of the reasons the quotas cannot be met is the cutback in construction projects brought on by the highest interest rates in 100 years. It notes that the growing unemployment in the area's construction industry must be blamed on the Administration policies.

It also charged that attacks on the construction trades are unfair. "We do not see the Administration requiring 40 percent minority employment in four years in any other industry or institution in our society," the council said.

# IBEW Members Ratify New Pact at RCA Plants

Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at 12 plants of RCA Corp. voted overwhelming approval of a new 42-month contract providing wage increases ranging from 79 cents an hour to $1.11.

Also won for 23,000 employes were substantial fringe benefits including improved hospitalization and retirement programs.

The new pact, negotiated over a 12-month period, was ratified unanimously by every IBEW-RCA local before being submitted to referendum. It calls for pay raises of 20 cents an hour immediately, with additional 15-cent raises in 1971 and 1972.

The IBEW locals won guaranteed living-cost increases of 21 cents an hour spread over three years; company payment of 5 to 11 cents an hour into the retirement fund—a payment formerly made by employes; improved job security for senior workers, increased shift differential rights, and protection for temporarily reassigned employes.

**The union said more than 99 percent of its RCA members will get raises of at least 79 cents an hour over the contract period, plus a 57 percent improvement in retirement and insurance programs.**

RCA has contracts with IBEW for plants in Los Angeles and Hollywood, Calif.; two in Indianapolis; one each in Marion and Bloomington, Ind., Lancaster and Meadow Lands, Pa.; Needham, Mass.; Rockaway, N. J.; Findlay, O., and West Palm Beach, Fla.

Meanwhile a walkout of 20,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers continued at RCA Corp. plants in seven states over contract terms. A federal mediator called company and union negotiators together two days later to get contract talks under way again.

Chairman Daniel Arnold of the IUE-RCA Conference Board said the last company offer before the walkout was for wage hikes totalling 20 cents an hour over four years, plus fringe improvements and a bonus rate for skilled trades workers.

RCA said it was prepared to offer pay hikes ranging from 76 cents to $1.11 an hour, and better fringe benefits.

Arnold charged that management began circulating a new wage proposal to IUE pickets before presenting it to union negotiators—a device he called RCA's version of "Boulwarism."

IUE represents workers at Camden, Deptford, Moorestown and Somerville, N.J.; Scranton and Mountaintop, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Plymouth, Mich.; Lewiston, Me.; Memphis, Tenn., and Los Angeles, Van Nuys and Burbank, Calif.

The IUE filed a charge with the National Labor Relations Board May 20 that RCA has refused to bargain in good faith since contract reopening talks began here Apr. 14.

# *Pipe Trades Praised For Tornado Relief*

Lubbock, Tex.—Union plumbers and pipe fitters are credited with averting a major disaster by their speedy volunteer efforts after a tornado ripped through this northwest Texas city early in May.

Shortly after the tornado struck, members of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 629 were on the job with city crews closing leaking gas mains and broken water lines.

Lubbock Civil Defense Dir. William J. Payne said the contribution of the union volunteers was especially vital because a water shortage was facing the city.

Their efforts were further praised by National Civil Defense Dir. John E. Davis, who pointed out that labor organizations are key elements in civil defense and disaster plans because their skills are "vital to rescue, relief and recovery operations."

**Davis noted that volunteer efforts of the union members in the Lubbock disaster stemmed directly from a long-standing agreement between civil defense agencies and the AFL-CIO.**

Because of the high priority of labor's contribution to civil defense, Davis observed, former AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was appointed to the President's National Civil Defense Advisory Council.

The death toll of the Lubbock tornado totaled 25, with hundreds injured. But without extensive preparations, it could have been higher, Davis said. He particularly stressed the role of labor in these preparations.

*On Senate-Passed Bill:*

# Showdown in House Set on Voting Rights

The House Rules Committee has cleared the way for a showdown vote on a double-barrelled voting rights bill the Senate passed earlier this year.

It sent to the floor a resolution to accept without change the Senate bill which would:

- Extend for another five years the highly successful Voting Rights Act of 1965, which made it possible for some 800,000 previously disenfranchised black southerners to register and vote.
- Give 18-year-olds the vote, leaving it up to the Supreme Court to settle the dispute over whether this can be done by federal legislation or whether a constitutional amendment is necessary.

If the House approves—as the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups have strongly urged—the legislation will be cleared for the President's signature.

If the House votes down the motion, as the Administration has asked, the legislation would be killed unless a separate vote sent it to a House-Senate conference committee.

**Civil rights supporters fear that if it does, it will never survive filibuster and delaying tactics in the Senate and the most successful civil rights law ever enacted will go out of existence.**

The House vote, now expected to come in mid-June, is likely to be close.

Although Pres. Nixon had originally sought to water down the Voting Rights Act, he now bases his opposition on the argument that the 18-year-old vote would be unconstitutional and if the issue were not decided until after the 1972 presidential election, "the nation could be confronted with a crisis of the first magnitude."

**Besides arguing that the legislation is constitutional, supporters of the bill say there is ample precedent for the Supreme Court to act swiftly—even before the effective date of Jan. 1, 1971.**

And the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights—the coalition that mustered support for the original Voting Rights Act—has called a national legislative conference in Washington for June 8 and 9 "for a last minute effort in support of this bill, the single most important piece of legislation on our agenda."

Conference leaders stressed that the bill escaped a filibuster when it was before the Senate only because conservative southerners didn't want to delay action on confirmation of Judge Carswell's nomination to the Supreme Court.

**Unless Congress acts to extend the law, they warned, the statutory voting rights protection will end in July.**

In addition to continuing federal supervision of voting laws and registration in states which had set up roadblocks to Negro voting, the Senate bill includes two relatively non-controversial proposals made by the Administration.

One would abolish all literacy tests as a voting requirement, throughout the United States.

The other would shorten the residence requirements for voting in presidential elections.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate remained tied up in debate over a resolution prohibiting any U.S. military action in Cambodia after June 30, the date Pres. Nixon originally set for completion of the mission. Opponents of the resolution continued to block a vote, arguing that the restriction would impinge on the President's constitutional authority.
- The House, after sharp debate, voted 236-127 to permit the national debt ceiling to rise temporarily to the $359 billion mark. Voting against the motion were a coalition of fiscal conservatives who almost always oppose the periodic debt ceiling bills and war opponents registering a protest.

Voting for the debt ceiling rise were 129 Democrats and 107 Republicans; opposed were 68 Democrats and 59 Republicans.

The Treasury would be in a financial bind if the temporary debt ceiling increases weren't enacted and House Democrats have expressed resentment that Republicans have opposed these "housekeeping bills" when the Democrats are in the White House and supported them only during Republican Administrations. However, House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills squelched a stronger rebellion by warning the House that he wouldn't convene his committee to report out a smaller increase if the bill were defeated.

He said failure of the government to meet its bills would "topple" Wall Street and starve welfare programs.




**MARITIME DAY** was observed at the Union-Industries Show in New Orleans in keeping with a presidential proclamation to "Use U.S. Ships." Pictured from the right: AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes and the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Vice Pres. Steve Edney of the Seafarers, SIU Vice Pres. Lindsey J. Williams and Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. Edney is presenting show souvenirs.

## *World Tobacco Unions Seek Closer Liaison*

Unions of tobacco workers in 18 nations moved towards closer cooperation — and possibly international coordinated bargaining—during a two-day conference in West Berlin.

The policy was adopted by delegates to the Tobacco Workers Trade Group of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers Associations, a worldwide trade union body dating back to 1920.

Homer Cole, secretary-treasurer of the Tobacco Workers union in the United States, said two major collective bargaining resolutions were adopted.

One sought inclusion in collective bargaining agreements of basic standards of trade union rights, maximum hours, guaranteed annual wages, equal rights for men and women workers, pensions and other contract benefits.

Another resolution requested the parent organization to convene meetings of unions representing workers in the major international tobacco firms "for the purpose of achieving coordination of demands and joint negotiations at international corporation levels."

A number of companies, including several U.S. firms, have plants or subsidiaries in other nations.

# Adequate Funds Urged For Labor, HEW Needs

The AFL-CIO expressed its concern at under-funding of major programs of the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

And the federation, in testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee, voiced complete bewilderment at a proposed budget cut for the National Labor Relations Board.

"For some unknown reason," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the subcommittee, "the NLRB has the dubious distinction of being the only labor-related agency which would suffer a budget cut if the Administration recommendations were accepted by Congress."

**The proposed cut, he noted, would reduce the size of the NLRB staff by more than 100 "at a time when the NLRB case load in both unfair labor practice and representation cases is rising steadily."**

Biemiller urged "an increase of $2.5 to $3 million above the budget figure" as "completely justified." His statement was presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Richard Warden.

As in past years, the AFL-CIO testimony called attention to the shortage of wage-hour and Walsh-Healey Act inspectors, and urged a larger appropriation for occupational health and safety programs.

Inadequate funding of social service programs operated by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the AFL-CIO testified, is "inconsistent" with the goal of welfare reform and improving the earning capacity of millions of low-income people.

The federation also expressed concern at the "low priority" given programs for the elderly—with a budget request of only 45 percent of the amount Congress had authorized for these programs.

On the OEO budget, Biemiller protested the apparent downgrading of community action programs.

In a 20-page supplement to the basic testimony, the AFL-CIO discussed the major programs covered by the appropriations bill, urging a number of increases.

In one area, it suggested, money could be saved by scrapping plans for a Bureau of Labor Statistics "so-called study of international price competitiveness."

Since one-fourth of U.S. trade involves overseas subsidiaries of American firms, "no meaningful data on prices can be obtained from a review of invoices accompanying imports. These firms adjust the prices of goods they transfer from this country to other countries and back to this country to benefit the strategy of the firm, not to follow competitive theories of economists and statisticians."

02-9-9

# *House, Senate Panels Back Bill To Strengthen Ban on Job Bias*

House and Senate subcommittees have now approved almost identical versions of labor-sought improvements in the basic fair employment law, which bars job discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, age and national origin.

A key change—a longstanding goal of the civil rights coalition—would give effective enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The agency would continue its present conciliation and investigation functions. But if it failed to get voluntary compliance, it would be able to issue "cease and desist" orders comparable to those issued by the National Labor Relations Board in dealing with unfair labor practices.

As is the case with the NLRB, the orders would be enforceable in federal appellate courts.

**At House hearings last December, Thomas E. Harris, the AFL-CIO's associate general counsel, termed this much preferable to an Administration proposal that the EEOC be required to initiate court action against discrimination in a federal district court, the lowest rung on the judicial ladder.**

Harris and William E. Pollard of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights, noted that some district courts have backlogs of cases that have been awaiting trial for years.

The bills approved by the House and Senate Labor subcommittees would also greatly expand the jurisdiction of the equal employment law. They would eliminate present exemptions for public employes at all levels of government and for employes of educational institutions.

They would also extend coverage to establishments employing eight or more workers, instead of the present minimum requirement of 25 or more.

Both the House and Senate bills have bipartisan sponsorship, with the chief authors being Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) in the Senate and Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) in the House.

Action by the full House or Senate committee is necessary before the legislation can be scheduled for floor action.

The ban on job discrimination in the legislation applies to unions as well as to employers and employment agencies—a principle the AFL-CIO has consistently supported.

# Crafts Arrange Summer Jobs For Teachers

Hartford, Conn.—Building trades unions are cooperating with area colleges to assist about 30 school teachers in a new work-study collegiate program this summer.

The teachers will be working on construction jobs arranged by local unions and will also be attending classes to earn credits toward graduate requirements.

The program is being conducted through the cooperation of the Operating Engineers and the Connecticut State Building & Construction Trades Council with local and state education officials.

Teachers will get a chance to explore the job opportunities in the construction industry which can be passed on to their students, the Connecticut Commission for Higher Education noted. The commission is planning and coordinating the program.

The project is being sponsored by the University of Connecticut.

# Union Wins Pattern Pact at Goodyear

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## URW Locals Ratify Gains, End Strike

Akron—The Rubber Workers settled their seven-week strike against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. with contracts providing new benefits totaling $1.30 an hour over a three-year span for 23,000 employes in 16 plants.

Among the first to ratify the agreement was URW Local 2 in Akron, where strikers started returning to work June 10. Other locals took similar action to assure enough votes to ratify. Goodyear said it expects to resume full production by June 15.

**The union reported that 13,000 employes of the B. F. Goodrich Co., out since May 6, will remain on strike until they receive an offer that can be taken to a vote. Members at other rubber firms did not strike, and their employers are expected to follow the Goodyear pattern of settlement, the union said.**

The Goodyear settlement calls for wage increases adding up to 82 cents an hour over the three years. Also provided is a joint occupational health study financed by company payments of one-half cent per man-hour—a major 1970 objective of the URW. Other gains include better pensions, hospitalization insurance, medical coverage and skilled trades supplements.

The new contracts will run to Apr. 20, 1973, and became effective upon ratification.

The URW opened negotiations with Goodyear Mar. 10 in Cincinnati. Its bargaining committee made proposals drafted last winter at a union-wide conference. When the talks ended without agreement Apr. 20, expiration date of the old contracts, workers left the shops and set up picket lines. Contract talks were resumed in Milwaukee 10 days later.

Goodyear agreed to increase employe wages by 30 cents an hour effective upon a return to work, 26 cents more on July 5, 1971, and an additional 26 cents on July 3, 1972.

It accepted a union proposal to add its new plant in Sun Prairie, Wis., to coverage under the agreement, and to give employes at its Danville, Va., and Union City, Tenn., plants an additional 20 cents an hour—10 cents this year, another 10 cents on July 5, 1971.

**Members of skilled trades**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

# Shultz Moved to Key Post As Nixon Revises Regime

## Hospital Aid Bill Passed By Congress

A labor-backed bill expanding the Hill-Burton hospital construction program has been approved by Congress and sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The legislation would authorize $1.26 billion over the next three years to continue the 24-year-old program of federal grants for construction and modernization of hospitals, substantially more than the Administration had sought.

**It also sets up a new $500 million-a-year program of loan guarantees, with the government to pay 3 percent of the interest cost. The Administration sought the loan guarantees, but not the interest subsidies.**

And in a number of areas, it takes important new directions urged by the AFL-CIO.

Thus, more money is authorized for outpatient health services—up from the present ceiling of $20 million a year to $85 million.

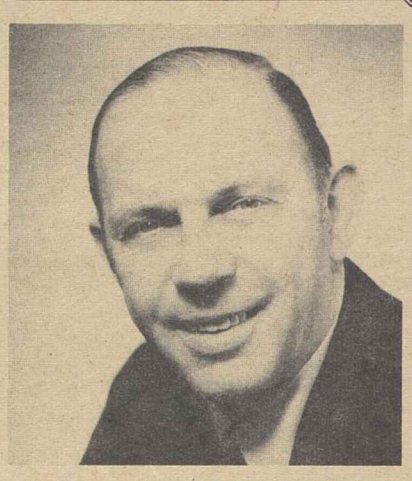
Of special importance, it encourages construction of comprehensive health care facilities, such as those operated by prepaid group practice plans.

Under the old law, for example, only public agencies and nonprofit hospitals could receive grants for construction of free-standing outpatient facilities. The new legislation would enable nonprofit groups

*(Continued on Page 10)*



GEORGE P. SHULTZ



JAMES D. HODGSON



ROBERT H. FINCH



ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON

## Labor Dept. Job Assigned To Hodgson

**By David L. Perlman**

Pres. Nixon set in motion a major reorganization of the Executive Branch of the government aimed at giving the White House a tighter control over federal programs and agencies. He shuffled his Cabinet to draft the men he wanted for the expanded White House operation.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz was tapped by the President to head a new top-level Office of Management & Budget.

Under a reorganization plan that has cleared Congress, the new office will oversee the operations of government programs, determine where federal money will be spent, and evaluate how well it is being spent.

Nixon said he will name James D. Hodgson, now under secretary to Shultz, as Secretary of Labor.

Earlier, in an unrelated Cabinet shift, Nixon announced that Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch will join the White House staff as a senior presidential adviser.

Finch will be succeeded as HEW secretary by Elliot L. Richardson, currently Under Secretary of State. During the Eisenhower Administration, Richardson served as an assistant secretary at HEW, and briefly as acting secretary of the department.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Shultz "has served with distinction" as head of the Labor Dept. "He has fully deserved the confidence that American workers, their unions and the AFL-CIO have placed in him."**

Meany extended the AFL-CIO's "congratulations and good wishes" to Hodgson, promising that "he will receive the same cooperation accorded to his predecessor by organized labor."

*(Continued on Page 2)*

*Beyond the Vineyards:*

## Farm Union Scores New Breakthrough

Los Angeles—The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) has scored two major victories breaking new union ground in the traditional anti-labor farmlands of California.

Both successes extended UFWOC's gains beyond the grape vineyards where it had concentrated its organizing efforts. One is a contract with a corporation that grows 46,000 acres of citrus, nuts, wine grapes and other fruits, and the other a union recognition agreement with a company that produces 10 percent of the $11 million melon crop.

Hollis Roberts, manager of the firm's tremendous operations throughout Kern, Tulare, Fresno and Kings Counties in the San Joaquin Valley of central California, agreed to a three-year pact giving

*(Continued on Page 5)*

The latter settlement—the first for the union in the Imperial Valley—touched off a counter-wave of anti-union activity by other growers, led by the State Farm Bureau, including the recruitment of high school students as strikebreakers, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher reported.

**Though a large number of the state's vast field, vineyards and orchards still remain to be unionized, the latest UFWOC gains are viewed by Dir. Cesar Chavez as opening new doors to the organization of farm workers.**

The contract signing took place in the offices of Roberts Farms, Inc., at McFarland, Calif., six miles from UFWOC headquarters in Delano, hub of the state's fruit and vegetable cornucopia.

## Factory Layoffs Push Jobless Rate Up to 5%

**By John R. Oravec**

Layoffs of full-time adult production workers were the main factor in pushing the nation's unemployment rate to 5 percent in May, the Labor Dept. reported. The jobless rate averaged 4.8 percent across the country in April.

A total of 4.1 million persons were out of work and looking for jobs last month after seasonal adjustments, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

The last time unemployment was at 5 percent was in February 1965, but then it was heading down, not up.

So far this year, the jobless rate has risen 1.5 percent, the sharpest increase for a five-month period in more than a decade, BLS noted.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Federation Rushes Relief To Peru's Quake Victims*

**Peruvian earthquake victims are receiving about $300,000 worth of medicines and baby food through a relief operation conducted with the help of funds from the AFL-CIO.**

**The federation is paying for the crating and shipping of the medical supplies from the Direct Relief Foundation in Santa Barbara, Calif., to Braniff International Airways terminals. AFL-CIO Inter-American Affairs Rep. Andrew C. McLellan said the airline is flying the supplies to Peru free of charge.**

**More than 50,000 persons were killed by the disaster that struck two north central Peruvian provinces. At least 80,000 were left injured, in need of medical and hospital attention, and another 800,000 are known homeless.**

**The Direct Relief Foundation is a surplus drug inventory organization that makes medicines available in disasters. In all, about 31,000 pounds of supplies will be flown to Peru to aid the victims.**

**The relief operation is being handled by the federation's Inter-American Affairs office of the Dept. of International Affairs. In Peru, distribution is being coordinated through the department's AIFLD representatives and the Peruvian trade union confederation, along with American Red Cross.**



**LIVE BETTER-WORK UNION** envelope and bumper stickers go to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as Baltimore's Young Trade Unionists launch a COPE fund-raising and union organizing drive. From left, Richard August, Communications Workers Local 2390; Edward Lamon, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 24; Meany; Baltimore AFL-CIO Pres. Dominic N. Fornaro; Anne Thornton, State, County & Municipal Employes Local 434 and Craig Gavin, Typographical Union Local 12.

# Ohio AFL-CIO Votes to Establish Its Own Auto Insurance Company

Cleveland—The 1,800 delegates to the Ohio AFL-CIO convention voted to begin a labor-operated auto insurance company for the benefit of union members in the state.

Formation of the company after years of fighting losing battles against unfair auto insurance rates and practices was the highlight of the three-day biennial convention. The delegates also:

- Increased monthly per capita payments from 10 cents to 15 cents.
- Re-elected Pres. Frank W. King and Sec.-Treas. Warren J. Smith.
- Increased the terms of officers and executive board members from two to four years.
- Expanded the State AFL-CIO executive board from 26 to 34 vice presidents.
- Endorsed Democrats Howard Metzenbaum for the U.S. Senate and John J. Gilligan for governor at a special COPE meeting held in conjunction with the convention.

**Before the decision was reached to go into the auto insurance business, King and Smith told the convention of a four-year battle by the state labor federation to stop massive price hikes, arbitrary cancellations and other acts of discrimination practiced by the auto insurers.**

Smith described unsuccessful efforts to persuade the industry-oriented superintendent of insurance to reject rate hike requests; to reform Ohio's weak auto insurance laws in the state legislature, and to challenge the laws in state courts.

Finally, the Ohio AFL-CIO entered federal court where an anti-trust suit charging price-fixing and violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is still pending.

"Rejections at all levels have left us with this only alternative" said King and Smith as they reported a recommendation to begin the auto insurance company.

Smith said the firm will be a stock company. The Ohio AFL-CIO plans to mortgage its headquarters building in Columbus to acquire the $250,000 necessary to be deposited with the state to begin stock sale. Some $5 million in stock will be offered for sale to local and international unions, individual union members and other interested persons and organizations.

**Convention delegates were assured the Ohio AFL-CIO would be able to offer quality auto insurance at lower costs because it would employ cost-saving techniques such as computer processing of policies, plowback of investment income into operations of the company, elimination of expensive advertising programs, and operation of the firm on a non-profit basis.**

The convention gave its new executive board authority to grant final approval of the company at the appropriate time.

Much debate was sparked by two controversial resolutions. One urging the national AFL-CIO to reconsider its position on Viet Nam was narrowly defeated. The resolution charged "American workers are staggering beneath a heavy burden of direct taxation and an unconscionable burden of taxation through rapid inflation to pay for the war in Southeast Asia."

A resolution supporting voting rights for 18-year-olds carried by a substantial majority in a standing vote.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) told the convention America is in the midst of a "needless recession" and urged Pres. Nixon to take immediate steps to "put the nation's economic house in order."

Bayh declared "Nixonomics" simply aren't working and said, "Not only has the President failed to use the credit and interest controls Congress gave him, he has failed to use the power of his office to speak out against exorbitant price increases in concentrated industries."

COPE Dir. Al Barkan praised the Ohio AFL-CIO for its use of COPE's data processing systems and called that state federation a "pioneer" in the field of political action. He urged delegates to return home and press an all-out campaign this summer and fall to elect labor's friends in November.

**Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel also focused on the need for vigorous political action. Abel said, "We have the opportunity to show the way again; to bring unity not only to labor, but all the people. We must do our best to organize people to the issues, get them ready and prepared to vote."**

Other speakers included Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the Industrial Union Dept.; Vice Pres. Fred Purcell, Machinists, and Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

## Air Line Union Ratifies Pact With National

Chicago—Members of the Air Line Employes who work for National Airlines voted 3,188-133 to accept a new three-year contract that ended a 108-day strike.

The contract was signed in the Washington offices of Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., after the intervention of Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and others. It calls for an immediate 22 percent wage boost. Half the wage hike is retroactive to last May, when the former contract expired. Another 11 percent increase is due next May, the union said.

National and the ALEA agreed also on a full union shop, improved sick leave, uniform allowances, pension benefits, vacations and other improvements for clerical, office and service employes.

The settlement, reached May 18, followed one achieved by the Machinists after a long strike. Members of both unions began returning to work May 27. The air line announced that full service was being resumed.

**Hodgson New Labor Secretary:**

# Nixon Shifts Shultz To Top-Level Post

*(Continued from Page 1)*

There was no immediate announcement of Hodgson's successor as under secretary.

The new Cabinet appointments need Senate confirmation. But since the appointees all won the Senate's approval for their present posts, no problems are foreseen.

Hodgson came to the government from management ranks, having served as vice president for industrial relations at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. His record there has been praised by union negotiators who faced him across the bargaining table.

Shultz was dean of the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business when he joined the Nixon Administration. He had served on major arbitration panels and had been a senior staff economist for the President's Council of Economic Advisers in 1955-56.

Nixon described him as one of the best administrators in government and most qualified to bring "real business management at the highest level into the Executive Branch of government."

**The Bureau of the Budget, traditionally the chief management arm of the President, will be incorporated in the new Office of Management & Budget.**

The present budget director, Robert P. Mayo, will move to the White House staff as a counselor to the President, advising on budget and economic policy. Nixon said Mayo had signed up for only a two-year hitch with the Administration, indicating that he may leave the government before the year is out.

As deputy to Shultz and in effect head of the Budget Bureau, Nixon chose a fellow Californian, Caspar Weinberger, who has been chairman of the Federal Trade Commission since last November.

The reorganization plan, which will take effect July 1, establishes a Cabinet-level Domestic Council, with its own staff, as a policy planning group, comparable to the National Security Council. Its members will include all Cabinet officers except the Secretaries of Defense and State.

Nixon said the separate management and budget office, which Shultz is to head, will evaluate the performance of government programs, cut through red tape to achieve coordination among government agencies throughout the nation as well as in Washington, and try to overcome bureaucratic inertia.

**Nixon told newsmen that he recognized the danger that the reorganization could result in adding just another layer of government. If that's the case, it will be "a mistake," he conceded. But the President said he hoped it would result in "streamlining" the government and making it more responsive.**

The President's other Cabinet shuffle—Finch to the White House and Richardson to HEW—appeared to be a matter of trying to find the right slot for Finch.

Nixon described Finch as his "oldest and closest friend" in the Administration and said he drafted him for the White House staff because "I need him here."

The warm words recalled the expectation at the start of the Nixon Administration that Finch, who resigned as lieutenant governor of California to join the Cabinet, would be one of the most influential of presidential intimates.

That role, however, quickly fell to Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, the most conservative of the Cabinet members. Finch, a political moderate, found himself overruled in a series of publicized conflicts over HEW appointments and policies and overwhelmed by the internal problems of HEW. Even under the best of circumstances, the sprawling department has been considered the most difficult in the government to administer.

Shortly before his White House appointment was announced Finch was sidelined by exhaustion for hospitalization and rest.

Either on his own initiative or at White House insistence, Finch fired one of the top men he had brought into the department, Commissioner of Education James E. Allen. Allen had openly criticized the Administration's low priority for education and backward steps on school desegregation.

**Earlier, an HEW deputy assistant secretary, James Gallagher, resigned with a statement blaming the Administration "from the White House down" with footdragging on programs to improve education.**

Recruiting able people with professional competence as well as political clearance, and restoring morale among the career staff will be the first test for Richardson, who comes to HEW with a high reputation for both personal and administrative ability.

## Labor Education Local Issues New Publication

The spring edition of Labor Education Viewpoints, published by Teachers Local 189, is off the press and available for distribution. The publication is designed as a medium for the exchange of ideas on labor education.

Single copies of Viewpoint are available on request from AFT Local 189, 580 Spruce St., Morgantown, W. Va., 26506.

# The Old Rummage Sale Trick Foiled by NLRB

Tunica, Miss.—Management has a seemingly endless store of tactics to oppose union organization efforts.

One such device uncovered by the National Labor Relations Board was a "rummage sale" where employes were offered amazing bargains just before a union election and a raffle of a color television set bearing a "Vote No" sign.

The Tunica Manufacturing Co. here, it seems, was opposed to the organization drive of the Clothing Workers last year and carried on a number of activities that an NLRB trial examiner later found were unfair labor practices.

The trial examiner found the company guilty of making threats to withdraw a planned incentive raise, to close down the plant, to fire union leaders and of coercively interrogating workers about their union connections, all of which it was ordered to stop.

He did not find the TV raffle an unfair practice, despite a sign on it reading "one week's union dues will buy this," and a second sign reading "Vote No." Accompanying this was a notice stating that when an employe had voted he could pick up his raffle ticket.

The trial examiner argued that the raffle was not new and that other cases had found that raffles so long as they weren't too big—$84 in groceries or a $350 TV set—were not unfair.

The company rummage sale just before the election was another gimmick.

Ordinarily the company sold "seconds" to its employes privately at reasonably low prices. Quilts, for instance, went for $3 or $4. A week before the election, however, the company offered these "seconds" at 10 cents a pound, spread them out on a table and permitted employes to buy them on company time. At least 30 to 40 employes got real bargains that generally were not available to purchasers.

The trial examiner found that there was not enough evidence to convict the company of an unfair practice.

A three-man panel of the NLRB agreed with the trial examiner's finding on everything else but the rummage sale. It found that the sale just a week before the election was clearly "propitious" from the company's viewpoint and that the 10 cents a pound selling rate was an obvious bargain compared with previous practices.

"In the circumstances," the panel said, "we conclude that the evidence demonstrates that the employer conducted the sale for the purpose of inducing employes to vote against the union." It added the rummage sale to the activities prohibited in the "cease and desist" orders of the trial examiner.

*Wages, Benefits Hiked:*

# Rubber Union Wins Strike at Goodyear

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**groups in all Goodyear plants will get an additional raise of 15 cents an hour upon returning to work, and another 10 cents commencing July 5, 1971.**

The URW won company agreement on a joint occupational health program designed to protect employes in all plants from avoidable hazards. With money provided by Goodyear management, the School of Hygiene & Public Health of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will make an intensive study of plant health and safety problems and industrial hygiene practices.

Information obtained in the study will form the basis for developing a long-term program of preventive medicine in all plants, URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said.

Employes affected by the settlement work at plants in Akron, Stow, St. Mary's and Marysville, O.; Gadsden, Ala., Topeka, Kan., Los Angeles, Jackson, Miss., Windsor, Vt., New Bedford, Mass., North Chicago, Ill.; Madisonville, Ky., and Lincoln, Neb., besides those in Danville, Union City and Sun Prairie.

Besides wages, the Goodyear pact provides these benefits:

**Pensions:** normal pensions will be increased from $5.50 a month per year of service to $7.75. Current retirees will receive an additional $1.25 a month per year of service. Early retirement benefits are improved for employes with 30 years of service.

**Survivor Benefits:** payments of $150 a month for 24 months will be made to qualified survivors of active employes. Similar payments will be continued to a widow or widower who is aged 50 or more on the death of an employe until remarriage, age 62 or eligibility for reduced social security payments, whichever occurs earlier.

**Insurance:** life insurance coverage will be increased from $7,500 to $8,500; accidental death and dismemberment insurance will go from $3,750 to $8,500; weekly sickness and accident benefits will be raised for all employes from the current $60-$70 a week to a flat $85 a week for up to 52 weeks.

**Medical Benefits:** payments to doctors for hospital benefits will be raised from $5 for each visit up to 365 days of confinement to $7 for each visit up to 730 days; top diagnostic and laboratory benefits for each 12-month period will be increased from $100 for all dependents to $100 for each dependent; X-ray and radium therapy payments will be raised from $300 to $500, and payment will be made for bandages, crutches, braces and the like.

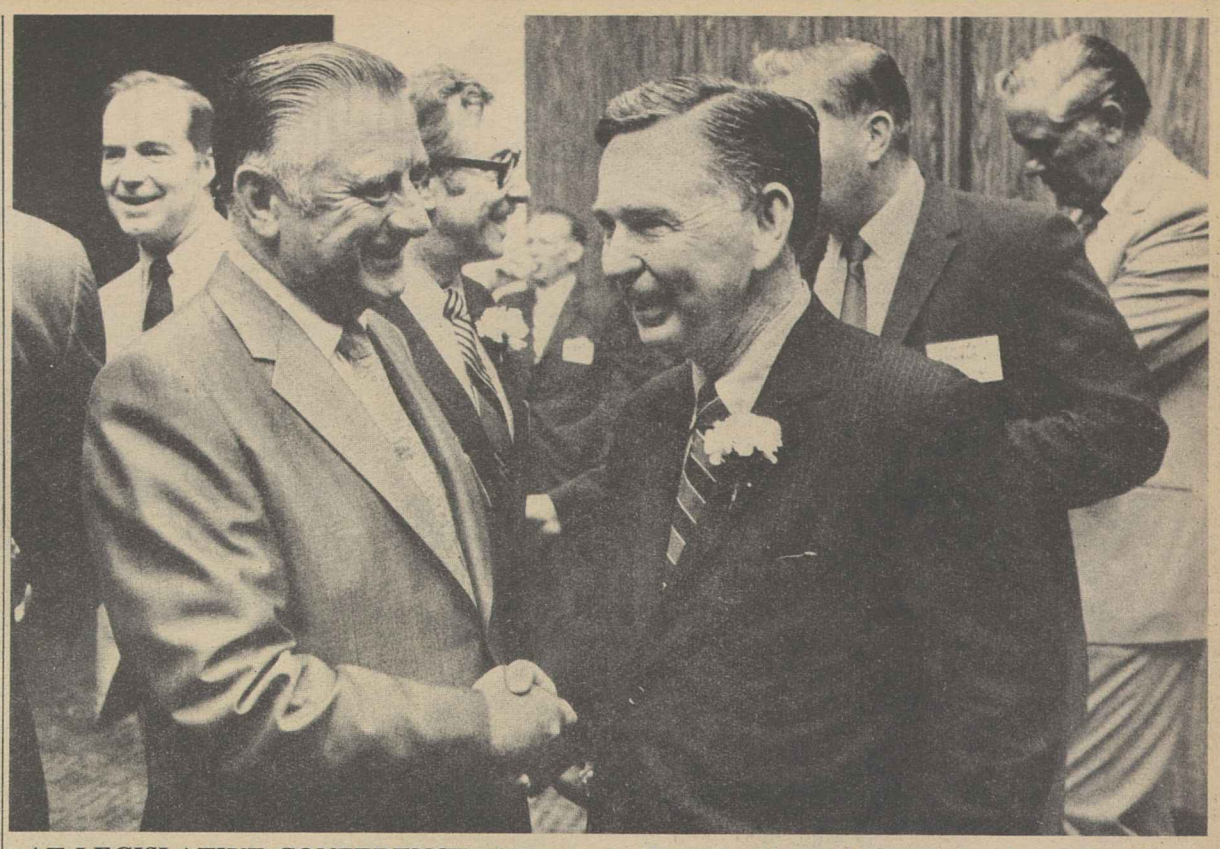
**Drugs:** starting July 1, 1971, the purchase price of all prescription drugs over $1 will be paid by the company.

**Other Health Benefits:** benefits for convalescent nursing home care and visiting nurse service will be liberalized; for employes who subscribe to an approved local group practice plan, the company will contribute the average cost of benefits under Goodyear's own program.

**Unemployment benefits:** maximum company funding of supplemental unemployment benefits will be increased from $300 per employe to $375; management will make additional payments into the SUB fund when it falls below an average of $260 per employe.

**Other Changes:** substantial changes will be made in the basic working agreement covering all plants — broadened pay provisions for temporary transfers, holiday pay, vacation eligibility and other local areas.

The union announced that following local membership meetings, each plant will negotiate separate supplemental contracts covering local working conditions.



**AT LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE** of Transport Workers, House Majority Leader Carl Albert, right, is welcomed by TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan. He was one of many congressmen and senators who met with the union delegates to discuss labor's legislative goals.

# *ILO's 54th Conference Focuses On Ways to Widen Social Justice*

Geneva—Delegates to the International Labor Organization's 54th conference of member nations were urged to concentrate their efforts on furthering the agency's goal of social justice.

"Let us therefore aim at achieving practical results in terms of action, operations and programs," V. N. Manickavasagam, Malaysia's minister of labor, said on his election as president of the three-week session.

Of the 121 ILO member states, 111 were represented by more than 1,200 government, worker and employer delegates and their advisers when the conference, or general assembly, got under way.

**With the question of trade union rights prominent on the conference's long agenda, a Soviet attempt to take the lead in the discussion was quickly blocked by a coalition of free workers and employers with the support of some governments.**

Vasily L. Borisov, a Russian government delegate, sought the chairmanship of the conference's committee on trade union representation at the shop level.

But Borisov withdrew his bid rather than face certain defeat in a vote after U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl and the entire U.S. delegation joined other free nation participants in stressing the absurdity of having a Communist government official direct a discussion on trade union rights.

Faupl, a Machinists international representative, also slapped down Cuban government objections to the nomination of Edwin P. Neilan, U.S. employer delegate, by his fellow employers as their vice chairman on a committee dealing with the ILO's structure.

Faupl stressed that under the ILO's unique tripartite structure government representatives could not dictate to the workers or the employers.

With the start of the session's committee work, U.S. trade union participants took on major assignments.

**AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is working on the committee concerned with human rights and civil liberties. Floyd Smith, Machinists president, is on the committee drafting proposals to guarantee trade union rights at the shop level.**

The broadening and updating of earlier ILO pacts on minimum wages is being examined by a committee including Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. Pres. Harry D. Sayre of the Papermakers & Paperworkers is a member of a committee that is overhauling ILO accords on paid vacation.

Recommendations on special youth employment and training programs that are to go forward to governments with the full weight of the ILO behind them are being prepared by a committee on which West Virginia State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles Stanley is sitting.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman is on a committee that is screening the 14 wide-ranging resolutions that have been proposed by delegates for the conference's consideration.

# Coordination Pays Off For 5 Sylvania Unions

Boston—Five AFL-CIO unions used the coordinated bargaining route to work out a common agreement providing pay and benefit increases for more than 10,000 employes of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. in 10 plants.

The unions are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Communications Workers and Steelworkers. Their Sylvania members will vote on the new terms after agreement is reached on all local plant issues.

**The settlement marks the first time that the unions, working together as a coordinated bargaining committee of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., have been able to sit together in national negotiations with Sylvania to bargain on common objectives, the IUD reported.**

The plants involved are in Ipswich and Salem, Mass.; Buffalo, Batavia and Seneca Falls, N.Y.; Ottawa, O.; Titusville, Warren and Williamsport, Pa.; and Smithfield, N.C.

After the terms were negotiated, Sylvania offered them to a newly organized Teamsters local of employes at Danvers, Mass. They were accepted without further negotiation, the IUD said.

The new three-year agreements call for a 23-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to June 15, another 15 cents in 1971, and 15 cents more in 1972. Cost-of-living adjustments up to eight cents an hour will be made during the second and third contract years. Skilled workers will get additional increases of 5 to 25 cents an hour to add 69 to 94 cents an hour to their rates over three years.

A major improvement in the Sylvania non-contributory pension plan provides that effective next Jan. 1, workers reaching age 65 will retire on a minimum benefit of $7 a month times years of service since Sept. 1, 1961—an increase of $2.50 in monthly benefits per month for each year of employment.

Pension benefits for service prior to Sept. 1, 1961, were increased by $3.50 a month times years of service to put the total monthly benefit between $7 and $10 a month, the best in the electrical manufacturing industry, according to the IUD.

The pacts also provide full semi-private hospital insurance coverage for 365 days a year, five weeks' vacation pay after 25 years of service, and extra days for workers after 16 years.

IUD Organizing Dir. Nicholas Zonarich praised the negotiators for helping make new advances possible for Sylvania workers. He said the settlement "narrows the pay and benefit gap between Sylvania and the other giant companies."

## Service Employes Win Five L.A. Units

Los Angeles—The Service Employes won the right to represent more than 7,000 county employes in elections conducted by the County Labor Relations Commission. With six units voting, SEIU won five, lost one.

SEIU Local 535 won by a 2-1 margin to represent a 955-member unit of supervising social service employes, and a 1,700-member unit of client-eligibility workers. In two other units comprising 4,000 social workers and child welfare workers, Local 535 got nearly 2,000 of 2,300 votes cast. SEIU Local 434 and the County Employes Association, listed jointly on the ballot, were chosen by almost unanimous vote in a unit of 400 medical social service employes.

SEIU Pres. David Sullivan called the result "further evidence of the growing confidence" of public employes in union representation.

# Wage Boost for 18,000 Set in Sportswear Pact

New York—Wage increases totaling 20 percent over three years were won for 18,000 blouse and sportswear makers by the Ladies' Garment Workers in a new contract settlement.

The changes were approved by unanimous vote of shop representatives of ILGWU Local 23-25. They become effective June 22, and probably will set the pattern for 25,000 other workers, chiefly in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who make garments under contract for New York jobbers and manufacturers.

Union Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton said that in the face of "exceptionally depressed conditions in our industries," the union has "made the largest gains in our history."

Local 23-25 members will get a 10 percent wage increase this month, an additional 5 percent increase next June 7, and another 5 percent a year later.

**Wage minimums will rise 50 cents an hour in sportswear for operators, 40 cents for cleaners, assorters and other floor workers, and by corresponding amounts for other craft workers.**

The minimum for pressers, who were represented in contract negotiations by Local 35 Manager Morris Kovler, will go from $2.75 an hour to $3.15 in the same contract period. Increases for members of Local 10, who were represented by Manager Abe Dolgen, will be from $115 a week to $135 for markers and graders, and from $105 to $125 a week for cutters.

Other gains in the new agreements include one more paid holiday—Good Friday—for a total of nine per year; a third week of vacation pay after Jan. 1, 1972, when employer contributions to the union health and welfare fund will be raised from 7.5 percent of payroll to 9.5 percent.

The employers agreed also to raise their contributions to the ILGWU retirement fund from 2 percent of payroll to 2.5 percent this coming July.

Appleton emphasized that the new pacts give the union the right to reopen wage negotiations if living costs continue to rise.

The ILGWU recently announced settlements with substantial gains for 42,000 coat and suit workers in the New York metropolitan area, represented by the New York Cloak Joint Board, and 9,000 operators, machine pressers, shipping clerks, floor workers and other members of New York Local 105.



**HONOR AMERICA DAY** preparations are discussed at a meeting in Washington by members of the committee laying plans for the Fourth of July event. From left are Vince Lombardi, general manager and coach of the Washington Redskins football team; Auxiliary Bishop John Spence of the Washington Catholic diocese and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers. The committee, headed by the Rev. Billy Graham and comedian Bob Hope, is made up of a number of prominent citizens including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

# New York State Boosts Minimum Wage to $1.85

Albany—The New York state legislature raised the minimum wage in the state from $1.60 to $1.85 an hour, increased workmen's compensation benefits and improved measures for consumer protection in its recent session.

The measures were signed by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, but he disappointed unionists when he vetoed a bill that would have banned the use of "lie detectors" on job applicants.

Also effective July 1 is an increase in total disability benefits to $80 a week from $70.

An increase in workmen's compensation benefits from $85 to $95 a week for temporary disability will go into effect July 1, along with an increase in non-job-connected disability benefits, which will be raised $10 a week to $75.

The maximum payment under unemployment insurance will be raised from $65 a week to $75 effective Sept. 7.

**In the consumer protection area, the legislature raised from $30 to $85 a week the amount of earnings exempt from garnishment. However, 10 percent of the wages above $85 may be deducted by the employer to pay a worker's creditor.**

In other action, the legislature repealed all protective laws that limited the number of hours women over 21 may work. The bill was strongly opposed by the state AFL-CIO.

With strong labor backing, the assembly defeated a bill passed by the senate that would have exempted theater ushers and ticket takers from the minimum wage law.

Other labor-opposed bills that failed adoption would have:

- Barred unemployment insurance benefits for the duration of a labor-management dispute for workers on strike or locked out, rather than for the first seven weeks as is provided by current law.
- Allowed the use of hazardous machinery by youths without supervision.
- Permitted public contractors to ignore agreements with building trades unions if a charge were brought that job discrimination existed.
- Revised the workmen's compensation law concerning disability from dust disease in a way that could block benefits to totally disabled workers.
- Allowed employers to deny accident report statements submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board.
- Set up a medical board whose decisions would be binding on the Workmen's Compensation Board and its referees. It also could have upset court-determined decisions on application of the law.

# Initial Contract Won at Ghetto Shoe Factory

St. Louis—Workers at an inner-city shoe manufacturing plant here won a 15-cent-an-hour pay increase and fringe benefits in their first contract at the new factory.

The plant was constructed in a black ghetto area to provide employment for jobless workers. Production began at the plant early last February. The union was certified as bargaining agent later the same month.

Pres. Andrew McKenzie, of Local 160, Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers said the two-year contract with Brown Shoe Co. provides a top scale of $1.90 an hour after a year's experience; nine paid holidays; a one-week vacation after a year, two weeks after four years and three weeks after 10 years; and paid funeral leave.

The contract provides a piecework rate that permits union members to earn from $2.50 to $3.50 an hour, McKenzie said.

The negotiated scale calls for $1.80 an hour for beginners and $1.85 for workers with eight months of experience.

There are 119 production workers at the plant.

# ITU Re-Elects Top Officers

Members of the Typographical union voted by a 2-1 margin for the re-election of ITU Pres. John J. Pilch and all other candidates on his Progressive Party ticket. They included Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud, Vice Presidents A. (Sandy) Bevis, Joe Bingel, and Joe Bailey; Harry F. Bennett for auditor; Printers Home Trustees Ross K. Edmonds and Robert M. Russell, and Home Agent William F. Foley.

A union-wide referendum was held May 20. Pilch was opposed by Cornelius J. Sullivan of Sacramento, Calif., Local 46.

**7 New Board Members Elected:**

# *Retail, Wholesale Delegates Boost Dues, Per Capita Tax*

**By Rex Hardesty**

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union revised its dues, re-elected its two top officers and chose seven new board members at its 11th convention.

The convention also heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Donald MacDonald issue stinging indictments of the economic policies of the government in each of their countries.

Max Greenberg, 62, was elected to his fifth four-year term as president of RWDSU and Alvin E. Heaps, 50, was re-elected as secretary-treasurer, a post he has held since 1948.

**Seven new members of the union's 32-man executive board were elected to fill vacancies created by retirement and a restructuring that reflects the union's growth in Canada and in its national hospital division. The convention also elected 75 council members, who are nominated by regions and meet between conventions.**

Three of the new board members are Negroes, reflecting a unanimous convention resolution urging more black representation.

Three speakers on behalf of that resolution, all Negroes, stressed that the resolution wasn't calling for "window-dressing" or the "tokenism" of a few blacks, but for the election of those capable and deserving of the office. Heaps, also speaking on behalf of the resolution, called for "greater awareness of the problems and needs of minority groups."

The officers reported a slight net gain in membership since the 1966 convention, which means RWDSU has added enough new members to offset the pending disaffiliation of some 20,000 members. That disaffiliation, by the union's District 65, is now being tested in court.

Delegates voted a $1 per month dues increase for all locals except those which have had a dues increase during the past year. It also voted a minimum dues structure of $5 a month and a 50-cent per month increase in per capita payments to the international. That 50 cents is broken into yearly steps between now and the union's next convention in 1974.

**Meany told the convention he considers the Administration's economic policies a complete failure and said it stubbornly refuses to take the actions necessary to correct the situation because it contends the present tight-money policy will have to work some day. "Well, it may work," he commented, "but before it works, we may not be in a recession but a major depression."**

He repeated labor's call for selective credit controls, interest rate ceilings on some types of loans, and allocation of credit to attain balanced economic growth and more jobs. Instead of that kind of action, Meany said, the Administration has seen fit only to lower margin requirements for stock purchasers, "which of course helps the market speculators. Maybe they'll want to do something for the boys in Las Vegas next."

Meany termed the recently completed strike and boycott against General Electric "the most important in many years because it was a strike against a company that had found its own way to nullify collective bargaining."

The ultimate defeat of Boulwarism, he said, "marked a milestone in the history of American labor. This was the finest demonstration of effective, complete trade union cooperation in my lifetime." The effectiveness of the boycott showed in GE's quarterly profit reports, Meany noted, and it wouldn't have been so effective without the cooperation of a large number of unions, including the Teamsters who refused to handle GE products.

Turning to foreign affairs, Meany said the United States must continue to extend the economic and military aid necessary to help Israel maintain its independence. "We have made it crystal clear to this Administration that we have a stake in the preservation of this little nation," he declared.

He rejected the argument that an immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Southeast Asia would relieve the pressure on Israel. "One thing about the Soviets," Meany said, "they understand anyone who deals in strength." Thus the crisis in Berlin slackened in 1963, he noted, only after Pres. Kennedy had made a forceful stand against Russian missiles in Cuba.

"Everyone I know wants to see an early end to this conflict," he said of the war in Viet Nam. "They want our boys back home. I want to say to you that I am not a defender of Richard Nixon, but I believe that he, like Pres. Johnson before him, would do almost anything that he could to bring an end to this war."

He said he thinks the present Administration program of troop withdrawals is working, with more than 100,000 U.S. troops already home and another 150,000 scheduled to be withdrawn by May of 1971.

**In a convention resolution on the war, the RWDSU delegates said its cost "has brought an abrupt halt to our sorely needed programs of housing, education, health, urban renewal and anti-poverty measures. We therefore call upon the U.S. government to establish a policy which outlines an early and orderly withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from Indochina."**

MacDonald told the delegates that Canada's economic problems are very much like those of the United States, with the unemployment rate currently at 6.6 percent, or 544,000 jobless persons in a work force of 8 million. In fact, MacDonald said, the recent convention of the CLC listed eight high-priority concerns for the 1970s that could just as well be applied to the United States: poverty, education, medical care, social security, housing, pollution, human rights and consumer affairs.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman and Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, also addressed the convention, as did Organizing Dir. William Kircher and Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen.

In other actions, the convention:

- Declared that despite some progress in curtailing pollution, the United States has "not yet seen the turn-around point" and urged creation of a Joint Congressional Committee on the Environment "to focus our country's attention on this issue."
- Deplored the serious loss of employment among workers in American plants producing toys, playthings and novelties and urged enactment of a bill sponsored by Rep. Jacob Gilbert (D-N.Y.) to impose import quotas on these items.
- Urged establishment of a broad-gauge national health insurance system, a massive educational program to lead to the purchase of drugs by their generic designations, and effective policing of fraud and overcharging on health items by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.
- Urged the U.S. government to provide Israel with adequate economic and military assistance so urgently needed for its defense, "not merely for the sake of Israel, but in the interests of world peace and freedom."
- Called for a national system of standards to measure the quality and durability of consumer products; elimination of abuses in automobile insurance practices; federal standards of safety for automobiles, household appliances and other products, and uniform accounting procedures for insurance and utility companies to determine their actual profits.

# Pilots Urge Action To Curb Hijacking

The Air Line Pilots urged Pres. Nixon to initiate positive action to stop such incidents as the wounding of a jet plane pilot at Dulles Airport near Washington by an armed hijacker. ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby told Nixon "this nationwide nightmare" of continued hijackings "deserves the immediate attention of the President."

It is time, Ruby said, "to bring the full power and intelligence of our country to bear on this intolerable situation."

# J. P. Stevens Found Guilty In Ninth Case

For the ninth time, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., to stop violating federal labor law.

Three board members upheld a trial examiner's finding that the giant textile firm interfered with a scheduled representation election by announcing, two days before the balloting, that it was giving employes of its Cleveland plant in Shelby, N.C., an additional paid holiday.

The board also agreed that a union supporter had been discriminated against by management. It ordered Stevens to offer her "immediate and full reinstatement to her former job" or a substantially equivalent position, if the job no longer exists. Also Stevens must compensate her fully for any lost pay.

An election scheduled for May 28, 1969, was called off when the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and the Textile Workers Union of America filed unfair practice charges against Stevens. The firm continues to gain government contracts despite its persistent violations of the labor relations law.

Stevens has been found guilty of interference with the rights of its employes on eight previous occasions since 1963. It appealed seven of them, lost every appeal in court—including two in the Supreme Court—and is expected to appeal the latest finding in line with its pattern of seeking every possible delay in carrying out remedial orders of the labor board.

Beyond the Vineyards:

# Farm Union Wins New Breakthrough

(Continued from Page 1)

some 4,300 full and part-time workers a $1.75 minimum hourly wage. The rate will reach $2 an hour with increases of 10 cents in the second year and 15 cents in the third year.

Contract language on piece rates was still being resolved at the time of signing. That rate, however, is expected to be commensurate with or better than the prevailing $6.50 per bin (40 boxes) of peaches picked or 25 cents per lug box (22 pounds) of grapes harvested.

**The Roberts corporation, the world's largest walnut grower which also grows almonds and a variety of citrus, peaches and other fruits, went down the line with terms previously won by UFWOC from seven table grape growers.**

Included are the hiring hall, successor and pesticide clauses—ban of DDT and other "hard" pesticides in the fields and orchards—and contributions to health, welfare and job displacement programs.

Meanwhile, another scene in the Farm Workers' drama was being played in the desert melon patches of the Imperial Valley near the Mexican border.

Following a three-day strike—one of the most effective conducted anywhere by UFWOC—the Abatti Bros. Produce Co. signed a union recognition agreement, immediately upped wages from $1.65 to $2 an hour and consented to open contract negotiations July 14.

When the strike in Abatti's cantaloupe fields started two days before the peak of the seven-week season, growers attempted to recruit pickers through radio commercials offering $2 an hour.

The Mexican "green carders"—aliens in the U.S. on temporary work permits—weren't, however, having any of the growers' pitch this time.

**Some of the broadcasts were beamed over a Yuma, Ariz., rock music station aimed at teenage boys and some into Mexico. There was little response from south of the border, and it wasn't until Abatti settled that about 150 boys—some only 14 years old—arrived from Yuma to work other fields. About a third of them were sent home because they were too young to obtain work permits.**

The rich cantaloupe crop of the Abatti firm — the largest melon grower in the country employing about 300 workers year around and more than 900 at peak—had been in danger of wasting on the vines by the third day of the strike.

The break came when Manuel Chavez, Cesar's brother and an effective catalyst in discouraging Mexican nationals from strikebreaking, arrived with other UFWOC officials in several cars and went to the watermelon patches that had not yet been struck.

As they alighted from the cars they sounded the horns and waved the fiery red strike flag bearing UFWOC's symbol, the black eagle in a white circle. Workers immediately began leaving the fields from as far away as half a mile.

**Within an hour, Ben Abatti announced that he was ready to talk with the union. By 5:30 p.m. he agreed to a pact recognizing UFWOC as the bargaining agent for all workers in the company's 1,200 acres of melon fields, to recognize the union as agent for workers in other crops on the basis of a card check, to drop a damage suit against UFWOC, and to start negotiations next month.**

Abatti accepted UFWOC's demand that he pay $2 an hour to the workers, the amount he and other growers had offered strikebreakers. The pre-strike base was 35 cents an hour less.

The agreement was signed at the union's Imperial Valley headquarters in the Hotel Del Rey in Calexico, just two blocks from the Mexican border.

**Kircher, who was in Calexico and El Centro to help direct the strike and negotiations, said the key to the victory was Abatti's inability to recruit "green carders" from Mexico as strikebreakers. This was a reflection of the success of Manuel Chavez in enlisting farm workers on both sides of the border to the UFWOC cause.**

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), on a four-day California trip highlighted by addressing a COPE fund-raising dinner in Los Angeles, joined the victory festivities and at a news conference in Calexico hailed the agreement as "one beneficial to the union, to the company and the community." He congratulated the union for its "truly great efforts."



**STEELWORKER JOSE CISNEROS** and his family in Corpus Christi, Tex., read about a federal court order they helped win. It compels the city school system to stop segregating Spanish-speaking and Negro sections into one district separate from the "Anglo" schools. The Cisneros, one of 32 families to file suit two years ago, said "this is a victory for the nation as a whole, not only for Corpus Christi." The parents were backed by their union, including Pres. I. W. Abel and District Dir. James E. Ward.

## 5-Year Pact Ends St. Louis Cement Strike

St. Louis—A lengthy construction strike has been settled here with acceptance of a five-year contract by Hoisting Local 513 of the Operating Engineers. The agreement provides for $3.25 an hour in wage increases over the five-year term.

The local had been on strike against the Sand & Gravel Producers Association since Apr. 1. It struck the Material Dealers Association on May 1 and the Quarrymen's Association on May 11. About 430 members of the local were involved.

Sand and gravel workers now earn $4.23 an hour; quarry workers, $4.26 and ready-mix engineers, $4.50. The pay increases are retroactive to May 1 at those places where members were working.

Fringe benefits include two additional weeks of vacation. Engineers will receive a third week's vacation after 10 years and a fourth week after 17 years. Two additional holidays were granted, making a total of eight for all groups of employes.

The lack of concrete forced the shutdown or curtailment of major construction projects in the city during the strike.

# Woodworkers Score Weyerhaeuser Victory

Daisy, Ark.—The Woodworkers staged a comeback in the pine woods of Arkansas and Oklahoma to win bargaining rights for 1,600 logging and factory employes of the Weyerhaeuser Co.'s Dierks division.

Despite a fierce campaign against the union, workers backed the IWA in National Labor Relations Board balloting at six scattered locations in the far corners of the two states. The vote was 798 for the IWA, 696 against, with 39 challenged votes and eight void ballots.

**The union credited the victory to careful coordination by the AFL-CIO and its Dept. of Organization with IWA officers and the Arkansas and Oklahoma AFL-CIO. It also praised the cooperation and help of other unions including the Carpenters, Papermakers & Paperworkers, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.**

The Woodworkers had represented Dierks Co. employes until 1954, when management succeeded in ousting the union. Dierks was bought by Weyerhaeuser in 1969 for $317 million, and employes petitioned for a new campaign early this year.

The NLRB brought ballot facilities to 1,619 eligible workers—191 forestry employes, 185 roving maintenance men, and crews of company sawmills, planing mills, a wood-preserving plant, repair shops and boxmaking plant.

The voters stopped work long enough to vote at company locations sheltered in 1.7 million acres of pine timberland. Workplaces include Broken Bow, Wright City and Clebit in Oklahoma and Mountain Pine, Blakely, Dierks and DeQueen in Arkansas, spreading for 50 miles from East to West and nearly that much again from North to South bordering Texarkana.

Headquarters for the union campaign were in Daisy, west of Hot Springs, Ark.

Weyerhaeuser, which has 10,000 other employes represented by the IWA, fought the organizing effort vigorously with frequent letters to the workers, full page newspaper advertisements assailing "high union dues and poor service," small group indoctrination programs and sudden changes in working conditions.

The union campaign turned on face-to-face contacts, home and camp visits, and centralized committee meetings.

Presidents J. Bill Becker of the Arkansas AFL-CIO and Henry L. Likes of the Oklahoma state body helped muster support and sent personal letters of encouragement to all affected employes.

**Presidents of other union locals at Weyerhaeuser plants also stressed their experience and the advantages of joint action and collective bargaining.**

IWA Vice Pres. Keith Johnson and James Craven, assistant southern director for IWA directed that union's staff of organizers. Two coordinators were IWA's James McManama and AFL-CIO's Paul Nash, with federation Regional Dir. W. G. Pendergrass and five organizers from three AFL-CIO regional offices.

Johnson said the vote was a "clear victory" for the workers, union committees, and the concept of inter-union cooperation.

## Labor Presses For Effective Job Safety Bill

Passage of a strong and comprehensive occupational health and safety bill is "a major priority of this Congress," the AFL-CIO declared.

In a letter to every member of the House Labor Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller strongly urged support of the job safety bill now before the committee for action. He said the bill, drafted by Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.), has "the wholehearted endorsement of all segments of organized labor."

"In particular," he continued, "we urge that you oppose any amendments that would reinstate a separate board to promulgate occupational safety and health standards, any provision creating a so-called occupational safety and health court, and any weakening of the enforcement provisions and the procedural rights of workers as set forth in the Daniels bill."

Noting that the bill's passage will be "the first long step to achievement of a safe and healthy workplace," Biemiller assured each of the congressmen that his support is needed. It will, he said, "be deeply appreciated by every American working man and woman."

# Federal Contractors Get Guidelines On Equal Opportunities for Women

The Labor Dept. has issued sweeping new guidelines to assure equal job opportunities for women and to bar discrimination against them by federal contractors and subcontractors.

The guidelines follow up an earlier presidential order issued several years ago that provided for a general ban on discrimination against women by employers under federal contract.

The new guidelines specifically spell out discriminatory practices that are prohibited.

**They require federal contractors to maintain written policies expressly stating that there will be no discrimination against workers because of sex. Collective bargaining agreements on conditions of employment also must be consistent with those guidelines, the Labor Dept. said.**

Discrimination against women by private firms employing more than 100 workers is prohibited by civil rights laws. But the responsibility for enforcing the new guidelines is in the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, which can immediately cut off funds to the contractors.

Among the practices prohibited by the new guidelines are:

- Making any distinction based on sex in job opportunities, wages, hours, or other conditions.
- Advertising for workers in newspapers columns headed "Male" or "Female" unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification.
- Distinguishing between the marital status of persons of one sex unless the same distinction applies to the opposite sex.
- Denying jobs to women with young children unless the same policy exists for men.
- Penalizing women for their conditions of employment because of time off needed for bearing children.
- Maintaining seniority lines or lists based soley on sex.
- Discriminatorily restricting one sex to certain job classifications and departments.
- Maintaining different retirement ages for male and female workers.
- Denying a woman a job she is qualified to do on the basis of state "protective" laws.

The guidelines also require the contractors to include women candidates in management training programs and in other jobs that were previously excluded to them.

The new guidelines were hailed by Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau, as a "most appropriate milestone of women's progress" on the 50th anniversary of the bureau. She said the action constitutes "a giant step forward for those Americans whose talents too often have been wasted simply because they are women."

# The American System

**I HAVE NEVER SEEN** the labor movement in a better position. I have never seen the labor movement more solid. I have never seen it in a better position to make its contribution, not just on behalf of its 14 million members, but on behalf of the entire society of which we are a part.

And I have no illusions. I don't see perfection in the labor movement, and I don't see perfection here in the country as a whole; nor do I see perfection anywhere else on earth. As a nation we have made mistakes; as a labor movement we make mistakes and undoubtedly we will make mistakes in the future.

**But speaking as an individual American, I can say that under this system, with all the mistakes that we make, that in my lifetime I have seen greater and greater progress than has ever happened in the history of any other nation at any time.**

Despite our problems, despite our shortcomings, here in America we have a system under which we can continually improve. Here in America we have a system under which people themselves by joining together in organizations such as labor unions can jointly work for the betterment of all concerned.

And under this system the American trade union movement has brought greater benefits to workers than has any other movement anywhere on earth at any time, and I make no apology for that statement.

**Yes, we have an America that has had the courage to face the race problem. Oh, we haven't solved it, but at least we have had the courage to face it, and this applies to many segments of American society despite the cries of pain and anguish that come from the South; we are not finished with that job, but we are on our way.**

We have abolished polio in my generation; we have started an official government war on poverty—we have still got a long way to go, but at least we have started, and at least they are talking now of a guaranteed income.

And, in addition, we have seen an American on the moon. I don't know whether that has any economic effect, but as an American, I like the idea.

**WE ARE,** in effect, in the early stages of what I think is the greatest social and economic revolution of all time. I think we are going to continue to move forward. We are not going to be confronted, as someone said the other day, by a choice between anarchy and repression; we are not going to have anarchy and we are not going to have repression.

**And we are not going to abandon our basic principles upon which this nation was founded—principles of human decency and justice for all—all creeds, all colors, all nationalities.**

We are not going to knuckle down to extremists from either end of the political spectrum. Oh, we had Joe McCarthy, you remember, not so many years ago, and I remember people were saying this is the first fascist, this is a terrible thing. Well, the American people took Joe McCarthy in stride, and I think they can take the John Birchers in stride, as they can take the Barry Goldwaters or anyone else.

I refuse to sell America short, and I refuse to sell the American worker and his union short. I am sure that the AFL-CIO will continue in the years ahead to play a major role in the forward progress of this country and for all of its people.

*—From an address, June 4, 1970, by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union convention.*


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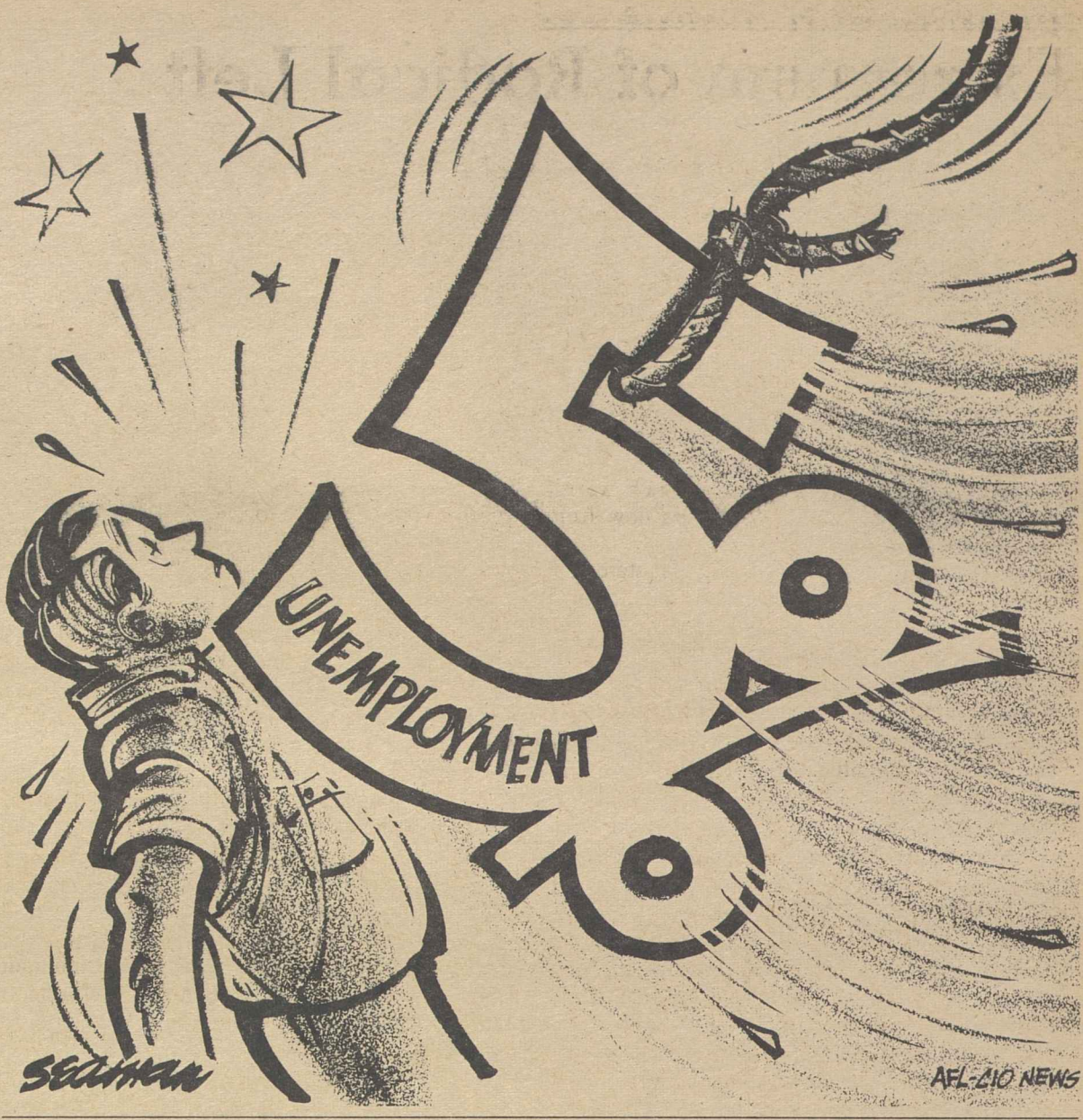
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***A Word Edgewise:***

# Intellectuals Seen Misguiding Europeans on American Values

**By John P. Roche**

**ROME**—History, Karl Marx once observed, does repeat itself: the first time as tragedy, the second as farce. This wry comment was brought to mind by the remarkable similarity between the European view of the United States in 1970 and that encountered in 1953.

In 1953, I spent several months in western Europe. Everywhere I went, the press and the intelligentsia carried the same message: the United States was on the verge of fascism. Pres. Eisenhower was considered the "American Hindenburg"—a military figurehead who would turn the nation over to Sen. Joe McCarthy as Adolf Hitler had received power from the aged German president in 1933.

**Although Ike had not received my vote, this seemed preposterous. I was convinced that the Wisconsin demagogue was a nasty paranoid, but incapable of organizing a milk route, much less a mass political movement.**

As I wrote at the time, McCarthy was the bull used by the Republican conservatives to gore the Democrats. Once Eisenhower was elected (in 1952), however, Sen. Taft and the other serious GOP leaders had no further interest in McCarthy. He simply became a public nuisance, perhaps even worse, a public bore.

Europeans knew better. To them, I was just a liberal pollyanna incapable of understanding the dynamics of American society. Just as in 1898 the French were asking, "Did the Americans blow up the Maine themselves?" European intellectuals in 1953 (and in 1970) could find signs and portents invisible to naive Americans. At the risk of sounding unduly critical, I have long suspected that wishful thinking enters the picture: they would love to see us take a fall.

Now, 17 years later, I find the same hysterics with a different cast of characters. Using that same ambivalent mixture of apprehension and delight, these critics see the United States entering a period of revolutionary disintegration.

**Their sources are American—the magazines and newspapers edited by those in the United States who curiously have the same value system. (I had never before realized the degree to which the Eastern intellectual establishment is merely a branch of the European parent fir[illegible])**

It is a harsh charge, but I am convinced that the major complaint of intellectuals—European and American—is that the United States has a mass society that works. While many of them think of themselves as "radicals," they are profoundly distressed—even nauseated—by the "crudity" of American political culture.

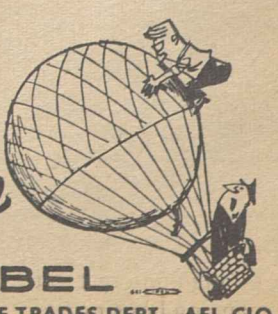
After all, to be an intellectual is to join an elite, a class that expects deference from the ignorant masses. In personal terms, egalitarianism is a threat to their status. Like the enraged young aristocrats who have been tearing up the American colleges, they bitterly resent "one man, one vote."

**Their function is to provide leadership to the unwashed, and the deeper one penetrates the sources of anti-Americanism (at home and abroad), the more he suspects that "Americanism" symbolizes the rise to power of what in the 18th Century were called the "lower orders."**

It is supremely ironic that in Italy and France the Communist Party has capitalized on the American revolution by providing a gathering place for those who find their upward mobility blocked by the "system." The average Communist voter knows little and cares less about Marx or Lenin; he wants a car, a refrigerator, a TV, above all, a decent apartment, a decent wage.

**ANTI-AMERICANISM** then—to borrow from Marx again—is the opiate of the intellectuals. It is the accepted way in which the elite can express its contempt for mass society. The problem is that the virus has begun to run wild among the people. So the elite fights back with the message, "America Is a Failure." The evidence varies from time to time. In 1953, we were about to go fascist; now we are crumbling into revolutionary disarray.

Life in the United States has a number of unpleasant aspects, but in any sort of historical perspective we have done remarkably well. To have developed a huge, democratic mass society is no mean accomplishment—even if our intellectuals are not saluted on the street and are limited to one vote each.

***'Declaration of Conscience':***

# Extremism of Radical Left Parallels McCarthy Era Tactics

*On June 1, 1970, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) marked the 20th anniversary of her famous Declaration of Conscience that led to the downfall of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy with a speech in the Senate on the new extremism. This is excerpted from the Congressional Record.*

**MR. PRESIDENT,** 20 years ago on this June 1 date at this same desk I spoke about the then serious national condition with a statement known as the "Declaration of Conscience." We had a national sickness then from which we recovered. We have a national sickness now from which I pray we will recover.

I would like to recall portions of that statement today because they have application now 20 years later.

I said of the then national condition:

**It is a national feeling of fear and frustration that could result in national suicide and the end of everything that we Americans hold dear.**

Surely that is the situation today.

I said then:

**I speak as briefly as possible because too much harm has already been done with irresponsible words of bitterness and selfish political opportunism.**

That is not the only situation today, but it is even worse for irresponsible words have exploded into trespass, violence, arson, and killings.

I said then:

**I think it is high time for the U.S. Senate and its members to do some soul searching—for us to weigh our consciences—on the manner in which we are performing our duty to the people of the United States—on the manner in which we are using or abusing our individual powers and privileges.**

That applies today. But I would add this to it—expanded application to the people themselves, whether they be students or construction workers, whether they be on or off campus.

I said then:

**Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism—**

**The right to criticize;**

**The right to hold unpopular beliefs;**

**The right to protest;**

**The right to independent thought.**

That applies today—and it includes the right to dissent against the dissenters.

I said then:

**The American people are sick and tired of being afraid to speak their minds lest they be politically smeared. . . . Freedom of speech is not what it used to be in America. It has been so abused by some that it is not exercised by others.**

That applies today to both sides. It is typified by the girl student at Colby College who wrote me;

I am striking with my heart against the fighting in Cambodia but I am intimidated by those who scream protests and clench their fists and cannot listen to people who oppose their views.

I said then:

**Today our country is being psychologically divided by the confusion and the suspicions that are bred in the U.S. Senate to spread like cancerous tentacles of "know nothing, suspect everything" attitudes.**

That applies today—but it must be expanded to the people themselves. Twenty years ago it was the anti-intellectuals who were most guilty of "know nothing" attitudes. Today too many of the militant intellectuals are equally as guilty of "hear nothing" attitudes of refusing to listen while demanding communication.

I said then:

**I don't like the way the Senate has been made a rendezvous for vilification, for selfish political gain at the sacrifice of individual reputations and national unity.**

That applies today. But I would add that equally I do not like the way the campus has been made a rendezvous for obscenity, for trespass, for violence, for arson, and for killing.

I said then:

**I am not proud of the way we smear outsiders from the floor of the Senate and hide behind the cloak of congressional immunity and still place ourselves beyond criticism on the floor of the Senate.**

Today I would add to that—I am not proud of the way in which too many militants resort to the illegalities of trespass, violence, and arson and, in doing so, claim for themselves a special immunity from the law with the allegation that such acts are justified because they have a political connotation with a professed cause.

I said then:

**As a U.S. senator, I am not proud of the way in which the Senate has been made a publicity platform for irresponsible sensationalism.**

Today I would add that I am not proud of the way in which our national television networks and campuses have been made publicity platforms for irresponsible sensationalism—nor am I proud of the countercriticism against the networks and the campuses that has gone beyond the bounds of reasonableness and propriety and fanned, instead of drenching, the fires of division.

I have admired much of the candid and justified defense of our government in reply to the news media and the militant dissenters—but some of the defense has been too extreme and unfair and too repetitive and thus impaired the effectiveness of the previous admirable and justified defense.

I said 20 years ago:

**As an American, I am shocked at the way Republicans and Democrats alike are playing directly into the Communist design of "confuse, divide and conquer."**

Today I am shocked at the way too many Americans are so doing.

I spoke as I did 20 years ago because of what I considered to be the great threat from the radical right—the threat of a government of repression.

I speak today because of what I consider to be the great threat from the radical left that advocates and practices violence and defiance of the law—again, the threat of the ultimate result of a reaction of repression.

It is time that the great center of our people, those who reject the violence and unreasonableness of both the extreme right and the extreme left, searched their consciences, mustered their moral and physical courage, shed their intimidated silence, and declared their consciences.

***Meany Editorial:***

# Labor to Persevere In Environment Fight

*The following editorial by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is excerpted from the June issue of the American Federationist.*

**THE UNITED STATES** is the richest nation in the world and it should follow that life here would be the richest in the history of man.

It could be and it should be.

In the historic struggle to make it so, the trade union movement is justifiably proud of the role it has played. But today, we find our gains eroded by the slipping quality of the environment around us:

- We have bargained for shorter working hours only to see the average worker's day lengthened by the 2 to 4 hours he spends commuting in a nerve-racking maze of traffic.
- We have bargained for more vacation time only to arrive at the vacation site and find the lake is dead, the fish are gone and "no-swimming, polluted-water" signs are posted.
- We have bargained for more pay only to find one of the conveniences it will buy, air travel, consists of time spent circling a congested airport.
- We have bargained for earlier, more comfortable retirement only to see the decay of our metropolitan centers make that life far from golden.

**The effect has been much the same on other historic trade union goals, social security, minimum wage, equal opportunity, Medicare, access to education—all these benefits are meaningless if you are to be poisoned by the air you breathe or the water you drink.**

In 1970, the attention paid to environmental problems has reached a high level. Ecology is becoming a household word. The accumulation of years of waste and pillage of our natural resources has hit hard on the conscience of America.

But we must not be deceived into confusing attention with action. The hard work lies ahead:

- For the federal government, it means ferreting out the overlapping jurisdictions among various agencies and smoothing them into a coherent, workable plan.
- For Congress, it means following up in the enforcement of anti-pollution standards and closing the gap between what funds are authorized and what is actually appropriated.
- For state governments, it means taking maximum advantage of the federal initiative by participating fully in matching-funds programs.
- For local governments, it means vigilance and correction of faults—as in the recent instances of cities with new sewage disposal equipment but no technicians to run it.

**AND FOR EVERYONE** in America, it means a willingness to pay the price of extra care not to defile the countryside as well as the tax dollars per person it will take to correct our present pollution. We know those dollars will be necessary, but in the long run they will pay a handsome return if the squandering of natural resources is truly stopped.

Already, the more cynical among the nation's commentators are saying that environment is simply this year's issue, that it will pass and be forgotten like the rest. In the early 1960s, they point out, the issue was civil rights, then it was poverty, or consumer affairs, or hunger, and all of those issues joined the passing parade of yesterday's forgotten crusades.

**We in the AFL-CIO have not forgotten. For years, we have argued that guaranteeing a Negro the right to be served in a restaurant is an empty gesture if he doesn't have the price of a hamburger. And we pressed for full realization of those newfound rights through full employment at a decent wage.**

So too must we continue in the fight for an environment of high quality. And the same principle applies: the legislation already passed, the rush of bills that have been introduced in the excitement of early 1970, are empty gestures without the follow-through of full funding and enforcement.

Many have raised the question of the environment in the 1970s and 1980s in terms of "Will Man Survive?" We think the real question is "Will Man Persevere?"

We pledge that the AFL-CIO will.

***Home Loans Lacking:***

# Congress Urged to Prod Nixon On Financial Crisis in Housing

**CONGRESS** should direct the President to use his authority to end the "sheer anarchy" reigning in U.S. money markets and ease the "plunging depression" now gripping the housing industry, AFL-CIO legislative Rep. Ray Denison suggested.

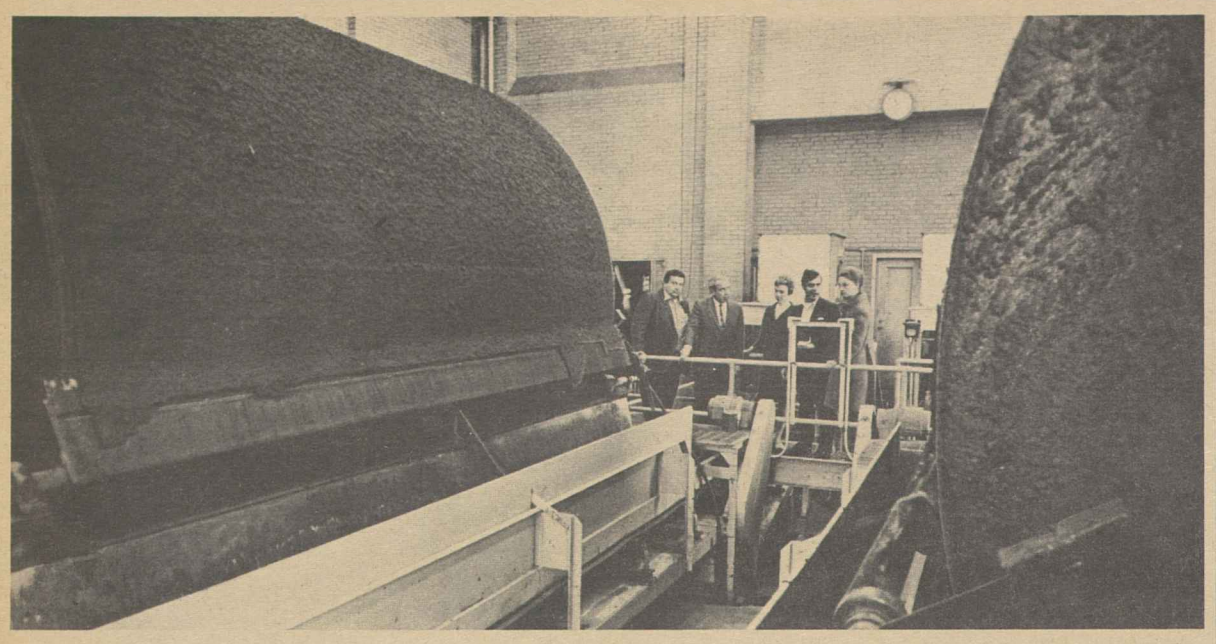
The Administration has failed to propose or support the kind of "new, extensive, emergency and long-range housing programs" needed to meet the demand for 26 million new housing units over the next 10 years, said Denison. He pointed out that fewer housing units are being built today than 20 years ago, largely because of high interest rates and other difficulties in financing housing.

**"The financial institutions in the United States have, in effect, veto power over housing," he declared. They can decide whether to lend money "at a reasonable rate of interest for a home," or lend it to a "business promoter for the purpose of building a motel, or a gambling casino or a conglomerate take-over," he asserted.**

"We feel that the priorities of lending money have been turned around," he said, and "loans are not going to the people who really need them." Denison appeared on the AFL-CIO produced network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.




**"SHEER ANARCHY"** in the U.S. money markets could be ended through use of presidential power now on the books, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and James F. Welsh of the Washington Evening Star. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



**ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS** concerning the country are investigated by a group of students from the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center during a tour of the main waste disposal plant in Washington, D.C. The students are part of a class that attended a studies center seminar on "Man and His Environment." The huge drums here process solid waste which is later used as fertilizer, land fill or in other products.

# *Pioneering Mental Health Project Aids Hundreds in Clothing Union*

New York—A man is what he does. Most men derive their sense of status and self-worth from the contribution they make through work. When mental illness impairs the worker's ability to perform his job, his world—in the shop and at home—may fall apart. His employer may feel justified in firing him, his co-workers in spurning him, and his family relationships will deteriorate.

Recognition of this close relationship between "work" and mental health led one union to pioneer in one of the first mental health programs to emphasize the importance of the work environment.

The results from the five-year project by the New York Joint Board of the Clothing Workers are in: More than 600 union members have returned to or been maintained at productive work. "Normal living" was achieved by more than half the cases after as few as eight treatment sessions, or within three months.

**The ACWA's mental health program is co-sponsored by the New York Clothing Manufacturers Association, financed in large part by federal grants, and operates from the Sidney Hillman Health Center.**

Dr. Hyman J. Weiner, project director, said a "short-term, crisis oriented" approach was used in which the worker was interviewed, his problem uncovered and discussed, and a practical method sought to cope with it. Those helping the worker included the patient himself, his family and co-workers, the union's business agent, the employer, the psychiatrist and the social worker.

Emphasis was on what the worker could do, rather than on "defining" his illness. Therapy helped him test out different ways of dealing with conflicts on the job, such as controlling his anger. He was taught to stay with, not run away from, conflicts.

"The inability to face conflict squarely generally leads to many difficulties," Dr. Weiner said. "Anger builds up and becomes directed either toward the other party or toward oneself."

The importance of work as an avenue for identifying the ill is illustrated by some typical referrals:

- A skilled, stable worker lost his fifth job in a year because of a fight in the shop. His recent employment instability was diagnosed at the center as a type of mental illness.
- A consistently late-to-work union member was helped over his alcoholism problem.
- Personal and family problems caused numerous other emotional problems in workers which were reflected in their poor or erratic job performance.

**The clinic maintained an open door, with any worker in the industry or member of his immediate family eligible for free treatment. While work-connected problems received staff priority, walk-in and in-patient care were provided those with other emotional problems through an agreement with three New York hospitals.**

The Amalgamated Insurance Fund relieved workers' financial pressures. Jobs were found for workers requiring them through the union's job-placement service.

The project's results—analysis of experiences with patients and new treatment techniques—will be available shortly to central labor bodies, unions, community health facilities, consumer-sponsored health programs and government agencies. Meanwhile, a report based on a Labor-Mental Health Conference is available from the Sidney Hillman Health Center, 16 East 16th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

# Sen. Williams Backed By New Jersey Labor

Atlantic City—Delegates to the New Jersey State AFL-CIO convention gave Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., a cheering ovation and pledged solid support for his campaign to win re-election to a third term in November.

The convention closed ranks also behind a slate of officers, all elected by acclamation for three-year terms.

**Charles H. Marciante, longtime secretary-treasurer of the state organization, was elected to his first full term as president. Marciante had been serving as president since March, when Vincent J. Murphy retired.**

As secretary-treasurer, the delegates picked John J. Brown of the Operating Engineers. Thomas J. Kean, a former staff member of the State AFL-CIO who had been named interim secretary-treasurer in March, did not seek election to the post. A previously announced candidate, Bruno Sorchinski of the Bakery Workers, withdrew before the balloting began.

Richard A. Lynch was re-elected an executive vice president and a vacant post of executive vice president was filled by the election of Joseph Stevens, an international representative of the Steelworkers.

In a major policy resolution, the convention called for enactment of a national health insurance program as the solution to meeting the health care needs of the American people while putting a lid on the rapid rise in the cost of medical care.

In his report to the convention, Marciante attacked the increased use of injunctions by state courts in labor disputes and the jailing of teachers in strikes caused by the refusal of school boards to act on legitimate grievances and carry out the recommendations of impartial fact-finding panels.

Other speakers at the convention, which was attended by nearly 2,000 persons, included New Jersey Gov. William T. Cahill and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. George Craig.

# Fringe Benefit Ratio Shows Little Change

A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey has found little change between 1966 and 1968 in the ratio of fringe benefit costs to direct payroll expenses—either among private employers or for the nation's largest single employer, the federal government.

The 1968 statistics, the latest available, showed private employers spending 25.1 cents for "pay supplements" for each dollar in basic wages or salaries. The comparable figure for the federal government as an employer was 24.3 cents.

In both cases, the fringe costs included payments required by law, such as the employer portion of the social security tax and the government's share of the cost of civil service retirement.

The fringe benefit cost as a proportion of direct payroll was about one-half of 1 percent higher for both private industry and the federal government than it had been two years earlier.

While the overall cost ratios were similar, the breakdown showed a number of variances. For example, the government paid more than private industry for vacation and holiday time—11.7 percent to 8.4 percent. But private industry paid an average of 3.6 percent of payroll for life and health insurance for its workers, compared with only 1.6 percent in the government service.

*Highest in 5 Years:*

# Factory Layoffs Up Jobless Rate to 5%

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**declared that this sharp rise in unemployment for five consecutive months, coupled with unchecked inflation, "is testimony to the complete failure of the Administration's economic policies.**

"Workers and consumers are paying the price for these policies," he added.

Expressing concern for the continuing rise in both joblessness and consumer prices, coupled with production cutbacks that are shrinking paychecks of millions of other workers, Meany called for steps to halt the deterioration in the nation's economy. He said:

"We urge Congress to direct the Federal Reserve System to establish selective controls, interest rate ceilings on specific types of loans and the allocation of credit to where it will do the most good for balanced economic growth, increasing employment and meeting America's needs for housing and community facilities."

Since December, unemployment has climbed nearly 1.3 million—600,000 adult men, 425,000 adult women and 225,000 teenagers. The BLS said that of this increase, 60 percent were persons who had lost their jobs, 20 percent were people returning to the labor force, and 10 percent were workers who left jobs voluntarily or persons who had never worked before.

**Total employment decreased from April by 475,000 to 78.4 million in May. This is a reverse of the normal pattern of rising employment during the spring period. All of the decline occurred in non-farm jobs, the BLS reported.**

Full-time workers were hit hardest by last month's increase in unemployment. Their rate rose to 4.7 percent from 4.4 percent in April, while joblessness for part-time workers dropped to 6.4 percent from 7.4 percent the month before.

The unemployment rate for adult men rose from 3.2 percent in April to 3.5 percent in May. This rate has been climbing steadily for the past six months.

The jobless rate for married men rose two-tenths of 1 percent to 2.6 percent in May.

The BLS noted that the jobless rate for adult women, after remaining virtually unchanged in April, increased from 4.4 percent to 5.1 percent in May.

Teenage unemployment declined in May to 14.3 percent, from 15.7 percent in April. The rate had risen sharply in April after little change for three preceding months, the BLS said.

All of the increase in unemployment in May occurred among white workers, while the Negro jobless rate declined, the BLS reported. White unemployment rose to 4.6 percent from 4.3 percent and black unemployment dropped to 8 percent from 8.7 percent in April. The black rate was still above the 7.1 percent rate of March.

The ratio of Negro to white unemployment in May was 1.7 to 1. It had been about 2 to 1 in seven of the last eight months, BLS said.

**After seasonal adjustments, non-farm payroll employment slipped in May by 270,000 with 225,000 of this coming in manufacturing. Employment in durable goods fell by 130,000 while non-durable goods industries posted their first sizable decline—90,000 — since current manufacturing employment declines began.**

The average workweek and average overtime hours in manufacturing continued to drop off in May. The average workweek for rank-and-file workers slipped to a seasonally adjusted 39.9 hours from 40 hours in April. Factory overtime edged down by one-tenth of an hour to 2.9 hours.

Average hourly earnings for production and non-supervisory workers on private payrolls rose by 2 cents in May to $3.20. These earnings were up 19 cents over May 1969.

**However, BLS Assistant Commissioner Harold Goldstein indicated that consumer prices also rose in May although he said all the figures are not yet available.**

Average weekly earnings increased $1.06 between April and May to $118.72. They were up $5.24 over May 1969.

Over the year ending April 1970, average weekly earnings were up by 5.3 percent, but in terms of real dollars adjusted for consumer price changes, earnings actually declined by seventh-tenths of 1 percent, the BLS pointed out.

# Supreme Court Upholds State Ban on Picketing

The Supreme Court relied on a law passed by Congress in 1793 in ruling that a federal district court can't void an anti-picketing injunction issued by a state court—even though the picketing is clearly permitted by federal law.

Its 5-2 decision was handed down in a case arising out of the Florida East Coast Railway strike.

Railroad management, after having been refused an anti-picketing injunction in federal court, obtained an injunction from a state judge. The Locomotive Engineers, citing a recent Supreme Court decision upholding picketing rights in a similar situation arising out of the same strike, sought and received an order from the federal court that in effect nullified the state injunction.

**But the Supreme Court said the 1793 law was intended to prevent lower federal courts from interfering with the workings of state courts.**

Thus, the court majority said, the union should have appealed the injunction through the higher levels of the Florida judicial systems. If turned down in the state's top appellate court, it then could have appealed to the Supreme Court.

A dissenting opinion by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., joined by Justice Byron R. White, maintained that the case represented one of the exceptions allowed under the 18th Century law.

Brennan said the federal court's determination that the union had a protected right to picket "has been rendered wholly ineffective by the state injunction."

In another case with possible implications for maritime labor, the Supreme Court held that a foreign-flag ship controlled by American interests is not wholly exempt from U.S. law.

It upheld the right of a Greek seaman to bring a personal injury damage suit against the ship owner in a U.S. court, even though the ship is registered in Greece.

The court noted that the owner lived in the United States and the ship was principally engaged in trade to and from the United States.




# SIU Sea School

A **FEW MILES DOWN** the Potomac from Washington, not far from where the river flows into Chesapeake Bay, hundreds of young men are in training for careers in the merchant marine.

In a typical year, more than 1,000 recruits are graduated from the Seafarers' Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship at Piney Point, Md., to qualify as merchant seamen.

The training facility, located on a 53-acre tract, is also responsible for the upgrading of about 800 seamen in the unlicensed ratings and for preparing another 300 men for examinations to qualify as licensed deck and engineering officers.

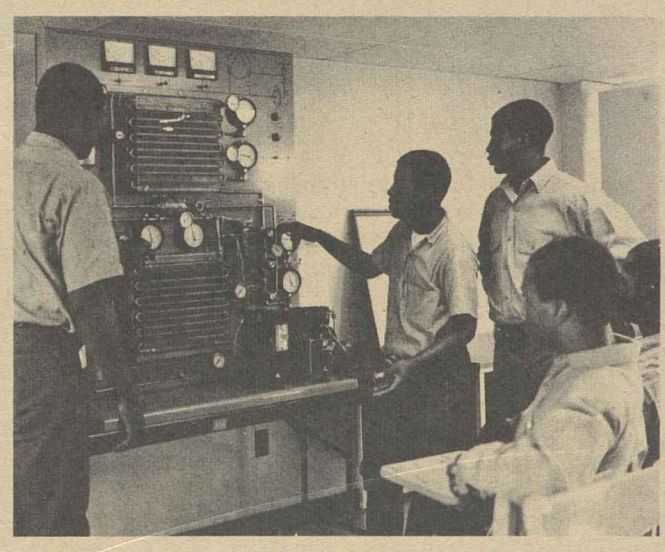
The Lundeberg school, named after the founder and first president of SIU, is an outstanding example of cooperation between management and labor. The joint operation of the school provides qualified manpower for the operators of privately-owned American flag vessels under contract with the union.

The SIU job-oriented training program had its beginnings in 1953, and was conducted in a number of ports throughout the country.

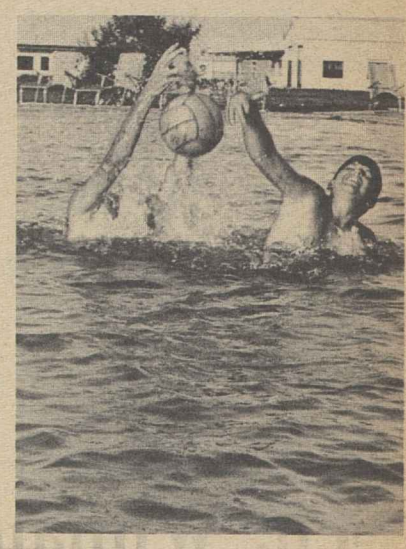
But as the program expanded, it became evident that a centralized operation was needed. The SIU acquired the Piney Point facility, a former Navy torpedo-testing station, to carry out the objectives of the union's training program.



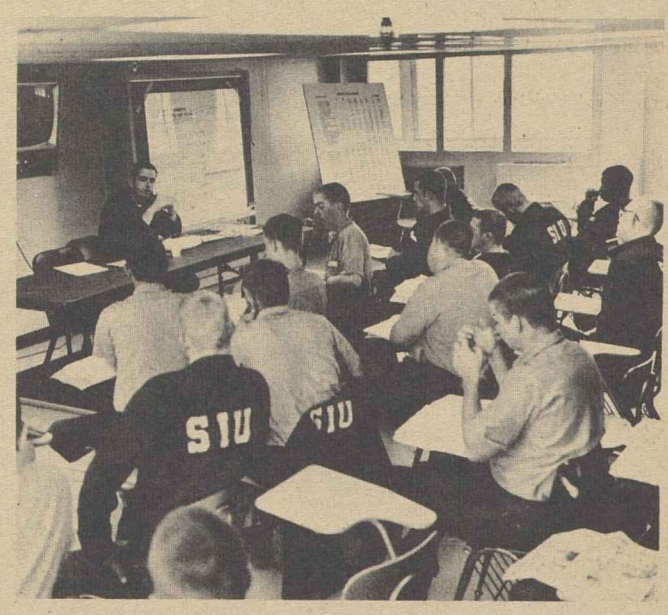
Recruits man the oars during a lifeboat training session.



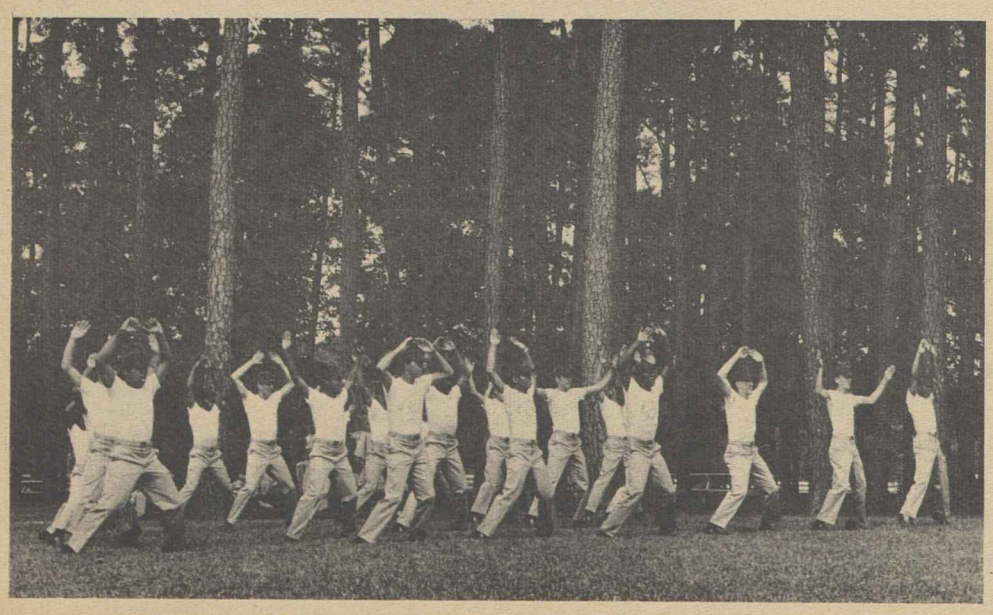
New trainees are instructed at a mock-up of shipboard equipment.



After-duty activity in the swimming pool.




Student seamen participate in a classroom discussion.



Rigorous physical training prepares recruits for sea careers.



Basic shipboard skills are taught by veteran seamen.

# House Okays New Curbs on Air Pollution

The House approved a massive federal program to curb air pollution, and authorized nearly twice the amount Pres. Nixon had requested in order to get it under way.

It sent the legislation to the Senate by a 374-1 vote, with the only complaint coming from congressmen who had wanted an even stronger bill. A companion Senate measure, sponsored by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), would set a higher spending ceiling than the House-passed bill.

**The House bill authorizes $200 million in federal funds for the fiscal year starting July 1, compared with the $106 million sought by the President. The House bill would provide still more funds in subsequent years, totaling $775 million over a three-year period. But how much would actually be spent depends on year-by-year appropriations.**

A substantial portion of the money—$300 million over the three years—would be designated for research on curbing pollution from gasoline, coal and oil combustion.

The House bill directs the federal government to set up national standards to curb pollution in the atmosphere and provides penalties for violators.

# Wage Offer Breaks Logjam In Rail Talks

A union representing 13,000 railroad workers received a new wage offer from management in an 18-month-old contract dispute as other rail unions took strike votes and pressed for settlement of their negotiations with the railroads.

The Firemen & Oilers, resuming meetings with management after a breakdown in wage and rule talks, received a proposal that union leaders submitted to general chairmen on U.S. lines. A union spokesman said a settlement is possible.

The new offer came after brotherhood members voted overwhelmingly for a strike. The union has exhausted the mediation procedures of the Railway Labor Act and will be free to strike June 20 if there is no settlement by that time.

Members of the Railway Clerks and the Maintenance of Way Employes recently voted almost unanimously to authorize strikes if current bargaining efforts fail to produce adequate gains in wages and work rules.

Members of the Dining Car Employes, affiliated with the Hotel & Restaurant union, and general chairmen of the United Transportation Union also voted strike authority to their negotiators. Three of the unions are seeking general wage hikes of 12 percent a year, and the UTU has been asking 15 percent a year for two years.

Pres. H. C. Crotty of the Waymen said that rail management has made no offer that would serve as a basis for settlement of his members' objectives—wages to meet the constantly rising cost of living, and reasonable work rules.

# 100,000 Exhaust Jobless Benefits

More than 100.000 workers exhausted their right to unemployment insurance in April, the Dept. of Labor reported. This was an increase of 13,600 from March 1970 and 18,400 higher than in April a year ago, it said.

The Labor Dept. said insured unemployment dropped 50,800 to 1.6 million for the week ending May 23. But the total insured was roughly twice that of April 1969 and the highest total since 1961.



**LABOR BOOKSHELF**—a collection of 12 outstanding books on the labor movement compiled by the Clothing Workers—is presented to the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center library by ACWA Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel, left. Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., studies center director, accepted the collection. The ACWA has given the book set to more than 50 libraries across the country.

# *McGlotten Appointed New HRDI Director*

Robert M. McGlotten, a staff representative of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Civil Rights, has been named director of the labor federation's Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI), Pres. George Meany announced.

The HRDI was established in 1968, in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, to coordinate union and government manpower programs.

As HRDI director, McGlotten will be responsible for guiding labor activities in a wide range of manpower programs, including Job Opportunities in the Business Sector, the Outreach apprenticeship program, Model Cities, the Concentrated Employment Program, the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System, and numerous on-the-job training programs under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

**The programs McGlotten will administer "are vitally important to labor and, I believe, to the nation," Meany declared. "These are the spearheads we have established to find ways to open good and productive jobs to people who have been labeled hard to employ, and who have been pushed aside and largely excluded from our nation's economic life.**

"Labor believes there is no more important task than to prove that there is room in our society for all its members, and that there is a job and a constructive kind of life for everyone."

Meany called McGlotten well qualified to guide these programs and said "the AFL-CIO Executive Council intends to see, to the best of its ability, that he has the backing he needs to help carry them out."

McGlotten, 33, is on indefinite leave from his assignment in the Dept. of Civil Rights, which he joined in April 1967. He replaces Merlin Taylor, who has returned to his post in the U.S. Labor Dept.

Before joining the AFL-CIO staff, McGlotten was a national labor relations specialist for the Opportunities Industrialization Center Job Training Program.

He is a vice president of the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council and has served as a public relations representative for Transport Workers Local 234 in Philadelphia. He was active in organizing activities of a number of unions in the Delaware Valley, including the Teachers, Steelworkers and Paperworkers.

He attended the University of Pennsylvania, St. Joseph's College Institute of Industrial Relations and the Pennsylvania State Labor Education Center.



**CONGRATULATIONS** are extended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Robert M. McGlotten, the new director of the federation's Human Resources Development Institute. McGlotten, formerly a staff representative of the Dept. of Civil Rights, succeeds Merlin Taylor, who has returned to a post at the Labor Dept. Julius Rothman, left, is president of HRDI. Donald R. Slaiman, right, is the federation's civil rights director.

***Hill-Burton Act Expanded:***

# Congress Raises Aid To Health Facilities

*(Continued from Page 1)*

which do not own a general hospital to receive such grants. This would include community group health organizations. The only requirement would be that the medical staff of such outpatient centers have hospital affiliations that would enable them to treat patients who were hospitalized.

The bill also would permit federal assistance in purchase of equipment for a health facility, when the equipment will provide a health service not previously available in the community.

**Another provision would allow the state planning agency to approve up to 90 percent federal financing for projects that offer the likelihood of reducing health care costs through shared services, and for projects providing services for either urban or rural poverty groups.**

The bill also continues the trend away from rural hospital construction that marked the early years of the programs by providing a priority for construction grants to both urban and rural poverty areas.

As is the case with all authorization bills, the dollar amounts in the legislation are merely ceilings on how much can be spent. The money must still be appropriated year-by-year by Congress in separate legislation.

In other congressional developments:

● The House Judiciary Committee voted 13-8 approval of a bill opposed by unions in the newspaper industry that would exempt publishers in financial difficulties from a number of antitrust restrictions. They would be able to merge all non-editorial operations with competitors to pool profits, fix prices and allocate markets. The Senate has passed a similar bill.

● Several hundred delegates from union, civil rights and church groups, in Washington at the call of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, reported mounting support for House acceptance of a Senate-passed extension of the Voting Rights Act. One of its provisions would give the vote to 18-year-olds.

**House Majority Leader Carl Albert sent to his colleagues copies of statements by leading constitutional scholars upholding the constitutionality of a law enfranchising 18-year-olds. Albert noted that Republican supporters of the bill have circulated similar material and the issue "is by no means partisan."**

● The House put off action on the postal pay-reform and collective bargaining bill for another week, after opponents tried to get the House Rules Committee to change the ground rules for considering the legislation.

The National Right to Work Committee has organized a major assault on a provision of the bill that would give postal workers the same right to bargain for union security as other workers.

A statement by the "work" committee hailed the threat by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) to filibuster against the bill in the Senate unless the bill is amended to prohibit a union shop agreement.

# Tax Changes to Boost Take-Home Pay July 1

America's workers will receive a little more in their pay envelopes starting in July, when two labor-supported provisions of last year's tax reform law take effect.

Take-home pay will go up as the last portion of the 10 percent surtax enacted in 1968 is phased out. The surtax had been cut to 5 percent for the first six months of 1970 and will be eliminated entirely on July 1.

On that same date, the tax deduction allowed for each personal exemption—for the taxpayer and each dependent—will be increased from $600 to $650.

**The two tax changes will mean that slightly less money will be withheld from wages and salaries under new tax tables that have been sent to employers.**

A married worker with two children, earning $150 a week, will receive an additional $1.30 in take-home pay. The amount deducted for federal income taxes will drop from $15.80 to $14.50. Workers with fewer dependents or lower gross pay will receive a smaller increase; those with more dependents or a higher salary will receive a bigger take-home raise.

Still further benefits are due in future years as tax relief provisions of the law become fully effective. By 1973, the personal exemption will rise to $750, the standard deduction will increase, and single persons and heads of households will also have their taxes cut.

The AFL-CIO had supported a broad-ranging program of tax reform based on closing loopholes that enabled a large part of non-wage income to escape taxation. The federation also endorsed the tax relief provisions proposed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) which raised the personal exemption, removed the poor from the tax rolls and provided relief for middle-income wage earners.

The final version of the legislation was described by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "an important first step toward tax justice" but "not the end of the road."

'Failure' and 'Disunity':

# White House Policies Scored At Textile Union Convention

Miami Beach—Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America delivered a slashing attack on the Nixon Administration at the union's 16th biennial convention here, charging that a nation that was moving ahead has been reduced to "fighting the fires that threaten to burn down what we have built."

"Eighteen months ago, our country was on the move," Pollock told the 1,100 delegates. "We were concerned with the problems of the cities, with pollution, with housing and education and raising the level of living of our minorities —the blacks, Puerto Ricans and migrant farm workers."

**But since then, Pollock said, "Pres. Nixon has created a level of dissension and disunity unequalled in our lifetime. His Vice President and Attorney General have fostered hatred and suspicion between the races and between the generations."**

In reporting to the convention on the state of TWUA, Pollock said the union had grown by 17,300 members since its 1968 convention and the average straight-time hourly earnings in the industry had risen from $2.15 to $2.39 an hour, the biggest increase in a two-year period since 1939.

Pollock also reported that the increasing pressures of inflation have hurt the union's finances. Although the TWUA had fewer strikes in the past two years, he noted, defense fund expenditures increased because of a 25 percent boost in strike benefits. As for the general fund, he said, "we would be in the red now" if it weren't for the earnings of union investments.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who addressed the convention on its opening day, declared that the nation's present economic slump and resulting unemployment are "clearly the result" of what he called the "sorry failure" of Administration policies. "So it is up to the Administration to do something about it, and if they don't, then Congress should."

Pollock said "The invasion of Cambodia, the resumption of the bombing of North Viet Nam and our involvement in Laos have contributed heavily to the sharp division that exists among Americans.

"Unless he pulls American troops out of Cambodia by June 30, as he has promised; unless he has brought our troops home from Viet Nam by 1972, he should follow the lead of his predecessor and not be a candidate for re-election."

Meany also called attention to the "unfair competition of foreign, low-wage imports that are destroying American jobs at an alarming rate," in the textile and other industries. He said the changes in U.S. import-export ratios have been brought about by the internationalization of technology and the growing number of U.S. corporations taking advantage of low-wage conditions to establish plants in foreign countries.

Meany mentioned new plants for manufacturing radio components planned by Zenith and Motorola in Taiwan and South Korea. Zenith, he noted has laid off 3,000 workers in the United States—one-third of them are black—and plans to lay off 4,000 more.

This is a company, Meany pointed out, which has pledged through the National Alliance of Businessmen to help find jobs for ghetto dwellers.

"It is still supposed to do this job, but here is a corporation which is instead shipping jobs abroad, closing factories here and operating them in Taiwan," he observed. "And Henry Ford is in the same boat."

**The ideal solution, he said, would be international agreements on imports, "but we don't live in an ideal world. Genuine cooperation might take 10 or 20 years and the workers whose jobs are at stake cannot wait that long."**

Meany said the recent Senate rejections of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court prove again that "the trade union movement, working hand-in-hand with the civil rights organizations, can make progress that affects the lives of all of our workers, of all colors and creeds."

The first contracts for farm workers in California came about, he noted, after six years of intense effort. "But the significant part is this: We can go 11 years or 15 years and get a breakthrough. But we do not quit."

**Meany said the United States is currently in the midst of a social and economic revolution unparalleled in its history. He cited the giant strides made during the presidency of Lyndon Johnson in such areas as education.**

"During the last days of the Eisenhower Administration, there was no federal aid to education," Meany said. "And when Pres. Kennedy died, there were a couple of billion dollars in that pot. But in the four years Johnson spent in the White House, federal aid to education has gone up to close to $30 billion a year.

"In the last six or seven years, the United States has recognized for the first time that the education of America's children is a federal responsibility. And we are getting closer to the day when America's children can get all the education they can assimilate, whether or not their parents can pay for it."

Pollock declared that the union would continue to press for legislation for adequate health protection. He mentioned such hazards as excessive noise, which can bring deafness; asbestosis, a "sometimes fatal ailment" brought on by inhaling asbestos dust; and byssinosis, or "brown lung," caused by inhaling cotton dust.

Byssinosis tests for all delegates were scheduled during the convention. A mobile laboratory under the supervision of Dr. Richard Bader of Mt. Sinai hospital in New York was set up in the lobby of the convention hotel. TWUA Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin told the delegates that all results would be confidential unless they requested their own results.

Another brown lung expert, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of Mt. Sinai, was scheduled to address the convention later.

## Glass Workers Certified for Aid

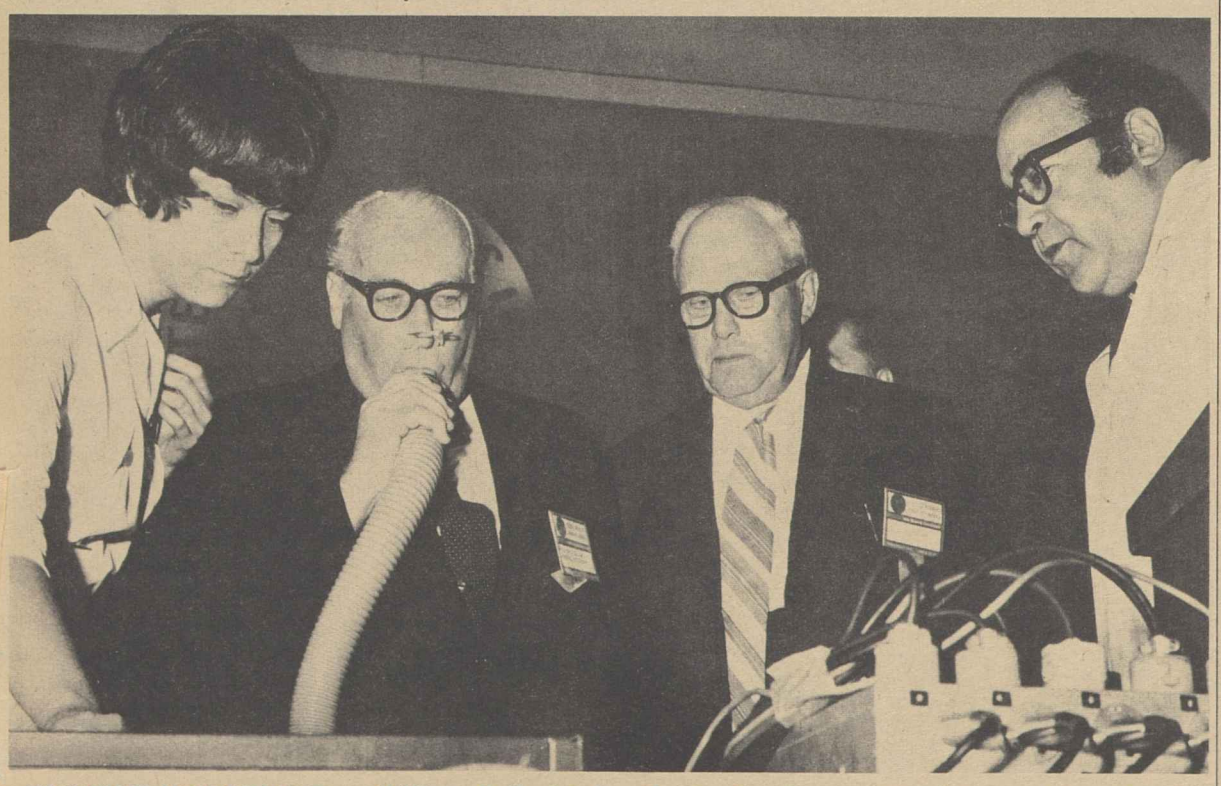
About 350 glass workers at Arnold, Pa., who lost their jobs because of the impact of foreign imports were certified eligible by the Labor Dept. for adjustment assistance.

They were employed by American St. Gobain Corp., which has completely ceased operations in the manufacture of window glass.

The workers were members of Glass & Ceramic Workers Local 17 and Glass Cutters Local 5.

The adjustment assistance provisions are a part of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.

Workers will be eligible for payments of 65 percent of average weekly wages with an $85-a-week maximum. Payments are limited to 52 weeks, but up to 26 additional weeks may be allowed so workers can complete training courses.



**TEXTILE WORKERS** Pres. William Pollock takes the test for damage from byssinosis, or "brown lung" disease, at the opening of the union's convention in Miami Beach, Fla. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany watches as the test is administered by Dr. Richard Bader, right, and nurse Beverly Kollmar of Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York.

## *Runaway Manufacturer Tells How He Exports Jobs*

**Labor's case for a new trade policy to halt the export of American jobs to low-wage countries was bolstered at House Ways & Means Committee hearings by the first-hand testimony of a runaway shoe manufacturer.**

**William Sheskey, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. was being questioned by Rep. Sam M. Gibbons (D-Fla.). Excerpts from the transcript follow:**

**Gibbons: "You bought a company and immediately shut it down? Was it obsolete?**

**Sheskey: "No, it wasn't obsolete at all."**

**Gibbons: "Why, then, did you buy the factory?"**

**Sheskey: "I bought the factory. I shipped the lasts, dies and patterns and the management and much of the leather to Europe. There I am making the same shoes under the same brand name, selling them to the same customers, with the same management, with the same equipment, for only one reason: the labor where I am making the shoes is 50 cents an hour as compared to $3 per hour that I was paying.**

**"Now I have to do that in order to survive. . . . Here is a perfect example of where I took everything American except the labor and that is exactly why I bought the company."**

# Lack of Funds Hinders Federal Safety Efforts

An independent study of federal consumer safety programs has criticized Congress for failing to appropriate enough funds to enforce the very legislation it passes.

One result of this failure, the study found, is that regulatory bodies have to ask industry for basic information needed in writing regulations instead of obtaining it on their own. The industries have a vested interest in the information they give the federal agencies which should have their own testing facilities, the report said.

The study dealt with enforcement of auto safety, flammable fabrics, toys and hazardous substances programs. It was conducted by Howard A. Heffron, former chief counsel of the National Highway Safety Bureau.

Heffron did the study under contract from the National Commission on Product Safety which will soon submit its report to Congress based on more than two years of studies and public hearings on product safety.

**Because of inadequate congressional funding only one full-time employe at the Food & Drug Administration's Bureau of Compliance was responsible for enforcing the ban on hazardous substances, the report found.**

It also noted that Congress failed to appropriate new funds to enforce the flammable fabrics program during its first year and that the National Highway Safety Bureau lacked the money to construct its own research and test facilities and depended on automakers for testing information.

The report said consumer protection agencies ought to have emergency power to prevent the sales of dangerous products while administrative proceedings are going on. Millions of consumers might be threatened by drawn-out legal proceedings that protect the manufacturers' right first and the consumers' last, it suggested.

Although the regulatory agencies are supposed to be the consumers' representative in government, their most daily contact with industry representatives has narrowed their vision, said the report. It urged strong independent consumer representation in the regulatory process.

The regulatory agencies came in for stiff criticism for the long delays in writing regulations and enforcing them.

The Dept. of Commerce has failed to take steps to apply even the weak existing flammability standard to blankets or bedding, said the report, and only this year has started proceedings on flammability standards covering children's clothes and carpets.

**FDA took more than three years to complete proceedings to ban the extremely dangerous substance carbon tetrachloride for home use. During that period it failed to use its power to ban the substance pending the outcome of administrative hearings, the study reported.**

The National Highway Safety Bureau's tire tests turned out to give consumers better protection than the tire industry's earlier voluntary test program and was noted as a bright spot in the regulatory picture.

## Former BLS Chief Arthur M. Ross Dies

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Arthur M. Ross, vice president of the University of Michigan and former U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, died at the age of 54.

Dr. Ross had been a prominent mediator and arbitrator, serving on major presidential disputes panels, before becoming head of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1965. He died at a motel near Detroit while on a business trip for the university and is survived by his widow and four children.

## 2 Metromedia Stations Struck By Engineers

Two small local unions of TV engineers pledged to keep picketing Channel 5 stations in Washington and New York until Metromedia Inc., powerful independent radio-TV chain, stops trying to take away 25-year-old contract conditions.

In Washington, 46 members of Theatrical Stage Employes Local 819 have been picketing Station WTTG since May 22. In New York, 72 members of IATSE Local 794 have been on strike against Station WNEW since about the same time.

Washington strikers said Metromedia management first took away such assignments as covering Pres. Nixon's press conference broadcasts, then insisted in negotiations on new contract language calling for "unmanned" cameras and doubling up on engineers' jobs.

*Two-Stage Package:*

# Nixon Asks Changes In Welfare Reform

Pres. Nixon has proposed a two-stage package of amendments to his welfare reform and family assistance bill, including a plan to scrap the Medicaid program and substitute a form of national health insurance for low-income families.

The new presidential message was aimed at unblocking the House-passed family assistance bill, which has been stalled since April in the Senate Finance Committee.

Nixon stressed the Administration's "total commitment to passage of this legislative milestone this year."

**Key senators on the Finance Committee had complained that some people on welfare would still be better off without a full-time job than working at low wages and receiving the proposed family income supplements.**

They told the Administration bluntly that they would sit on the bill until changes were proposed to overcome this objection.

The new proposals, thrashed out during weeks of internal debate within the Administration, are in two parts.

As immediate changes in the House-passed bill, the President proposed:

● Eliminating a special program of federal-state assistance to unemployed fathers, which about half the states have adopted. About 90,000 men would lose benefits under this proposal, thus presumably increasing their incentive to find full-time jobs. The alternative apparently rejected by the Administration would have been to raise benefits for persons with jobs.

● To overcome what it considers a "disincentive" under the present public housing program, the Administration repeated a recommendation it made earlier on housing legislation—that a family living in public housing pay 20 percent of its income under $3,500 in rent, and 25 percent of its income above that amount. Thus, the theory goes, the family would not have to fear being evicted from low-cost housing if its income moved slightly above the present cutoff.

For next year, Nixon promised Congress that he would:

● Submit a reorganization plan at the start of the new Congress to transfer the food stamp program from the Agriculture Dept. to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The plan would make it possible for a family to receive its food stamp allotment automatically with family assistance payments, with the cost deducted from the assistance check. The food stamp price would rise with increases in income.

● Propose legislation early in 1971 "to establish a family health insurance program for all poor families with children. This insurance would provide a comprehensive package of health services, including both hospital and outpatient care."

Nixon said details of the family health insurance plan will be developed by the new Domestic Council being set up in the White House.

However, a background paper submitted with his message suggested how such a program might operate.

It would require all except the poorest families to pay premiums, with the amount scaled to income up to a maximum of about $500 a year.

**In states with more generous Medicaid programs, the effect might be to require low income families to pay for care they now receive without charge. From another viewpoint, however, the proposal is the closest the Administration has come to the concept of national health insurance.**

Despite the suggestions of the background paper, the details of the plan will not be known until next year.

# Griepentrog Retires, AIW Names Jewell

Milwaukee—Gilbert Jewell has been elected president of the Allied Industrial Workers to succeed Carl W. Griepentrog, who retired June 1. Jewell had been secretary-treasurer of the AIW since 1957.

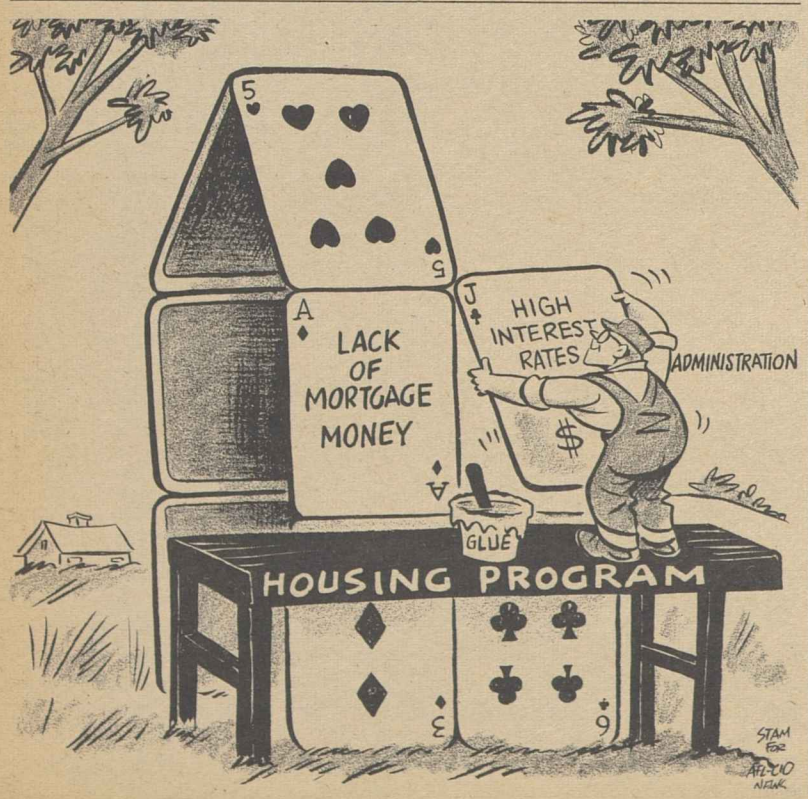
The union's executive board also elected Dominick D'Ambrosio, director of AIW Region 4 in Cincinnati, as secretary-treasurer.

The terms of Jewell and D'Ambrosio will run until the AIW convention in autumn of 1971. Jewell is 62 and D'Ambrosio is 47.

Jewell, a native of Missouri, has been a member of the union since it received its charter from the AFL in 1935.

He was named secretary-treasurer by the executive board in 1957 and was elected to the post at a special convention later that year. He was re-elected at the three subsequent conventions.

The executive board named J. B. Arnold, Jr., a Region 4 representative from Owensboro, Ky., as administrator of the region.







**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP** of urban transportation systems is urged by Pres. John M. Elliott, right, of the Amalgamated Transit Union before a House subcommittee. At left is Walter J. Bierwagen, ATU executive board member and director of public affairs. Elliott told the House Banking & Currency subcommittee that a tax-supported free fare system is also needed to solve the transport crisis.

# *Transit Union Urges Free Fare System*

Tax-supported free fares and public ownership of all urban transit systems are being pressed by the Amalgamated Transit Union as the solution to the transportation crisis affecting bigger cities across the nation.

The union made these proposals to Congress after its executive board abandoned its traditional policy of staying out of the argument for public ownership of transit systems.

ATU Pres. John M. Elliott testified before the House Banking & Currency subcommittee in support of the mass transit bill that would provide $3.1 billion in federal funds to improve transit facilities for urban areas.

**Elliott told the subcommittee that urban mass transit systems should be treated the same as other public services, such as police and fire protection, schools and parks.**

"This means the reduction or even total elimination of high fares assessed against riders," he declared.

The union has linked the deterioration of mass transit systems with skyrocketing fares. In its position paper on fare increases and public ownership, the board declared that the policy of fares for profit "is not sound today."

"In many respects, the transit industry represents an outstanding failure of the American free enterprise system," the ATU board stressed. "The industry suffers loses every year. . . . It has responded defensively by cutting service and raising fares."

The board further noted that during the last 15 years more than 200 bus companies have gone out of business, leaving their communities without service and destroying job opportunities.

The high fares being charged by the bus companies are diverting riders from the transit industry, the union said. Washington, D.C., and Chicago are contemplating fares of 40 and 50 cents while Kansas City already has reached the 50-cent mark, it noted.

Elliott told the subcommittee that a tax supported free-fare system is the realistic way of spreading transit costs and benefits to all levels of the community.

The union noted that the increasing charge for fares is a form of regressive taxation—a tax imposed on the working people, the poor and aged.

**It also pointed out that it will support public ownership only if it will provide adequate protection to preserve existing rights of employes to collective bargaining and other benefits.**

Elliott testified that the ATU fully supports the views expressed by Sec. of Transportation John A. Volpe when he said, "We ought to get rid of the idea once and for all that public transportation must make a profit at the fare box."

The Senate-passed mass transit bill is now bogged down in a House subcommittee over the question of funding the $3.1 billion program.

# Rohan Elected New President Of Pressmen

Sec.-Treas. Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen was declared the winner of a two-way vote contest for the union's presidency and was sworn in to serve until June 1972 to fill a vacancy caused by the death Jan. 20 of Anthony J. DeAndrade.

Rohan defeated Walter Turner, former IPP vice president, by a vote of 39,583 to 20,592.

Final election returns were tabulated June 10 by the union's board of electors. Installation ceremonies were conducted by John Long, retired international legislative representative and long-time Rohan friend.

The vacancy created by Rohan's elevation will be filled by Vice Pres. J. Frazier Moore until an election can be held. Moore was interim president following DeAndrade's death.

Rohan and Turner topped a field of 16 candidates nominated by union locals. Their names were the only ones on the May 27 election ballot.

Rohan was born in Haverstraw, N.Y., and attended public schools in Yonkers. He started work in a commercial printing plant in 1932 and joined the Printing Pressmen the same year.

He was named an international representative in 1951, was elected vice president in 1953 and has served as secretary-treasurer since 1961.

# New Chairman Rejects NLRB Pro-Labor Tag

The new chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, Edward B. Miller, told newsmen attending his swearing-in ceremony that he doesn't agree with employer charges that the NLRB has been "pro-labor."

He said he expects to get his share of criticism after he begins taking part in NLRB decisions. But Miller said he doesn't think his background as a management lawyer will affect his actions as a public official. As a lawyer, he stressed, his role was that of an advocate.

In a formal statement, Miller thanked opponents as well as supporters of his nomination.

**Opposition by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who told the Senate that neither management nor labor attorneys should be named to the quasi-judicial NLRB, was "in the best traditions of our democracy," Miller said.**

He noted that Meany had voiced "a clear and effectively presented statement of opposition." But, Miller stressed, "neither he nor anyone else who opposed my appointment at any time engaged in that kind of irresponsible character assassination which sometimes marks such opposition, and without which we can get along very well in this country."

Miller was named by Pres. Nixon to succeed Sam Zagoria, a liberal Republican, as a member of the NLRB and to replace Frank McCulloch, a Democrat, as board chairman. McCulloch remains on the labor board until his term expires in August. At that time, presumably, Nixon will replace him with a Republican to reverse the NLRB's present 3-2 Democratic majority.

6-13-70

# Building Crafts To Establish Canadian Unit

Ottawa — Eighteen international construction unions operating in Canada will open a joint headquarters in Ottawa this year.

The venture was confirmed at the recent Canadian Labor Congress convention in Edmonton. It means a step toward greater autonomy for the estimated 200,000 Canadian construction workers who are members of the unions.

The office will be financed by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The proposed budget, CLC reported is $50,000 a year, including a salary of about $18,000 annually for a full-time Canadian director.

Until now, there has been no single building trades spokesman in Canada. Disputes between unions in Canada's building industry have been referred to the U.S. offices of the unions.

The Canadian department will be run as an adjunct to the CLC.

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# Voting Rights Victory Aids Youths, Southern Negroes



**NEWLY-APPOINTED** Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson meets with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation's headquarters. Earlier, Meany assured Hodgson of "the same cooperation" that the trade union movement gave to his predecessor, George P. Shultz, who moved into a key White House management and budget post. Hodgson's nomination as secretary was quickly approved by the Senate.

## *Labor-Backed Bill Clears Congress*

**By David L. Perlman**

The 91st Congress kept faith with southern Negroes and expressed its faith in young Americans of all races.

It sent to the President—over Administration opposition—a single, labor-supported bill which:

- Renews the federal Voting Rights Act for an additional five years. The landmark 1965 law ending discriminatory registration laws, subterfuge and harassment of Negroes attempting to vote in Deep South communities would otherwise expire on Aug. 6.
- Lowers the voting age to 18 in every state, starting in 1971.
- Abolishes literacy tests as a voting requirement in all states.
- Reduces the residence requirement for voting for President to not more than 30 days. In every presidential election, millions of Americans who have moved too recently to meet local and state residence requirements lose their right to vote.

**The final action came in the House, where the civil rights coalition had lobbied for weeks for the votes necessary to accept a Senate-passed bill intact, without changing even a comma.**

Unless that had been done, there was a real danger that the legislation would die in a House-Senate conference committee or be talked to death in a Senate filibuster.

Pres. Nixon had asked the House to reject the 18-year-old vote, contending that the voting age could only be lowered by a constitutional amendment.

Most, but not all, House Republican leaders supported him.

The key vote, permitting the House to vote for or against the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## House Vote Sidetracks Postal Pact

The House sidetracked a postal reorganization, pay and collective bargaining agreement negotiated by the White House with the AFL-CIO and seven postal unions to take up a drastically changed version drawn up by its Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, that version also was being rewritten on the House floor, with numerous amendments still to be voted on.

**The first action taken by the House was to vote down, 219-139, a rule that would have allowed the negotiated agreement to be voted on intact as a substitute for the committee bill.**

Then the House bowed to a scare campaign by the National Right to Work Committee and its employer supporters.

One of the few sections of the original agreement kept intact by the House committee gave postal workers and management the same

*(Continued on Page 3)*

***President Outlines Program:***

## Nixon Admits Economic Woes; Meany Calls Plan 'Educational'

Pres. Nixon admitted that the impact of inflation and unemployment on the nation's economy "is greater than we foresaw" and that it was time to "adjust our tactics" with a new government program.

The program, spelled out to the country in a nationally televised address, was keyed to the creation of a National Commission on Productivity to help secure more stable prices; setting up an "Inflationary Alert" by the Council of Economic Advisers to spotlight "significant areas of wage and price increases," establishing a special board to review federal purchasing, import and other policies.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany commented that the President's programs "may increase public education on economic issues. However, I fail to see how they will curb inflation, reduce unemployment and cut interest rates."**

The President specifically said he would not use or impose wage and price controls, didn't want the authority to use them on a stand-by basis and rejected wage-price guidelines as "controls in disguise."

The AFL-CIO, in testimony prepared for the House Banking Committee before the President's speech on economic policy and productivity, had urged selective credit controls and interest-rate ceilings, a sharp look at the role of major corporations in key industries in administering price increases, and a study of specific causes of pressures on living costs, such as doctors' fees, hospital charges, housing costs and auto insurance rates.

The testimony, presented by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, sharply assailed the "guidelines" approach, declaring that calling it an "incomes policy" is "simply fraudulent . . . regardless of whether the source is a so-called liberal economics professor or a conservative government official." One-sided curbs on workers' wages are neither an incomes policy nor a balanced stabilization policy, they said. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

The federation generally endorsed legislation to give the Pres-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *NLRB Shifts Stand, Takes College Units*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

The National Labor Relations Board set aside a 19-year-old precedent and voted to assert jurisdiction over private, non-profit universities and colleges whose employes formerly could not petition successfully for representation elections.

Exercising its discretion under the National Labor Relations Act, the board directed that a secret-ballot election be held within 30 days among a state-wide non-supervisory, non-professional unit of Cornell University employes. They will vote for or against the Civil Service Employes Association, Inc., which petitioned for the election along with the university.

The board noted in its decision that times have changed since 1951 when it refused to take jurisdiction in a Columbia University case.

College enrollment is almost double what it was then; the federal government has provided more funds for higher education, and union organization is "already a fait accompli at many universities."

"Consequently," the board said, "assertion of jurisdiction is required over those private colleges and universities whose operations have a substantial effect on com-

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Cost of Living Continues Sharp Rate of Increase

Living costs in May 1970 were 6.2 percent higher than a year ago as consumer prices continued their year-long sharp rate of increase.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a four-tenths of one percent rise in May over April, but on a seasonally adjusted basis it came to five-tenths of one percent, the same rate as the previous month.

The BLS consumer price index showed that it cost $13.46 in May for every $10 worth of typical family purchases in the 1957-59 period on which the index is based.

**The price rises nearly wiped out increases in weekly earnings for workers with a $1.06 advance reduced to a gain of 39 cents after adjustment for higher prices.**

About 128,000 workers covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses will receive varying wage increases based on the May report, BLS said, with 72,000 aerospace workers getting an 8-cent an hour pay hike for the past year's rise in living costs. Another 43,000 workers covered by escalator clauses will receive no further increases, BLS said, because they have reached the maximum rises provided in the contract.

Costs of all major categories making up the CPI were up in May. The largest increase was registered in transportation where a 5.3 percent hike in used car prices sent

*(Continued on Page 8)*



**COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS** receive the thanks of Apollo astronauts and the aerospace industry for their contributions to the success of the space program. Above, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne shows delegates to the union's 32nd annual convention at Cincinnati the certificate of appreciation presented by Apollo 13 astronaut John L. Swigert, Jr., right.

# Textile Workers Pledge Voter Registration Drive

Miami Beach—The Textile Workers Union of America closed its 16th convention here by re-electing all top officers and directing them to give top priority to political action in the 1970 elections, organizing, and improving the lot of the nation's textile industry employes.

New two-year terms were voted for Pres. William Pollock — his eighth; Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin, his second; and 20 incumbent vice presidents running in a field of 23 candidates.

Some 1,100 delegates from local unions in the U.S. and Canada recommended support for the New Democratic Party in the Dominion after hearing a report by Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress. MacDonald noted the same problems of unemployment, poverty, housing, medical care, and low wages chasing high prices as in the United States.

**The convention, after hearing a strong appeal from COPE Dir. Al Barkan, voted an all-out effort to register members and their families and to seek the election of candidates who will steer the nation on a progressive course.**

Delegates called on the textile industry to "enter the world of the '70s by raising wages and other benefits of textile workers to a par with those in other industries."

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York City, told of the incidence of byssinosis—brown lung—among cotton mill workers. He urged amendments to workmen's compensation insurance laws so that "people whose lives have been shortened, whose lungs have been damaged, receive compensation."

The physician cited figures indicating that one mill in North Carolina was found to have 35 percent of its carding room employes affected by the disease.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) addressed the closing session of the five-day convention. He ticked off the "vital statistics" of the economic downturn, charging that the Administration "refused to heed the warning of the AFL-CIO and now the entire economy is being depressed." Other speakers included Executive Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.).

**Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany discussed the "unfair competition of foreign low-wage imports that are destroying American jobs at an alarming rate." The delegates voted solid support for the Mills bill, which would impose quotas on imports of all textile products not covered by international agreements.**

After prolonged debate the convention condemned the invasion of Cambodia by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese and expressed "regret" that Pres. Nixon saw fit to send troops there. It urged the President to "live up to his promise" to withdraw U.S. armed forces and advised that he call on the United Nations to seek a negotiated peace in Indo-China.

The officers reported union growth by 17,300 members since 1968 and expressed appreciation to the AFL-CIO, its Industrial Union Dept., the CLC and international unions for help in TWUA organizing efforts.

## Walter Smethurst, CIO Pioneer, Dies

McAllen, Tex. — Walter Smethurst, member of the Steelworkers and aide of the late John L. Lewis in organizing the CIO, died here at 77.

Smethurst was a member of the AFL-CIO field staff in the Cleveland, O., region when he retired in 1957. He moved to McAllen the following year. Survivors include his wife, Mary Agnes; three daughters and a son.

In a 46-year career as a union organizer, he had been a member of several unions before joining the Mine Workers in Montana. He served as a member of the UMW international executive board from 1929 to 1935, as organizing director from 1933 to 1935, and as executive assistant to Lewis from 1940 to 1942.

As a CIO staff member he worked on organizing drives with the Utility Workers in Michigan and New York, with the Shoe Workers in Missouri and other states, with the former Paper Workers and other CIO unions. He joined the USWA in 1942.

Smethurst was a World War I veteran who was elected to the Montana State Legislature in 1923. In World War II he was a member of the Kansas City, Mo., regional War Labor Board.

**Boosts Per Capita Payments:**

# CWA Gears for Bargaining With Major 'Phone Systems

By John R. Oravec

Cincinnati—The Communications Workers set their sights on negotiating key wage increases with major telephone companies in coming months and voted a 50-cents-a-month hike in per capita payments.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne set the tone of the union's 32nd annual convention as he said: "We are serving notice on the communications industry today that the CWA will be bargaining for wage and benefits increases that will make the largest package ever won before look like small potatoes."

Beirne told the 1,500 delegates that wages must catch up with inflation-fed runaway prices which are eroding workers' paychecks of gains negotiated in recent years.

**"Our wages are way out of line with what has happened in our economy," Beirne stressed, "and we intend to make some big changes in our upcoming negotiations."**

The union is already negotiating with the General Telephone system and will be opening contract talks with the Bell system in a few months.

Citing the recommendations of the union's Bell system bargaining council, Beirne said that "the hardships endured by members are the result of exorbitant excesses of profit makers" and "will be fully balanced during our next negotiations."

"Twenty or 25 cents an hour will not do it," he said, adding: "That's small potatoes."

The delegates roared their approval when he declared: "A three-year committed contract on wages is out the window."

The current three-year CWA contract with Bell expires in 1971. The pattern of progress will be carried through for all CWA members, Beirne pledged. The union membership topped 408,000 at the end of May.

On the Southeast Asia war, Beirne said that the President is working earnestly to bring back American forces and to secure a just peace in South Viet Nam.

"Without a doubt," Beirne observed, "a part of our tension is the result of the long drawn out war in Southeast Asia." And although all Americans wish that the war would be over, the United States cannot ignore its responsibility to the free world, Beirne said.

"We can't run away from our conscience," he declared. "And in our conscience we are aware of the promises and assurances made to the people of the free world who may be threatened by Communist aggression."

### Changes Proposed

On internal affairs of the union, Beirne noted that the executive board has called for a restructuring of the CWA upper echelon of leadership following a study by an outside consulting firm.

The restructuring would shift greater responsibility to the union's executive vice presidents and executive board with the aim of providing improved services to CWA districts and locals.

**The board also cited a need for a continued program of internal organizing to fully realize the union's growth potential by enrolling the thousands of nonmembers included in the more than a half-million workers the CWA represents.**

To meet the financial obligations of both internal and external organizing and for other key CWA programs, Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts called on delegates to approve an increase in per capita payments of members from $2.50 to $3 a month, a recommendation based on the findings of the union's finance committee.

Delegates voted to accept the committee's report in full after a number of amendments were defeated and a lengthy floor debate on raising of the dues.

The action authorizes the CWA to divert 50 cents from the union's defense fund to the general fund budget from July 1 until per capita payments are raised 50 cents next Jan. 1.

Watts suggested the 50-cent increase in per capita payments should be considered a stop-gap solution until a plan can be developed to collect dues on the basis of a percentage of wages.

### Called Fairest Plan

Although he noted that an ad hoc committee of local presidents did not show much support for the percentage dues plan, Watts went on record to back the plan "as the most fair and equitable method of establishing dues and the best practical way to provide for the future financial soundness of the union."

**Astronaut John L. Swigert, a crew member of the Apollo 13 mission, addressed the convention to thank workers of the communications industry for their efforts during the ill-fated flight to the moon. Swigert showed a film clip on the Apollo mission and presented Beirne a citation for the CWA's support of America's manned space program.**

Returning to problems on earth, the convention adopted a resolution expressing concern for the nation's ecology and the need to halt pollution. It called for continued participation of members in efforts to improve the environment and for the establishment of a CWA "Environment Day" program which will be observed by the union's locals across the country.

Domestic problems explored by Beirne in his keynote address centered on unchecked inflation and rising unemployment rates.

"We are in a serious recession," he stressed, and "we are in danger of heading toward a real depression."

He said American standards are being threatened because of the Nixon Administration's handling of the national economy and charged that the unemployment situation facing the country is unnecessary. "Furthermore," he added, "it is illegal under the Employment Act of 1946."

**"We can't very well talk about law and order as it applies to certain matters and find the federal government violating its own law which was designed to bring order in the field of employment," Beirne declared.**

He also noted that while unemployment climbs and inflation is rising at a 6 percent annual rate, the nation's housing industry is at a standstill.

Beirne called on Pres. Nixon to take affirmative steps to ease domestic tensions and to quell extremism, including an effort to bring more responsible leadership within the Administration. "We do not need the harshly worded and provocative diatribes of Spiro," he declared, referring to certain speeches by Vice Pres. Agnew.

"There is too much noise in America already," Beirne added. "We can easily do without the emotional hate phrases."

# General Electric Unions Convey Thanks for Aid

*The gratitude of General Electric Workers for the aid they received in the long GE strike was formally expressed in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany from the presidents of unions making up the Coordinated Bargaining Committee. The text:*

On behalf of the 147,000 members of the 11 AFL-CIO unions involved in the 1969-70 strike against General Electric, we wish to express to all members of the AFL-CIO our profound and permanent gratitude for the unprecedented trade union support that helped insure victory.

Please convey our thanks to all of our brothers and sisters who adopted our fight as their own. They freely contributed more money than has ever before been given to such a cause. They devoted countless hours to help make the AFL-CIO's first national boycott an outstanding success. They carried our story to the public in communities across the land.

It was a convincing demonstration of the solidarity of the American labor movement.

In the GE struggle, we believe, a new standard of unity and brotherhood was forged on which our unions and the entire trade union movement can build in the years ahead.

Fraternally,

Paul Jennings, president, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.
Charles H. Pillard, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
I. W. Abel, president, Steelworkers.
M. A. Hutcheson, president, Carpenters.
William E. Fredenberger, president, Firemen & Oilers.
James Woodside, president, Technical Engineers.
Floyd E. Smith, president, Machinists.
Peter T. Schoemann, president, United Association of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry.
Edward F. Carlough, president, Sheet Metal Workers.
George M. Parker, president, Flint Glass Workers.
Gilbert Jewell, president, Allied Industrial Workers.

*Counterfeit Tapes, Recordings:*

# AFM Urges Drive On Piracy of Music

Houston—The Musicians called for international cooperation to halt the "pirating" of musical recordings as the 73rd annual AFM convention opened here. Delegates also voted to establish a new strike fund for members of symphony and opera orchestras.

Expressing concern for the "untold millions" of dollars lost by professional musicians and the recording industry because of "pirated" records and tapes, AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin reported that nearly $250 million worth of the counterfeit works were marketed last year.

He noted that the AFM has petitioned the State Dept. to urge a universal copyright convention to have recordings protected under international law.

Kenin said that the proliferation of fraudulent recordings is a worldwide problem. While more than $236 million in counterfeit tapes and records were known to be sold last year, sales of millions of dollars more went undetected, he added.

**Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), speaking at the convention, urged passage of a congressional amendment to revise copyright laws so performing musicians could receive royalties on the same basis as those enjoyed currently by authors and composers. The bill is sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).**

Despite the losses to counterfeiters, recording musicians will receive almost $500,000 more this year from the union's special payment fund than was distributed last year. Kenin said the AFM will send out checks on Sept. 1 totalling $5,290.000, a 10 percent increase over last year's payments.

The new strike fund for symphony and opera musicians was approved by the 1.000 delegates on the recommendation of the union's executive board.

The fund will be set up with a $250 000 loan from the international and will be built into a budget of not less than $500,000 a season. Participating musicians will pay $1 a week into the fund over a 35-week season.

Five trustees, including Kenin and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard, will administer the fund, which is expected to be operational after Sept. 15.

**Increased federal aid to symphony orchestras was urged by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) as he spoke to the convention through an electrical hookup from Washington. He said that federal funds currently represent only 3.5 percent of orchestra budgets. "It ought to be 10 percent," Javits declared.**

He also noted that operating costs of symphonies will soon rise by 20 percent even though musicians are still underpaid.

In his keynote address, Kenin went on to score the inequities in the national cultural exchange program, stressing that "we welcome interchange with foreign artists, but we must insist at all levels of government that their employment on these shores is not used to weaken existing standards."

He said that undercutting of wages by foreign musicians is sorely affecting America's symphony orchestras, "whose problems are severe enough already."

Kenin presented a lifetime honorary membership card to Richard Gibson, who as a patron of the arts has spent more than $200,000 to support jazz music. Gibson is currently sponsoring "The World's Greatest Jazz Band," which came to Houston to entertain the delegates.

The convention also was entertained by the Rennie Drumm Youth Band of West Springfield, Mass. The group is made up of young people ranging in age from 8 to 18.

The delegates re-elected Kenin and Ballard by acclamation to new one-year terms. Also re-elected were Vice President Hal C. Davis of Pittsburgh and J. Alan Wood of Toronto, Ont. Elections for members of the AFM executive committee were scheduled for later in the convention.




**A NET GAIN** in membership of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union was reported at the 11th convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. Delegates re-elected Pres. Max Greenberg, shown speaking, for his fifth term, and returned Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps to the post he has held since 1948. The convention raised the dues structure and chose seven new board members.

# UTU, Illinois Central Form Joint Commission

The United Transportation Union and the Illinois Central Railroad have created a joint commission aimed at achieving more business for the carrier and greater benefits for its employes.

The potential significance of the agreement was underscored at a press conference and luncheon by UTU Pres. Charles Luna, IC's Chairman W. B. Johnson and Pres. Alan S. Boyd and Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe.

Luna said that the new Commission on Joint Opportunity for Better Service (JOBS) represents a "triumph for collective bargaining" that recognizes the mutual interest of workers and their employers in helping a railroad to prosper.

"We hope," he said, "that we have now shown the way to adapt this industry to 20th Century needs, and to prepare itself for the greater changes which are coming as this century closes."

The commission, which will link new service programs to additional compensation for workers, will operate for 18 months. The presidents of the UTU and the IC will then review its results to determine if it should be continued on a permanent basis.

The commission will consist of four carrier and four union members. Named by Luna to represent the UTU are Quentin C. Gabriel, a union vice president, and M. S. Stuckey, B. E. Hudson and Walter Canty, general chairmen on the railroad.

Tied to the agreement for the commission is settlement of a long dispute between the union and the IC on train crew sizes. There are provisions for continuing that settlement even if the commission is dropped.

## Russell H. Olson, IBEW Aide, Dies

Russell H. Olson, assistant to Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died at 53 of injuries suffered in a tree-pruning accident in the yard of his home in Wheaton, Md. He was buried June 17 in Parklawn Cemetery, Rockville, Md.

A native of Chicago, Olson formerly was president and business manager of IBEW Local 1359. He was named to the organizing staff in 1952 and came to Washington in 1957 as presidential assistant. Survivors include his wife, Lorraine, and three children.

# *House Vote Sidetracks Postal Pact*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

right unions and employers have under the Taft-Hartley Act—to negotiate for a union shop except in states that prohibit it through so-called "right-to-work" laws.

By a non-record vote of 179-95, the House inserted language proposed by Rep. David N. Henderson (D-N.C.) prohibiting a union shop agreement after the postal service becomes an autonomous organization conducting its own labor-management relations.

Although the White House and the Post Office Dept., as well as the unions, supported authority for union shop negotiations, Republicans joined with southern Democrats in voting it out of the bill.

One of the few northern Democrats to join in imposing an open shop on the new postal service was Rep. Edith Green of Oregon. Her argument was that it would unbalance bargaining by making postal unions too strong.

As the House took up the bill, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reiterated the federation's commitment to the agreement negotiated in good faith with the Administration in the aftermath of the wave of spontaneous strikes that hit the postal service early this spring.

The agreement included a 6 percent retroactive raise for all government workers — which has already been enacted—an additional 8 percent raise for postal workers effective when the reorganization bill becomes law, a negotiated reduction of the time needed to go from the starting salary to the top of the pay scale from 21 to eight years, and national collective bargaining covering wages, hours, working conditions "and in general, all matters that are subject to collective bargaining in the private sector." In place of the right to strike, various disputes-settling provisions were included, with binding arbitration as a final step.

**The House committee bill gutted the concept of national bargaining, inserted a mandate for area wage differentials and rewrote other major provisions of the agreement. As a "sweetener," the committee proposed to make the pay raise retroactive.**

At one stage in the disjointed House debate, Rep. James C. Wright, Jr. (D-Tex.) proposed to ditch the entire reorganization bill and replace it with a two-part substitute—giving postal employes an 8 percent raise and firing automatically any postal worker who ever goes on strike. But that was beaten on a 105-57 vote.

Meanwhile, the Senate Post Office Committee has approved its own version of the legislation—one that comes substantially closer to the original negotiated agreement.

# ILO Worker Delegates Push Training Subsidy

Worker delegates are putting up a strong fight at the International Labor Organization's annual conference to assure the success of the ILO's advanced training center in the Italian industrial city of Turin.

Established in 1965, the center has so far been unable to recruit enough vocational and technical instructors from the poorer countries for maximum effectiveness because of a shortage of funds.

With governments failing to make the voluntary financial contributions to enable the training program to operate successfully, the workers are calling for a special ILO subsidy of $700,000 for the Turin center.

"The position of the center would be completely untenable if this proposal is not supported," Cyril Plant of Britain's Trades Union Congress told the conference of worker, employer and government delegates from most of the ILO's 121 member states.

Rudolph Faupl, U. S. worker delegate, recalled that a 28-nation survey had clearly demonstrated the "tremendous need" for the type of advanced training offered by the center.

**The workers' group, Faupl continued, believes it is the ILO's responsibility to "find the ways and means and the resources so that the center may operate effectively and efficiently."**

Gabriel Fogam of the Cameroon Trade Union Congress, in a moving appeal to the conference, declared that "we in the developing countries need this center."

"If you really want to help us," Fogam added, "you should do so not by mere paper resolutions but by supporting this budget."

While a number of employer delegates, including Edwin P. Neilan of the United States, endorsed the subsidy proposal, it is running into opposition from economy-minded governments.

George H. Hildebrand, U. S. deputy under secretary of labor, assured that Washington recognized the center's value even if it opposed the proposed subsidy.

The issue was left in abeyance while the conference welcomed a one-time ILO worker delegate who is now President of India.

On the eve of an official state visit to Switzerland, Varahagiri V. Giri reminded the delegates that it was as spokesman for India's workers that he attended the 1927 session of the conference to propose the holding of ILO regional meetings.

Giri, former head of the All-India Trade Union Congress, said it was "significant" that the ILO had survived World War II while the League of Nations and other agencies either withered away or collapsed.

The ILO's vitality, he said, is "mainly due to its tripartite character — the democratic arrangement of having employers, workers and the representatives of government sitting at a common table."

**In a dignified rebuttal to attacks on his country by Arab and Communist delegates, Aharon Becker, the Israeli worker representative, appealed to Arab workers "to meet and sit down with us in our common interest, which is the betterment of life in our region."**

"Let us work together for the advancement of our region," Becker urged. "Any economic and social progress of the working people will bring peace in our area nearer," he said.

"I believe that our organization can do a great deal," he continued, "and that through our efforts to implement basic goals we shall all make our best contribution to the cause of peace."

# NLRB Cases Up 8 Percent Over Year Ago

The National Labor Relations Board reported an eight percent increase in new business for the first three months of the calendar year. The increase included a new record for the quarter in the number of unfair labor practice charges filed —5,088.

New cases of all types totaled 8,442 for the January-March period. A year ago the number was 7,753.

There was an 11 percent increase in charges against employers, unions or both alleging unfair practices under the law.

Petitions for secret ballot elections rose from 3,162 for the year-ago quarter to 3,354.

The report noted "the NLRB does not initiate cases. It processes charges and petitions brought before it." It added these details:

The NLRB general counsel set 511 cases for trial or hearing in the first three months of 1970 against 453 a year ago. Trial examiners conducted 260 hearings. Board members issued formal decisions in 168 unfair practice cases after review.

The board conducted 1,664 representation elections in which 84 percent of eligible employes voted. AFL-CIO unions won a majority in 525 of the 1,018 elections in which they were on the ballot. Unaffiliated unions won 406 of 747.

# Economic Gamesmanship

**THE PRESENT COURSE** of economic trends spells a continuing rise of unemployment and declining buying power for millions of workers in the coming months as weekly working hours are cut and rapidly rising consumer prices erode the value of shrinking paychecks and retiree pensions.

There is a danger that this deterioration may begin to feed on itself. The decline in the real volume of business sales can create widespread inventory reductions, with cancellations of orders for goods, further production cutbacks and additional layoffs.

The Administration is not only permitting this downward drift to continue—holding to the "game-plan," as Administration spokesmen playfully call their disastrous policies—but also shows no signs whatsoever that it is prepared to rapidly return the economy to high employment when the present recession is over.

**The Administration's "game-plan," therefore, involves continuing high unemployment through both 1970 and 1971. And since this "game-plan" has failed to predict the seriousness of the present deterioration, there can be no confidence at all in the prediction that the economy will somehow achieve high employment even two long years from now.**

The dangers to the national economy and the welfare of the American people from the Administration's economic policies include not merely a deepening recession that may get considerably worse, but also the threat of economic stagnation and widespread unemployment after the recession runs its course.

**BOTH AMERICAN** and foreign experience have proven that the guideline approach is inequitable and unworkable. It would place guideline curbs on workers and trade unions as we experienced in the early 1960s. But there would be no effective guideline on prices and no guideline at all on profits—as we also know from the experience of the early 1960s.

**A guideline approach would attempt to place a one-sided pressure on wage and salary earners. Without effective curbs on prices, profits, dividends and executive compensation, however, there is no rational basis for expecting workers to accept restraints on their wages and salaries.**

Talk of a guideline approach as an "incomes policy" is simply fraudulent. American workers are too intelligent to believe such fakery—regardless of whether the source is a so-called liberal economics professor or a conservative government official. One-sided curbs on workers' wages—with no effective restraints on prices or the incomes of other groups in the economy—are neither an "incomes policy" nor a balanced and equitable stabilization policy.

**THE TIME** is long overdue for an effective and equitable policy to stabilize the American economy and restore it to full employment. In addition to stabilization measures, America needs expansionary economic policies to achieve and sustain full employment. Moreover, the needed rise in output will, in itself, reduce inflationary pressures by boosting productivity and slowing the rise of unit costs.

The government's monetary and fiscal squeeze on the economy must be replaced by expansionary measures. An expanding supply of money, at reasonable interest rates, is essential. Equally essential for the balanced growth of the economy is an expansionary fiscal policy—the full funding of federal appropriations for such socially vital needs as housing, community facilities, education and health care and adoption of a large-scale public-service employment program for the hard-core unemployed and seriously underemployed.

*—From AFL-CIO testimony on stand-by wage-price controls before House Banking Committee, June 18, 1970.*

## The Seed




***A Word Edgewise:***

# NATO Nations Cool to U.S. On Commitment to Aid Israel

**By John P. Roche**

**LOOKING BACK** over the various discussions with Europeans and knowledgeable Americans these past weeks, I find one theme that intruded time and again. Some spoke of it with dismay; others quite coldly in the tradition of "realpolitik." The gist was that for NATO the American commitment (the word used, even though we have no formal alliance) to Israel was far more disturbing to the European powers than our activities in Southeast Asia.

There are a number of reasons for this. First, of course, is the realization that a real, full-fledged war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union could flare up in the Middle East.

**Unlike the situation in Southeast Asia, the Russians have put their own power and status directly on the line in Egypt and have beefed up their naval operations in the Mediterranean since 1967. They have set out to strangle Israel and, if it came to a crunch, only American power could possibly preserve the Jewish state.**

Such a conflict would, in European eyes, inevitably spill over into the NATO jurisdiction. That is, in blunt terms, Europeans might get killed. Understandably, nobody is particularly happy about that prospect so imaginative minds have gone to work demonstrating that American policy is provocative, risky, even immoral.

As usual, high theory is buttressed by concrete interest: the Western European economy floats on Arab oil.

This is, unfortunately, a familiar pattern. Since no one expects the Soviets to pay the slightest attention to complaints about Russian policy, the objective—if one is to head off a possible war—must be to deter the United States from covering Moscow's bet. Ironically, great hopes are placed on the U.S. Senate. One leftwing Italian intellectual (a "Chinese" as they are known in Italy) neatly inverted the usual American anti-war argument: "Cambodia in itself," he said, "is trivial, but it can serve the progressive forces in America as the pretext for keeping Nixon from supporting Israeli imperialism."

**The knowledge that denouncing Moscow is futile has another interesting, if depressing, consequence. Reasons have to be found why Israel is at least as guilty as the Arabs of generating tension. Once this has been done, one can clear his conscience—"a plague on both your houses"—and go out for a drink.**

Again, this is a familiar human response. In the anti-war movement back in 1940-41, we used to spend an inordinate amount of time talking about British "imperialism," suggesting that, properly understood, World War II was a private fight among imperialist gangsters. It helps explain why the present anti-war movement in the U.S. spends so much time on the Thieu-Ky government and so little on Hanoi.

**THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT** is now on the receiving end of this treatment. The "hard-liners in Jerusalem," "the hawks," are constantly accused of standing in the way of a sensible negotiated settlement.

At the Rome meeting of the Atlantic Alliance, Sec. of State William Rogers was allegedly urged by his peers (with the exception of the Italian foreign minister) to refuse the Israeli request for more Phantoms. The rationale for this was that the "hawks" in Jerusalem must be forced to take a more reasonable attitude toward negotiations.

Israel lives in the shadow of the gallows, which, as Dr. Johnson put it, concentrates a man's mind wonderfully. And the memory of the death camps tends to generate "hard-liners" who meditate more on the lesson of Biafra than on the potency of "great power solutions." But to European statesmen, obsessed with avoiding a confrontation with the USSR, this is little more than megalomania. Admittedly their position reflects a fundamentally isolationist public attitude—"I-don't-give-a-damnism" is a rough translation of both the French and Italian vernacular ideology.

**In practical terms, then, the United States is on its own in the Middle East as it is, so far as NATO is concerned, in Southeast Asia.**

The Israelis know this and it is hardly surprising that they view current efforts to cripple the power of the U.S. President as a direct threat to their survival. If the President cannot react instantly (as Lyndon Johnson did on June 10, 1967), Israel could be destroyed before Sen. Fulbright finished hearings on a "Declaration of War."

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***For Effective Bargaining:***

# Shultz Views Peaceful Strikes As Essential Form of Protest

*The following is excerpted from remarks by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz at the National Press Club two days before Pres. Nixon named him to head the top-level Office of Management & Budget in a major reorganization of the Administration.*

**ASSUMING THIS IS** a typical working day, there are more than 300 strikes or lockouts in effect throughout the United States. Almost all of them would be reported on, or at least mentioned, in local newspapers. A few would receive national attention, most would be small, but about 30 or more would involve upwards of about 1,000 workers each.

A far greater number of contracts, on the order of 25 to 1, would be in the process of peaceful negotiations. For every 30 to 40 workers losing the day's work because of strikes, some 10,000 would be working. Put it another way. Let's take a measure such as man-days idle because of strikes and express that as a proportion of total man-days worked. You get a very low number of .20 for the first four months of 1970, identical with the corresponding period of 1969, and lower than the .28 in 1968—and this despite the special stresses this year on collective bargaining and the heavy bargaining calendar.

**So a great many people must be settling their problems peacefully. I might just point out in passing, much more time is lost through on-the-job accidents—about 10 times as much. I am aware that labor-management peace seldom makes a sexy story, but I bring out these points just to register with you the fact that on the whole, collective bargaining does work out settlements peacefully.**

I recognize that there are strikes and strikes, and man-days lost in proportion to total worked are only one index. Not all strikes are of equal importance. Some cause more damage than others. There is also the problem of emergencies created by strikes, and the problem of public employment strikes which should be dealt with separately from my comments here about industrial strikes in general.

**LET ME MAKE** another point about perspective. I would argue that we cannot allow labor peace to become the overriding objective in our collective bargaining. Any company that says, "we will just not have a strike, no matter what," they have had it. And a union that says, "we will not hit the bricks, no matter what," they have had it.

The late Sumner Slichter, who I am sure many of you remember, used to say in situations like we have today that one of the problems in the American economy is that we don't have enough strikes. Here we are trying to get the economy turned around somewhat, get the inflation out of our system, and get ourselves back on a path of strong and stable economic growth. We know that is a period of hard transition. And we know what happens if there are not some companies willing to take strong positions at the bargaining table. Union leaders cannot take the position that their members should not be asking for high wage increases. That's got to come from management, and if there are no people who take that position, we will never be able to solve these problems.

The strike, if it is conducted properly, is an orderly form of protest. I don't want to be classified as pro-strike by any means. People on both sides get hurt, some badly, when strikes occur, and I am not for that.

**On the other hand, what form would you have orderly protest take? There are not very many ways to set wages and working conditions. Sometimes the employer unilaterally sets them and makes the system work, but he has to be alert to the pressures of the labor market and the needs of his employes or his system won't work very long. The vast majority of wage rates in this country are set in this manner. Some people think the government should determine wages and working conditions, but that would not work long either in a free country, except in time of extreme peril.**

That leaves the employer and the employes to determine wages and working conditions together through a process of collective rather than individual bargaining. Collective bargaining now covers about 19 million of the 81 million people in our labor force. This method provides the most drama in dealing with the universal problem of resolving diversities of interest—among employes as well as between employes and the employer.

That diversity sometimes becomes conflict, and conflict sometimes takes the form of a strike or lockout.

**Beyond the industrial world, violent protest is so common and general today as to make the average industrial strike look like a placid form of life. The world desperately needs orderly forms of protest, nationally and internationally.**

Ideally, of course, there would be no need of protest anywhere; then comes the millenium.

But granting the existence of discontent and dissatisfaction in a normal world, these human feelings will seek expression in one form or another.

In an unorganized plant, or even in an organized plant, you will have "quits," and the quit rate can be correlated with dissatisfaction or protest.

But when your best people quit in a tight labor market you know there is something wrong with you. That's a form of protest and sometimes you wake up to it later than you wish.

Strikes can purge resentments, which is good for all, and may after a while make workers feel how well off they are. The strike is certainly educational for both sides. They learn about each other because they are paying attention to what the other fellow is saying.

So, while I'm not saying the strike is desirable, the peaceful strike is probably one of the least worst forms of protest we have.

***Clothing Union Charges:***

# Lower Costs of Imports Seen Aiding Stores, Not Consumers

**CLAIMS THAT** imports guarantee lower prices for high quality clothing are false and "immoral," a vice president of the Clothing Workers charged.

Although foreign-made articles involve labor costs far below U.S. levels, retailers most often take higher profit margins, rather than pass the savings on to American buyers, said Murray Finley, on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference. Finley, who is also manager of the ACWA's Chicago Joint Board, said that heavy imports have cost some 1,000 workers their apparel and textile industry jobs in that area in the past year.

Finley pointed out that most of the 2.5 million jobs in this nation's textile and apparel industries are "semi-skilled, relatively easy to learn and earn a decent wage." Displaced workers find it particularly difficult to find new employment, he added. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays at 9:35 p.m. EDT on the Mutual radio network.

The union official said the refusal of four Chicago newspapers to publish the union's advertisements on the issue blocked efforts to "inform customers of various stores carrying the imported men's clothing" so they could "decide whether or not they wanted to buy such items." He said the union's lawsuit growing out of that incident is now before the U.S. Court of Appeals.

**FINLEY STRESSED** that imports of some clothing articles had grown as much as 200 per cent in the last year, with much of the increase coming from Taiwan and Korea, where wages are as low as 7 cents an hour. He said that American workers are being forced to bear the full burden of that competition.

**Calling for regulation of wool and synthetic imports by international agreement or by law, he said the union is "willing to let imports grow" as the population and markets increase, "but we don't want them to grow at the worker's expense."**

Reporters questioning Finley were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**DON'T DOWNGRADE** the role of the blue collar worker in American industrial life. He and his job will be around for a long time.

This is the clear conclusion that can be drawn from a huge report by the U. S. Labor Dept., the 1970-71 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook.

The handbook, which covers some 859 pages, concedes that white collar employment is steadily increasing, but it nevertheless has a 218-page section dealing with "skilled and other manual occupations."

There are now 27.5 million blue collar workers in the United States and the prospect is that their numbers will increase and not decrease over the next 10 years. While technological progress is causing major changes in the job make-up in the United States through automation and other devices, the handbook concludes:

**"Nonetheless, the number of skilled and semiskilled workers is expected to continue to increase through the 1970s despite this rapid mechanization and automation of production processes. It is expected that our increasingly complex technology generally will require higher levels of skill to operate and service this machinery and related equipment."**

The number of blue collar workers has dropped slightly in proportion to total employment, yet during the past 10 years blue collar jobs increased by more than 4 million with the number of unskilled workers dropping slightly.

What has become obvious is that within the blue collar category more and more training and education will become necessary.

**BREAKING DOWN** the blue collar category, the handbook reports that skilled craftsmen numbered 10 million during 1968 when the study was made. Of these, almost 900,000 were carpenters, followed by automotive mechanics who numbered 825,000.

Chances for jobs for skilled workers are high, since some 200,000 workers are needed annually merely to replace those who retire or die. "Young men who acquire a good basic education (including courses in mathematics and the sciences) as well as through job training, will be better able to compete for higher paying skilled jobs than applicants without this training," the handbook says.

**Semiskilled workers make up the largest occupational group in the American labor force. In 1968 there were 14 million such workers, representing almost one out of five workers in the country. Of these, 8.9 million were employed in manufacturing industries, making clothing, automobiles, parts, textiles, machinery and electrical equipment.**

Women numbered about 4 million in the semiskilled area, including 80 percent of all workers in the apparel industry.

"The broad field of semiskilled jobs will provide hundreds of thousands of employment opportunities for young people in the years ahead," the handbook predicted. It estimated that more than 300,000 such workers will be needed each year simply to replace those who retire or die.

**The handbook said that unskilled jobs—now about 3.5 million—will continue to drop because of the growth of mechanized equipment replacing hand labor. It noted that power-driven machinery is now doing much of the work that used to be done by hand. It nevertheless predicted that industrial expansion probably would create a need for unskilled laborers "which will about offset the jobs lost to labor-saving mechanical equipment."**

While the blue collar worker is with us and will be with us for a long time to come, more education and training will become increasingly necessary for him to get and hold jobs.

All in all, the American blue collar worker is marching ahead in the fields of education and training as the demands for higher skills grow greater daily to meet the challenges of greater mechanization and automation.

The artificial distinction between the blue collar and the white collar job grows less each year.




**HIGHER PROFITS** for retailers, rather than lower prices for consumers, most often result from U.S. sales of imported clothing produced at wages as low as 7 cents an hour, Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Murray Finley, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 9:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio.



**NEW PRESIDENTS** recently chosen by their unions are, top, left to right, Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen and Fred Fulford of the Furniture Workers; bottom, William R. Munger of the Utility Workers and Gilbert Jewell of the Allied Industrial Workers. Rohan and Munger were elevated to succeed presidents who died in office; the other two fill vacancies caused by retirements.

# Negro Engineer Elected As Mayor of Newark

The political spotlight focused on New Jersey's biggest city as a 38-year-old Negro civil engineer, Kenneth A. Gibson, was elected mayor of Newark by a decisive margin.

Race and corruption were the twin issues in the bitter campaign which threatened to polarize the city along black-white lines.

But when the votes were tallied, ballots from a number of white neighborhoods helped add up to a 54,892 to 43,339 margin for Gibson over two-term Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio.

Addonizio's progressive image in past elections had been marred by federal indictment on corruption charges, and his trial at Trenton began two weeks before the election.

Although Newark's shifting racial pattern — with an estimated black majority in population—provided the backbone for Gibson's vote, he failed to carry with him a four-man slate for at-large election to the City Council.

Elsewhere, political news was being made by senatorial candidates.

In Minnesota, former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey made his expected declaration of candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Senate.

Humphrey represented Minnesota in the Senate from 1948 until 1964, serving as majority leader his last four years. The seat he is seeking has been held by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who is not seeking renomination.

Humphrey is expected to be nominated at Minnesota's Democratic - Farmer - Labor Party convention opening June 24. He will face a heavily-financed Republican opponent, Rep. Clark MacGregor.

In Maine, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie was unopposed in the Democratic primary for a third term and is heavily favored over the surprise winner of the GOP primary, a 66-year-old extremely conservative former state senator, Neil S. Bishop.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy had no opposition in the Massachusetts Democratic state endorsement convention and is rated a heavy favorite over anyone the Republicans might nominate in the Sept. 15 primary.

At Indiana's Democratic convention, Sen. Vance Hartke was renominated unopposed for a third term and will face Republican Richard L. Roudebush, a conservative five-term congressman in November.

The news from Connecticut was that Sen. Thomas J. Dodd will not seek renomination at the Democratic state convention on June 26. But the 63-year-old senator, who was censured by the Senate in 1967 for misuse of political funds, left the door open for a possible decision to run as an independent.

**Breaks Long Deadlock:**

# *House Committee Approves Labor-Backed Job Safety Bill*

The House Labor Committee broke a long deadlock over occupational health and safety legislation and approved a bill that carried the AFL-CIO's strong endorsement.

The legislation, sponsored by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), would give the Secretary of Labor broad powers to set job safety and health standards—and strong powers to enforce them.

In voting that closely followed party lines, the Daniels bill was approved on a 21-13 vote. Earlier, a Republican substitute bill backed by the Administration was rejected, 19-15.

The substitute would have given standards-setting authority to a presidential board and established an elaborate occupational safety and health court system for enforcement.

**All Republicans and a lone Democrat, Rep. William D. Hathaway of Maine, voted for the weaker bill. When it was defeated, Hathaway and Rep. Alphonzo Bell (R-Calif.) joined in supporting the Daniels bill.**

Job safety and health legislation had initially been proposed by Pres. Johnson, but bitter opposition from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other employer groups blocked congressional action.

With health and safety emerging as major national concerns, the Nixon Administration sought to draw up a bill that would be acceptable to employers who had complained that the Democratic-supported legislation would give the Secretary of Labor too much power.

Attempts to work out a compromise within the House Labor Committee proved unsuccessful, but for several weeks in a row committee approval of the Daniels bill was blocked by lack of a quorum. Republicans stayed away deliberately and absenteeism by some Democrats left the committee without a majority necessary to do business.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter urging all committee members to be present for a vote on the legislation, said the Daniels bill "has the wholehearted endorsement of all segments of organized labor."

Daniels said he will ask the House Rules Committee for an early hearing on the committee-approved bill, so that it can be scheduled for a House vote.

**The legislation, he stressed, "is urgently needed to end the yearly slaughter of 14,500 American working men and women and the disabling of another 2.2 million persons."**

The AFL-CIO also called for action on two other bills pending in the House.

Biemiller urged a House Commerce subcommittee to support a Senate-passed bill aimed at limiting campaign spending for television time and at the same time providing candidates and parties with a public forum.

Rising campaign costs, especially for television, threaten to limit candidates for federal office to "the very wealthy or well-financed," Biemiller warned.

The Senate bill repeals the "equal time" law which prevented networks from giving free time to major presidential candidates because of the obligation to provide equal time for every obscure, minor candidate.

It bars candidates for federal office from spending more than seven cents per voter or $20,000, whichever is larger, for radio and television expenditures. At the same time, it requires stations and networks to sell time to candidates at their lowest commercial rate for that time period.

Biemiller wrote Subcommittee Chairman Torbert H. Macdonald (D-Mass.) that the legislation would be "a major contribution toward upholding the democratic ideal that public office go to the best man, regardless of his personal fortune."

**In another area, the AFL-CIO reiterated its support of legislation to establish a "bank of last resort" to provide housing mortgage funds at reasonable interest rates. Part of the bank's funds would come from compulsory investment of a small portion of tax-exempt pension and foundation assets.**

House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) had sought to include such a housing development bank in the pending Emergency Home Finance legislation, but he was outvoted in committee. He has said he will seek to amend the bill when it reaches the House floor to restore the provision.

Biemiller wrote all House members urging support for Patman's motion when the bill comes to the floor. He said it would benefit "every community in the nation where housing funds have been non-existent or available only at exorbitant interest rates."

# NLRB Reverses Stand To Take College Units

*(Continued from Page 1)*

merce to insure the orderly, effective and uniform application" of the nation's labor policies.

**Petitions for elections in three units smaller than statewide were dismissed in favor of an election in one overall unit.**

In another case, the board dismissed a petition that it take jurisdiction over workers at Syracuse University who voted for Service Employes Local 200 recently in an election conducted by the New York State Labor Relations Board.

The decision related that at a hearing, Syracuse and Local 200 "virtually stipulated to the appropriateness of the unit and were engaged at the time in collective bargaining." It said both parties "have urged the board to honor the state certification" of the union.

The ruling by all board members except new Chairman Edward B. Miller, who did not participate, said "it is well established that the board will recognize the validity of state-conducted elections . . . where the procedure was free of irregularities and reflected the true desires of the employes." That was the case at Syracuse, the board said in dismissing the university's petition.

**The SEIU presented a brief on behalf of its Syracuse local. It said the decision could set a precedent of "considerable importance" for many unions.**

An NLRB statement said the decision in the Cornell case does not mean the board will take jurisdiction over every non-profit private educational institution. Appropriate standards will be set in later cases, it said.

Before the decision was issued, briefs supporting the board's right to take jurisdiction were filed by the AFL-CIO, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and 13 universities and colleges. The New York State Labor Relations Board and several universities and associations opposed assertion of jurisdiction.

Earlier the board voted to take jurisdiction over a nonprofit nursing home in line with a U.S. District Court finding that the NLRB may not refuse to assert its jurisdiction over an entire class of employers having a substantial impact on commerce. The board ordered an election by July 7 at Drexel Home, Inc., in Chicago. Workers may vote for the Service Employes Local 73; State, County & Municipal Employes Council 19, a private association, or no union.

# Ruling on Status of Retirees Seen Heading for Supreme Court Review

The U.S. Supreme Court will be strongly urged by unions to overturn a circuit court ruling that retired workers are not employes for bargaining purposes and that an employer is not required to bargain improvements in their benefits.

The finding that retired workers are not employes within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act came in a decision by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals reversing a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board had held that retirees remained employes for the purpose of bargaining about changes in benefits; that bargaining about such changes as pensions and medical benefits is mandatory because active workers have an interest in them.

**The AFL-CIO and a number of its affiliates had filed briefs with the NLRB urging it to support the position that retired workers' benefits can be bargained for after a trial examiner had held that workers on pension no longer came under the labor law's definition of an employe.**

The case involved the Pittsburgh Glass Company's Chemical Division and Local 1, Allied Chemical & Alkali Workers, and the action by the company in unilaterally adjusting the financing of medical benefits for retirees without bargaining about the matter with the union.

The NLRB, with one member dissenting, held that the company violated the Taft-Hartley Act by its action. It was this ruling that the appeals bench overruled with Judge Anthony Celebrezze writing the unanimous opinion.

The opinion said that "the fact that retired persons may continue to receive pensions after permanently leaving the service of an employer does not entitle them to continued status as employes, indeed, the receipt by them of retirement benefits further emphasizes the finality of their employment severance."

**The court ruled also that retired workers are not within the bargaining unit and therefore employers have "no statutory duty to renegotiate with their union improvements in retired employes' pension plans."**

Noting that there is an established practice of employers bargaining on retired employe benefits, the court commented that "this voluntary practice demonstrates the increasingly humanitarian quality of the labor-management relationship, and it is to be encouraged. However, it does not form a basis on which this court can alter statutory language, or undermine the congressional intent."

*But Rejects Controls:*

# Nixon Calls for Shift In Economic Tactics

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ident temporary, standby authority to stabilize prices, rents, wages and salaries and urged other measures dealing with profits, dividends, and capital gains.

**Commenting on the current economic situation, the AFL-CIO told the committee that "there is a danger that this deterioration may begin to feed on itself," and that the Administration is "not only permitting this downward drift to continue," but that it shows no signs "that it is prepared to rapidly return the economy to high employment when the present recession is over."**

Nixon, posing the current economic situation as one of transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy, called on Congress to approve specific legislation on unemployment compensation insurance, manpower training, insurance for investors, tieing social security benefits to the cost of living, aid for financing housing, increased small business loan authority, emergency assistance to railroads and generally to hold down federal spending.

The President detailed cuts in defense spending, noting that three-quarters of a million people have been affected in terms of jobs, and that the government is now spending more on human resource programs.

**The new productivity commission will consist of 23 members, six each from management, labor and the public and five government members. It will have as its first priority achieving a balance "between costs and productivity that will lead to more stable prices."**

The Administration, Nixon said, has earned the credentials to call for restraint from business and labor "to slow down inflation," with business taking price actions more consistent with a stable cost of living and labor structuring its wage demands "to better achieve a new stability of costs."

"I believe there is a new social responsibility growing in our economic system," the President said, "on the part of unions and corporations. Now is the time for that social concern to take the form of specific action on the wage-price front."

**The AFL-CIO testimony before the House Banking Committee noted that its recommendations on selective credit controls and interest rate ceilings, as well as other steps, are necessitated by 18 months of Administration economic policies "which have brought America the worst combination of developments: the most severe inflation in 20 years, the highest interest rates in 100 years and the sharpest rise in unemployment in over 10 years. Moreover, no end to this situation is in sight."**

The federation reiterated its views on mandatory controls, noting they are never desirable but at times may be necessary. They must be even-handed across the board, the AFL-CIO said.

# Painters Rap SBA Practice On Contracting

Government agencies are contracting out construction work to non-union firms without competitive bidding, Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters charged.

Raftery said the contracts have been handed out by the Small Business Administration under a section of the Small Business Act which has never in the past been applied to government construction contracts.

In letters to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and to Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Raftery said the contracting procedure of the Small Business Administration "has a very tenuous legal foundation."

He said all trades are being hurt, citing contracts let to non-union firms without competitive bidding at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base involving work normally performed by members of the Carpenters, Laborers and Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, in addition to the Painters.

The government has claimed that a 1958 amendment to the Small Business Act permits such contracts to be let, even though in the past it has been used only in subcontracts for goods and services.

# *President Gets Caught With His Message Down*

**There were some red faces in the White House after a news conference at which Pres. Nixon sharply criticized Congress for its delay in passing emergency home financing legislation.**

**"Ladies and gentlemen," the President told the press, "on Feb. 2, I sent to Congress a message asking for enactment of the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970."**

**The legislation, he said, had been urgently sought by Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney, who was standing by his side.**

**"Four months have passed," the President complained, "and Congress has yet failed to act."**

**It wasn't until the next day that the embarrassing truth came to light. The President, it turned out, had never sought such legislation or sent Congress the message to which he referred.**

**Both the House and Senate Banking committees, on their own, have held hearings on the tight money, high interest squeeze that has crippled homebuilding. The Senate in mid-April passed its own Emergency Home Finance bill, and the House Banking Committee has approved similar legislation. And only after the Senate acted did the Administration take a stand in support of the legislation.**

**House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) suggested the President call another news conference to correct the "goof."**



**PROJECT HOPE** wins Notre Dame University's annual Laetare Medal award for Dr. William B. Walsh of Washington, D.C., founder and president of the project, whose hospital ship HOPE now is at Tunis, Tunisia. Pictured left to right: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a HOPE director; Dr. Walsh; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, university president, and Tunisian Ambassador Slaheddine El Goulli. Recipients of the award, given to a Catholic layman for distinguished service, include Meany. HOPE has given medical training and teaching programs in 10 countries on four continents.

# *Free Labor Institute Graduates 31st Class*

Members of the 31st graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development were urged to return to their home countries and put their training in cooperatives and community development to work helping the poor.

The 30 trade unionists from 14 Latin American countries were told by Bert M. Tollefson, Jr., assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development, that in building rural cooperatives, credit unions and similar projects, they consequently build up the lives of their fellow citizens and "the whole political and social structure" of their nations.

Presenting diplomas on behalf of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger also applauded the graduates' commitment to "the broad, essential task of social and economic development in your nations."

**He urged them not only to "improve wages and job conditions," but to go beyond the work place "into the community and society as a whole" and seek to improve "the human condition."**

At the luncheon following graduation, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery also stressed that organized labor, as the "principal catalyst for progress," must involve itself increasingly in the "total life of the community," particularly in the promotion of needed social legislation.

Speaking for the class, Ulises Clivio Rodriguez of Uruguay praised the AIFLD course of study and suggested that it be "more . . . longer . . . more technical in nature, because we believe that these educational programs to train the leaders in our future development are the best investment that can be made in the struggle for liberty."

In accepting a symbolic gift of three little trees from the class, William C. Doherty, Jr., AIFLD executive director, said that "the cooperative movement can be used to strengthen the trade union movement."

**The trees were presented by Mauro Caraccioli Henderson of Honduras, who told the assembled guests that as they grow, "there will be a growth of cooperatives and trade unionism in our hemisphere."**

Among the guests attending the graduation ceremonies were Ambassador Hector Luisi of Uruguay, a nine-man trade union team from Chile, six trade unionists from Venezuela and the secretary-treasurer of Guyana's largest trade union, the Manpower Citizens' Association, Cleveland Charran.

## ACWA Official Named To Panel on Population

Howard Samuel, vice president of the Clothing Workers, has been named to a new Commission on Population Growth & the American Future, the White House announced. The commission, established by Congress, will be headed by John D. Rockefeller 3rd, chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

# Rubber Union Wins Pattern At Goodrich

Akron — The Rubber Workers settled a contract dispute with the B. F. Goodrich Co., second of two major tire firms involved in strike action, and continued efforts to get "pattern" settlements with Firestone, Uniroyal and General Tire without a strike.

Union negotiators came to terms first with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. after a seven-week strike. They won contract benefits totaling $1.30 an hour over a three-year period for 23,000 employes in 16 Goodyear plants.

The "pattern" then was sought at Goodrich, where 11,000 workers set up picket lines May 6 at nine plants in eight states.

**The union put the value of the Goodrich settlement at $1.39 an hour — 9 cents more than the Goodyear agreement because of higher pension costs.**

The Goodrich contract will give employes a total wage increase of $3,190 over a three-year span, according to the union. That represents hourly increases totaling 82 cents, plus additional raises of 15-25 cents for top-skilled workers.

The new agreement must be approved by a majority of members from a majority of Goodrich locals. Some workers were called back while ratification meetings were being scheduled.

Covered employes will get increases of 30 cents an hour now, 26 cents more on July 5, 1971, and another 26 cents a year later. Skilled trades workers get an additional 15 cents an hour now and a possible 10 cents more on July 5, 1971, if locals approve. Also provided were major advances in pensions, vacations, hospitalization, holidays and other benefits.

# Rising Joblessness Hits Skilled Workers Hard

Workers in high skill occupations rather than those at the bottom of the occupational ladder were hit hardest by the sharp rise in unemployment since mid-1969, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said that "one of the surprising facts" about the jobless rise was the extent to which it affected workers in high skill jobs, mostly males and white.

Noting that the unemployment hit heaviest in the Middle West and the Pacific Coast, BLS said that "cutbacks in the defense and aerospace fields, the impacts of which are also being felt in many other industries, have been primary factors in halting the growth of factory employment since mid-1969." It added that a weakness in automobile sales and the slowdown in construction also were factors in the rising unemployment rate.

Manufacturing employment, BLS said, has dropped nearly 700,000 between July 1969 and May 1970, with the drop initially confined to durable goods but now beginning to affect the non-durables as well. In the services area there has been little or no employment growth since February 1970.

Of the 1.3 million increase in the number of unemployed between December 1969 and May 1970, about 600,000 have been men 20 years of age and over. A great proportion of these men lost their jobs while relatively few quit or were looking for their first job.

Joblessness among women workers and teenagers has increased less rapidly so far, rising 400,000 among adult women and 200,000 among teenagers.

The unemployment rate among white-collar workers rose nearly a full percentage point since December, surprising because this type of worker is usually not affected by joblessness.

**The jobless rate for professional and technical workers has risen to a level last reached in 1963, reflecting the cutback in aerospace and defense-related areas where a large proportion of the workers are highly skilled. A reduction in government-financed research also is a factor.**

For blue-collar workers the rise in the jobless rate from 4.3 percent in December to 6.2 percent in May is concentrated among skilled craftsmen.

While the slowdown of employment growth has had "serious repercussions for both white and Negro workers," BLS said, the Negro unemployment rate has risen "more moderately" than the white rate. This stems from the shift of Negroes into occupations with relatively low unemployment, the impact of government manpower programs and some possible lessening of discrimination, said BLS.

## OECD Labor Unit Headed by Usery

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., has been named chairman of a panel on industrial relations which advises the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development. The "working party" which he will head is made up of top level government officials from member nations who are experts in the labor relations field.

*Landmark Law Extended:*

# Voting Rights Act Sent to White House

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Senate-passed bill, carried on a 224 to 183 rollcall.

Making up the majority — casting "right" votes on labor's scorecard — were 165 Democrats and 59 Republicans. Opposed were 117 Republicans and 66 Democrats.

The bill was then passed and sent to the President by a one-sided 272-133 vote.

**Constitutional lawyers have argued on both sides of the question of whether Congress can lower the voting age by passing a law, and the issue will certainly come before the Supreme Court. The effective date was put off until 1971 to allow adequate time for a court test.**

Almost lost sight of in the controversy over the 18-year-old vote was the fact that the House reversed itself on the basic Voting Rights Act.

The Administration had initially proposed a watered-down extension of the law. It would have removed close federal supervision in the areas with past records of discrimination and substituted a toothless bill covering the entire nation.

The House Judiciary Committee rejected this and reported out a straight five-year extension of the 1965 law. But on the House floor last December, a coalition of 129 Republicans and 79 Democrats succeeded by a five-vote margin in substituting the Administration bill.

In the Senate, a bipartisan civil rights coalition steered by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) repaired the damage. It won quick approval of an extension of the 1965 law, coupled with two non-controversial elements of the Administration proposal — abolishing literacy tests and lowering residence requirements in presidential elections.

**And the addition of the 18-year-old vote — which later was to so upset the President — caused hardly a ripple of opposition. On the key Senate vote, it was supported by 38 Democrats and 26 Republicans, opposed by only nine Democrats and eight Republicans.**

In a fortunate break for civil rights supporters, the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court was next on the Senate agenda, and southerners — confident of confirmation — were unwilling to risk delay or loss of votes by a filibuster.

The fight shifted back to the House where a big plus was the decision by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel D. Celler (D-N.Y.) to swallow his personal objection to the 18-year-old vote rather than risk the civil rights bill in a conference with the Senate.

The only question was whether —after Nixon's declaration of opposition—a majority of the House would depart from custom and accept the Senate version intact.

House Speaker John W. McCormack, who is retiring at the end of this Congress, worked like an 18-year-old in rallying support for the bill. During the debate, he brought congressmen on the floor and young people in the gallery to their feet applauding when he said that nothing would make him happier on the eve of his retirement "than to see this resolution adopted."

**On the Republican side, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, a senior member of the GOP leadership team, broke with Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford to urge the House to accept the Senate bill.**

The key rollcall came on what appeared to be a technicality. But the civil rights supporters who had gone from congressman to congressman in the three House office buildings adjoining the Capitol had been well briefed. In seeking commitments for support, they stressed that the procedural vote would be the one that counted. When it carried, the fight was won and the final vote a mere formality.

Heading the massive lobbying effort were the Civil Rights Leadership Conference, the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions, and the Youth Franchise Coalition.

# Cost of Living Continues to Climb Sharply

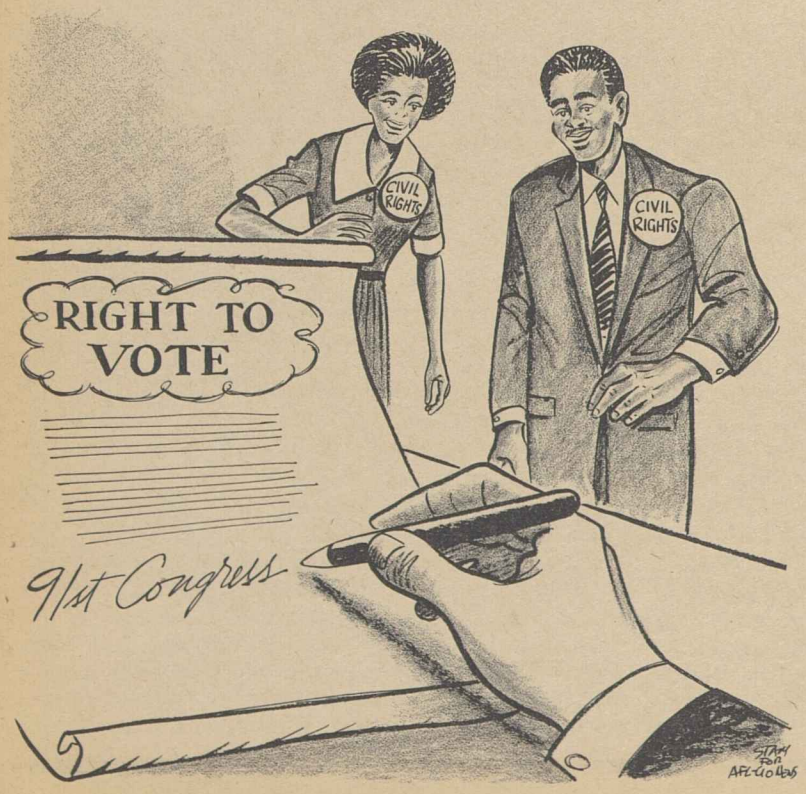
*(Continued from Page 1)*

the transportation index up eight-tenths of one percent.

Clothing costs were up six-tenths and housing and medical care costs up five-tenths. Food prices, which usually decline in May, were up due to a rise in fruit and vegetable prices.

The report emphasized that in one sector—consumer services—where costs have been mounting sharply and steadily over a number of years, the price increase was the smallest monthly rise since late last year and noticeably smaller than in recent months.

## Contract Renewal







**NATIONAL COUNCIL** of Senior Citizens gives a merit award to Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) for his "powerful advocacy" of the 15 percent Social Security increase voted by Congress and for outstanding work on behalf of the elderly. Council Pres. Nelson Cruikshank, right, makes presentation to Gore, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, at NCSC convention in Washington.

# *Senior Citizens Back Vote for 18-Year-Olds*

The National Council of Senior Citizens spoke up for America's youth at its annual convention. Major policy resolutions adopted by the 2.5 million member federation included a ringing endorsement of lowering the voting age to 18.

"A nation which allows its young men to die in distant wars should allow them to participate in the political processes that influence foreign and military policy," 1,500 delegates from retiree councils and over-65 groups in 40 states agreed at the NCSC's convention in Washington.

The delegates approved new terms for Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank and other officers and adopted a legislative program aimed at:

- Drastic action by Congress to shore up the "sagging domestic economy."
- Health insurance for all Americans as proposed in a bill by Rep. Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.). The present Medicare program, a policy statement pointed out, pays only 46 percent of the medical and hospital bills of those 65 and over.
- An additional 35 percent increase in Social Security benefits by 1972 to supplement the 15 percent increase effective last January and a House-passed 5 percent increase now pending.

**Cruikshank was strongly applauded when he announced that the NCSC and the American Public Health Association are preparing a joint suit to compel the Food & Drug Administration to enforce the laws involving the effectiveness of prescription drugs.**

Cruikshank said the FDA was "unresponsive" to the council's request for a report on the agency's progress in removing ineffective or dangerous drugs from the market. The drug efficacy laws are known as the Kefauver amendments to the Food and Drug Act.

The delegates, denouncing what they called "exploitation and abuse of the elderly sick," endorsed a proposal by Rep. David Pryor (D-Ark.) for the establishment of a select committee of Congress on nursing homes and homes for the aged to "ride herd" on a wide range of federal programs concerned with nursing care.

They called for federally-financed alternatives like foster homes, low-cost supervised housing and day care centers.

The convention attacked cuts in federal funds for health, welfare, education and housing for low income families to make way for the "outpouring of our resources into a military budget."

**It asked Congress to buttress the U.S. economy by rationing bank loans and credit, putting ceilings on loan interest rates and requiring investment in government-guaranteed home mortgages of billions in tax-exempt funds held by pension trusts, college endowment trusts and foundations.**

Convention speakers included Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging; Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah), chairman of the same group's Senate subcommittee on long term care; Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), and Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.).

### Award Winners

The convention gave special merit awards to Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) for his "powerful advocacy" of the 15 percent Social Security benefit increase voted by Congress last year; Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.), co-author with Sen. Williams of a bill to boost Social Security another 15 percent, and to improve Medicare; Vermont State Sen. Stoyan Christowe (R-West Dover) for persuading the state Board of Pharmacy to permit the sale of low-cost prescription drugs mailed from outside the state.

Alice M. Brophy, executive director of New York City's Commission on Aging, was cited for her services to older Americans. The convention gave a special award to Dave Miller, NCSC vice president and chairman of the retirees' council of the Auto Workers.

## *Kirkland on Panel To Study Credit*

**Pres. Nixon has named AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to a commission set up to study the nation's private financial system and come up with recommendations "to meet the credit needs of the U. S. economy and its people in the decades ahead."**

**Reed O. Hunt, former chairman of the Crown Zellerbach Corp., will head the panel.**

**Nixon asked for "constructive and achievable legislative proposals" from the commission by December 1971.**

# Last Shopcraft Pact Reached With Railroads

Wage increases ranging from 46 to 81 cents an hour and a "letter of intent" to correct job classification inequities are included in an agreement negotiated by the Firemen & Oilers for 13,000 employes of major U.S. railroads.

The union was the last of the shopcrafts to settle with the carriers as a result of wage notices served two years ago. Its next opportunity for opening notices will come again in January 1971.

President William E. Fredenberger and Sec.-Treas. John J. McNamara said a major development in the pact, just ratified by general chairmen, is the provision for settling inequities. Under it, the National Railway Labor Conference representing management will seek to persuade individual railroads to negotiate:

- The elimination and redesignation of job titles under which employes are classified and paid.
- Adjustment in rates of pay to equalize the treatment of employes doing comparable work.

Fredenberger said the final settlement agreed to by the railroads was 10 cents an hour better than the previous "final and best offer." The improvement came after the union set June 20 as a strike date, he said.

The new contract will raise pay by 2 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969; 3 percent retroactive to July 1, 1969, plus a 5-cent hourly increase for skilled mechanics; 5 cents an hour retroactive to Sept. 1, 1969; 5 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970, plus 5 cents an hour for skilled mechanics; 4 cents retroactive to Apr. 1, 1970, and a final 4 cents more next Aug. 1.

6-20-70

# Women Mark 50th Year of Labor Bureau

The Women's Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Labor was 50 years old this month and the occasion was commemorated by nearly a thousand women from across the nation and from every walk of life at a three-day conference in Washington.

"American Women at the Crossroads: Directions for the Future," was mostly the serious business of workshops conducted by women moderators from government, business, education and labor and participated in by delegates with expertise on laws pertaining to women and their real-life applications.

Sixty women unionists held a preconference session. They represented a dozen different unions.

The aim as expressed by Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, Women's Bureau director, was that "women at the doctoral level get to know women who work in household employment."

# AFL-CIO News

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# 12 New Union-Label Pacts Signed with Grape Growers



**IRON WORKERS TRAINING PACT** for $1.2 million to bring 600 minority group members into the trade is signed by Pres. John H. Lyons, left, of the Iron Workers, Labor Secretary-designate James D. Hodgson and contractors' representative Fred L. Maddison, right. Standing are, from left, John L. Wilks, Fred H. Codding, Arnold R. Weber, J. William Hardesty, Joseph R. La Rocca and Robert W. McGarrahan. **(Story, Page 2.)**

## *Farm Union Gains Termed 'Milestone'*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Delano, Calif.—Twelve more employers signed contracts with the AFL-CIO Farm Workers in the union's most significant harvest since the Coachella Valley's first union-label table grapes began ripening for market.

That brought to 25 the number of California and Arizona growers who agreed to poll their employes on whether they want the union to represent them, and to put contract terms into effect where a majority chooses the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Cesar Chavez, who has led the long struggle to establish unionism in the fields, sees the new agreements as a milestone.

**The latest victory, he said, was made possible by a trade union movement that adopted the cause of the farm workers as its own and by the millions of families who insist on seeing the union label before buying grapes.**

William L. Kircher, director of organization for the AFL-CIO, announced the latest agreements in a series that began Apr. 1 with a breakthrough contract signed by three Coachella growers. Eleven of them grow grapes, dates, cantaloupes and walnuts in California. The 12th is a big grape grower in the Phoenix, Ariz., area—James Macchiaroli Fruit Co.

The others, in the Coachella region, are the Melpak Co., Bobara Ranch, Hopper Ranch, Beckman & Bender, Bumagot Ranch, Mike DaPaulo, Gimian Ranch, Milton Karahabian, the Key-Kas Ranch, Charles Keene Co., and the Laflin & Laflin Co., whose ranch hands produce 98 percent of the dates grown in the United States.

All the agreements follow the pattern of the Apr. 1 settlements with Coachella growers and May

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Senate Works At Night as Bills Pile Up

Working a double shift, the Senate moved towards passage of a multi-billion dollar aid to education appropriations bill and prepared to take up a backlog of House-passed legislation, including a postal pay, reorganization and collective bargaining package.

Under the two-shift schedule, the Senate continues until 5 p.m. each day a debate which began May 13th on the war in Southeast Asia and amendments to a military sales bill aimed at asserting congressional authority over the conduct of foreign affairs and military operations.

**When the witching hour arrives, the legislative assembly line is started up and the Senate turns to its heavy calendar of pending bills.**

The education appropriation was given top priority as part of a new effort to make funds available to school districts and colleges before the start of the school year.

The bill may set the stage for a new budget confrontation with the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**Rejects 'Irresponsibility' Charge:**

## *House Votes to Override Veto of Health Facilities Bill*

**By David L. Perlman**

The House firmly rejected Pres. Nixon's claim that money spent to build and improve health care facilities represents "fiscal irresponsibility."

It voted 279-98 to override the President's veto of a bill authorizing a major expansion of the 24-year-old Hill-Burton Act, which has helped build or modernize most of the nation's hospitals and outpatient facilities.

**The legislation, strongly supported by labor, had been passed unanimously in both the House and Senate. The veto was unexpected, and left Republican congressmen red-faced and openly angry.**

Most of them reluctantly followed their leadership and voted to sustain Nixon's veto. But enough rebelled to push the vote to override 27 above the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution. Only three conservative southern Democrats broke party ranks to vote to uphold the veto.

The victory margin raised strong hopes that the Senate will do likewise—and that a presidential veto will be overridden for the first time in 10 years.

Before the House vote, the AFL-CIO urged all congressmen to override the veto.

**"If Congress had failed to pass legislation providing needed health facilities, it would have been guilty of fiscal irresponsibility," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote House members. He told them that "the AFL-CIO believes adequate health care facilities merit our nation's highest priority."**

Pres. Nixon vetoed the bill when he "discovered" that it would require the government to spend whatever amounts Congress appropriated for the health programs, up to the limits of the authorization bill.

That was essentially the same argument he used in January, when he vetoed education aid appropriations. The attempt to override that veto mustered only a simple 226-191 majority, far short of the needed two-thirds. But passage of the education money bill had been

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Back Pay for 100,000 Fruit of '68 Court Ruling

More than 100,000 public employes have received an estimated $8 million in additional wages as a result of the 1968 Supreme Court decision upholding the extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to some state employes, the Labor Dept. said.

The AFL-CIO and unions representing public employes were influential in getting Congress to extend the wage-hour coverage and filed briefs with the Supreme Court arguing its constitutionality.

On the second anniversary of the Supreme Court decision, Federal Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran said that while the original ruling applied only to school and hospital employes, some states have extended the minimum wage and overtime provisions to all state employes.

**The case grew out of 1966 congressional action extending FLSA coverage to some state employes. The state of Maryland, along with 27 other states, challenged the constitutionality of the amendments and specifically sought to restrain Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz from enforcing them.**

In a 6-2 decision on Maryland v. Wirtz handed down in June of 1968, the Supreme Court upheld a previous federal court ruling that the amendments do not violate a state's sovereignty.

The state of Maryland had agreed

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## *Top Government Experts See Rising Unemployment*

**Three of the government's top economic policymakers and analysts are in agreement that the unemployment rate will exceed 5 percent in the second half of 1970.**

**Andrew F. Brimmer, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, predicts that the jobless rate will average 5.5 percent for the last six months of the year. In May it was 5 percent.**

**Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said unemployment hasn't "reached the high point" yet, but that the nation is "not very far" from it.**

**Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, who will take over as head of the powerful Office of Management and Budget July 1, said unemployment will probably climb above 5 percent.**

**If the rate were to average 5.5 percent for the next six months it would mean an additional 400,000 persons would be added to the estimated 4.1 million unemployed in May.**

# Atomic Trades Win Pact in 9-Week Strike

Oak Ridge, Tenn.—A nine-week strike by members of 17 unions ended when members of the Atomic Trades & Labor Council, affiliated with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., voted 2,007 to 787 to accept an improved contract offer from the nuclear division of Union Carbide Corp.

Council Pres. B. W. Hensley said the 19-month contract gives skilled craftsmen a 16.3 percent wage hike, with raises totaling 15.4 percent for semi-skilled workers and 13.4 percent for unskilled groups.

**Beginning this year, all 4,400 members of council unions will have a tenth paid holiday, Christmas Eve.**

Improvements in the hospitalization plan include an allowance of $30 a day for rooms, up from $21; greatly improved maternity benefits, and coverage for dependent children raised from age 19 to 23. Major medical coverage was raised from $10,000 to $20,000 per individual.

The settlement came after intensive bargaining in meetings arranged by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Workers at AEC's Y-12 and X-10 plants struck Apr. 15 after rejecting wage increases ranging from 5 to 8 percent. The strike, for wage parity with other workers, was the first major walkout in 24 years, council representatives headed by Pres. Maywood Boggs of the Metal Trades Dept. told members of Congress in a report on the dispute.

## Hatters Official In Housing Post

New York—Alfred Smoke, organizer in the hat and cap industry for nearly a quarter-century, has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Hatters to become assistant to the president of the United Housing Foundation.

Smoke had been a member of the UHF's board of directors for several years. His new post will put him in a more active role in the planning, construction and operation of cooperative apartments.

Smoke's duties at the Hatters will be assumed by Pres. Alex Rose and his staff until a successor is chosen.



**JAZZ BAND BENEFACTOR** Richard Gibson receives a life membership card in the Musicians from AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin, left, at the union's 73rd annual convention in Houston. Gibson has contributed more than $200,000 to the support of jazz music, including $125,000 for the World's Greatest Jazz Band, which entertained delegates at the convention.

# Musicians Link Goals To Effective Congress

**By John R. Oravec**

Houston—The nation's musicians were urged to help elect a Congress that will be in tune with the social needs of the country and the goals of labor.

Delegates to the 73rd annual Musicians convention made a down payment on that objective by contributing $2,500 to TEMPO, the AFM's political and promotional arm.

"It has become a political fact of life," the TEMPO committee told the convention, "that to advance the general welfare and working standards and to gain even a better economic life for the musician, we must advance our views through the legislative halls of Congress."

The committee warned that more support is needed to defend existing programs such as the National Foundation of the Arts & Humanities "which at this time is being given a cautious view by Congress."

**"This election year is vital to our interests and we must move ahead," the committee stressed as it noted that TEMPO contributions will be channeled in efforts to achieve the union's programs on a national level.**

Delegates viewed a film that featured AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany discussing the 1970 congressional elections and the importance of COPE voter registration programs in electing candidates favorable to labor's goals.

The convention endorsed passage of the national health insurance bill now before Congress as a vehicle for effective health care for all Americans. It urged all AFM locals and members to write their congressmen and senators to vote for the adoption of the bill.

Delegates also called on Congress to revise the social security law "to permit larger or no-limit supplemental earnings" for beneficiaries who must work for additional income because of inflation.

The convention voted a $5,000 increase in annual salaries for both Pres. Herman D. Kenin and Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard. Kenin's income was boosted to $50,000 and Ballard's to $40,000. Salaries of the union's executive board members were raised $2,000 to $10,000 a year.

**All five incumbent executive committee members were re-elected. Eight candidates were on the convention ballots. The returning committee members are A. A. Tomei of Philadelphia; Victor Fuentealba, Baltimore; J. Martin Emerson, Washington, D.C.; David Winstein, New Orleans, and John V. Tranchitella, Los Angeles.**

The more than 1,000 delegates also called for a study of establishing a central headquarters for the union's president and secretary-treasurer. The two officers currently operate in separate locations: the president in New York City and the secretary-treasurer in Newark, N.J.

The AFM executive board will report on the relocation study at the 1971 convention in Seattle, Wash. Delegates selected Honolulu for the 1972 convention.

Former AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, one of the convention speakers, reported on the widening operations of Union Labor Life Insurance Co. Schnitzler noted that ULLICO now operates in 43 states and is continually expanding its services on a nonprofit basis.

# Iron Workers to Train 600 From Minorities

The Iron Workers have signed a national agreement with the Labor Dept. to train 600 members of minority groups as journeymen craftsmen.

An 18-month contract for the $1.2 million training program was announced by James D. Hodgson, Labor Secretary-designate. The program is designed to bring into the trade minority group workers who have experience in the craft but are beyond the apprenticeship age.

Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers signed the contract for the union. Also signing the agreement were Hodgson and officials of two contractors associations.

**The trainees, who must be at least 31 years old and physically fit, will be recruited by the union and construction firms. The Labor Dept. has agreed to contribute $2,400 for each trainee to cover orientation, on-the-job training and supplemental classroom instruction.**

From the 600 men expected to participate in the training, 100 will be qualified mechanics — workers who can perform work assignments at an acceptable journeyman skill level, the Labor Dept. said.

The remaining 500 will be either advanced trainees with some experience in the trade or recruits who have no construction work experience and are above the apprenticeship age.

**All trainee-workers will be paid local wage rates at least 50 percent of journeymen's wages, with higher amounts for those with experience. Workers enrolled in advanced training programs will receive a minimum of 288 hours of supplemental instruction beyond the training time spent on job sites. On-the-job training will be provided through skilled journeymen Iron Workers.**

Local state employment service offices and other manpower agencies will help conduct the recruiting of the minority group trainees.

If these sources prove inadequate, the Labor Dept. said that the agreement calls for assistance from such groups as the National Urban League, the Workers' Defense League, the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for the Spanish Speaking and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### But Economic Policy Hit:

# *Nixon's Asia Aims Get CWA Backing*

Cincinnati—The Communications Workers expressed the hope that Pres. Nixon's Southeast Asia policy will succeed in achieving a just and lasting peace, but scored the Administration's domestic economic policies for failure to stem inflation and growing unemployment while allowing productivity to slip.

The 1,500 delegates to the 32nd annual CWA convention adopted a foreign policy statement that called "on the President to lead us with a rational and orderly policy in Southeast Asia to peace that truly is just and in the national interest of the peoples in that area of the world."

**"The quest for peace," the statement declared, "must remain the number one goal of this nation and its allies." It also must have the commitment of all the nation's leaders and citizens, the statement continued.**

It added that "we look forward to the withdrawal of all American troops from Cambodia by July 1, 1970, an accomplishment that will leave us with a restored faith in the credibility of our government."

Delegates defeated overwhelmingly a motion that urged an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all American combat troops from Viet Nam. Fewer than 15 delegates raised their hands in support of the amendment that would have altered the CWA's foreign policy position.

The union's foreign policy paper also called on the "political leaders in Saigon to take effective steps to broaden the political base of their support and encourage the growth of democratic organizations such as the Vietnamese Federation of Labor (CTV) to insure the freedom and inviolate rights of its people."

In its economic policy statement, the convention lashed the Administration for not meeting the challenge of inflation, tax reform and unemployment.

The Administration's "approach to inflation simply produced a depression in housing and distortions in the money markets," it said.

While profits and interest income for the wealthy have gone up, delegates noted, the unemployment rate has reached 5 percent—the highest level in five years.

**CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told the convention that the President has failed to outline a monetary policy in his recent speech on the nation's economy.**

"Mr. Nixon has once more bowed to the money interests—to those who are making money—while some 4 million Americans are in the depths of a depression, for they have no jobs," Beirne observed.

Among key resolutions adopted was a "demand that stores where our members shop stock grapes only from farms which have contracts" with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

That resolution was amended from the floor to urge the "total and complete abolishment of all farm subsidy programs until . . . growers accept and fulfill their responsibilities in accordance with the American collective bargaining process."

The convention also approved a motion from the floor that urged CWA district vice presidents to persuade all union locals to affiliate with chartered AFL-CIO state bodies.

**Sec.-Treas. Glenn Watts reported that the CWA COPE campaign has had outstanding results so far in 1970, with 361 locals achieving their quota of $1 per member. This effort has helped raise $173,963 for COPE operations, Watts noted.**

The convention defeated proposed amendments to the CWA constitution which called for dropping annual conventions in favor of biennial conventions and electing union officers to four-year terms rather than for two years.

A move to provide for a mandatory retirement age of 65 for elected officers and national directors was also rejected.

## Al Atkinson Dies, CWA Staff Official

Alfred V. Atkinson, legislative representative of the Communications Workers, died unexpectedly in Cincinnati shortly after the CWA convention. He was 60.

Atkinson had served the CWA on a full-time basis since his election as a division president in Richmond, Va., in 1946. He also served as an assistant director of CWA District 2 and at the CWA headquarters in Washington before he was named legislative representative in 1960.

Funeral services were held in Richmond. Atkinson is survived by his wife Delphia, two children and two grandchildren.

## *Full Participation Urged In 'Honor America Day'*

**The labor movement should "participate fully" in the Honor America Day celebrations on July 4, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged in a letter to presidents of affiliated unions.**

**Focus of the day's activities will be in Washington, D.C., with an 11 a.m. program at the Lincoln Memorial and a 90-minute all-star entertainment program at the Washington Monument starting at 7:30 p.m. There will be local celebrations in other areas, the Honor America Committee announced.**

**Meany said endorsement of the observance is not tied to support of any political program. The Honor America Day celebration, he stressed, is designed to show the world that Americans, while having "our individual differences and opinions," are united by "faith in and love for our country."**

**J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, is coordinator of labor's participation in the District of Columbia program. The Rev. Billy Graham and Bob Hope are national co-chairmen of the committee; Harry S Truman, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lyndon B. Johnson are honorary chairmen, and Meany is an honorary vice chairman for the observance.**

*In Major Breakthrough:*

# Farm Workers Sign 12 New Grape Pacts

*(Continued from Page 1)*

pacts in the Delano area. That pattern is for a minimum wage of $1.75 an hour, plus 25 cents a box per picker; 10 cents an hour per employe for health and welfare purposes, and an additional 2 cents an hour for the benefit of workers displaced because of age, or automation of the ranches.

**Another significant feature of UFWOC contracts is protection of workers against "hard" pesticides. They bind growers not to use insect-killing sprays that will cripple or incapacitate employes working in the fields alongside spraying rigs or under crop-dusting planes.**

Kircher credited a large share of the union's success to the "fantastic support" given to the nationwide boycott of non-union table grapes.

That boycott, launched more than four years ago, will continue until major growers stop refusing to allow elections or contract negotiations, Kircher said.

He reported rising sales of union-label grapes, now on sale in most major cities in the United States and Canada. He asked labor families to continue buying grapes with the UFWOC label on the wooden box, and meanwhile to avoid stores which refuse to offer them for sale.

Until April, the union had won contracts only from wine grape growers. In that month, a committee of Catholic bishops called a Los Angeles press conference where Chavez and three growers announced agreement on recognition and contract terms. Other growers then began to break away from the anti-union employers who have been fighting the union.

The bishops entered the dispute when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked their aid in getting growers to negotiate with the union. They appointed an ad hoc committee which, with the aid of Msgr. George G. Higgins of the United States Catholic Conference, Washington, and with the support of congressmen and senators, brought growers and field hands to the conference table.

**The latest contract signings bring Arizona grape acreage under union contract to the 50 percent mark.**

Kircher and Chavez hope that, by the end of June they will have completed negotiations on contracts covering more than 25 percent of the U.S. grape-growing industry. Their talks with major growers on Coachella, Arvin, Calif., and Arizona ranches were continuing as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Waiting for a poll of employes on their desire to have the UFWOC represent them are members of California Imperial Distributors, a group of 33 small grape growers in the Coachella Valley. They have signed contracts which take effect when union representation is achieved.

UFWOC now represents workers on 5,000 acres of the 7,500 in the Coachella region—the two-thirds mark.

The size of the union's achievement, UFWOC said, can be measured by contracts like the one signed in May with grower Hollis Roberts. The union now represents 450 workers on the Roberts ranch but by harvest time, that number may rise as high as 4,000, according to Kircher.

The first union-label grapes to go on sale disappeared rapidly, in contrast to the slow movement of non-union grapes.

**One Delano grower reported that his first 15,000 boxes of union-label grapes were immediately purchased by a San Francisco commission buyer and resold to markets by noon of the day they were delivered.**

Chavez's union, chartered by the AFL-CIO in 1966 as an organizing committee, won its first contracts with wine grape growers. But until this year, it ran up against a stone wall in its attempts to get table grape growers to the bargaining table. Farm workers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act.



**BROAD SPECTRUM** of labor's interests is discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a seminar on "The American System of Unionism" at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Washington. It is part of a three-week staff development program.

# Bakery Union Elects Oskoian To No. 2 Post

Gregory Oskoian of Cranston, R.I., an executive vice president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers since that union was reconstituted by merger last December, has been named secretary-treasurer by vote of the union's executive board.

Oskoian, 43, succeeds Max Kralstein, who retired. Kralstein, who will be 71 on July 3, was president of the union in 1962, while it was outside the AFL-CIO. He became secretary-treasurer at the merger of the union with the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers in 1969, when ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway was elected head of the merged organization.

Oskoian, a native of Providence, R.I., joined the union in 1950 as a worker at the A&P bakery in Cranston. He was named business agent of his local union in 1957 and later became an international representative and a vice president.

# *NLRB Again Rules Against J. P. Stevens*

The J. P. Stevens firm ran its record of unfair labor practices up to 10 when the National Labor Relations Board found it guilty of unlawful refusal to bargain with the Textile Workers Union of America.

The union won an election at the company's Black Hawk warehouse in Greenville, S.C., more than two and one-half years ago. When the regional NLRB director certified TWUA as the legal bargaining agent, management refused to negotiate.

The board ordered Stevens, a frequent winner of government contracts for textile products, to bargain with the union and to sign a contract if agreement is reached.

**Stevens is expected to appeal this ruling, as it has the previous nine findings against it.**

The decision followed another finding in May that Stevens unlawfully interfered with an election scheduled to be held a year ago for employes of its mill at Shelby, N.C.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the board and the courts have forced Stevens to pay more than $1 million to date to 130 workers it has illegally fired over the years for union activity.

# *Guild Urged to Draft Bill of Rights To Protect Newsmen from Attacks*

Seattle—The drafting of a "bill of rights" to protect newspapermen from physical or legal interference and assure free access to the news was urged by Newspaper Guild Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in his official address to the Guild's 37th annual convention here.

Recommending modernization of the Guild's code of ethics "in the light of what history and experience have suggested since it was adopted 36 years ago," Perlik said the convention and the union's executive board should draft a newsmen's "bill of rights" as "the next logical step."

As outlined by Perlik, the document would "positively and forcefully affirm the right of employes to pursue their calling without physical or legal interference, the right of unfettered access to the sources of news and the right to engage in all the outside political and social activities of a concerned citizen without hindrance by their employers."

**The "bill of rights" was one of several proposals advanced by Perlik to meet the challenges posed by fast-paced social and economic changes.**

He urged convention adoption of the ANG executive board recommendations for:

- Convocation of a national conference by the American Civil Liberties Union or some similar organization to establish a legal-aid fund for media employes who resist disclosure of confidential information and sources.
- A Guild conference on steps to eliminate discrimination against women in the newspaper industry and a Guild-sponsored conference embracing labor, management, government agencies and private foundations to promote the recruitment of Negroes and other minorities for newspaper jobs.
- Pursuit through Guild grievance channels of newspapermen's quest for a greater voice in the product they produce.
- Expansion of the newspaper industry's use of reprocessed rather than virgin newsprint as a step to reduce the problems of waste disposal and deforestation.

Perlik also urged a change in the union's name from American Newspaper Guild to one that would "make plain the presence of our Canadian brothers and sisters as full participating partners." The Guild's local in Victoria, B.C., has urged a change to "International Newspaper Guild."

ANG Chairman James B. Woods assailed Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew for harassing and intimidating the press.

**"Clearly," said Woods, "he wants the news media to be totally subservient to the Nixon Administration." He linked Agnew's attacks on the press with what he termed a steady "invasion of the newsman's privilege to protect his sources."**

Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker, in a review of ANG's financial situation, noted that both the Guild's general and defense funds have been placed under a strain, the former by rising costs and the latter by the two and one-half year strike against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

But he said the Guild's history shows that it "has always been short of funds, always under attack to one or another degree and never more effective in the defense of its members and the pursuit of their welfare than when it has been both broke and under siege."

The newspaper unions' continued prosecution of the Los Angeles strike, and the accompanying boycott against Hearst, he suggested, has deterred other publishers from seeking to follow in Hearst's footsteps. Most publishers, he said, find strange indeed the rationale by which Hearst for two and one-half years has seemed willing to tumble a large and prosperous newspaper into ruins "in an effort to make a funeral mound for the unions."

"In spite of our financial troubles," Crocker declared, "this is not a losing battle."

# Union Women Reject Proposed Amendment

Trade union delegates to a conference sponsored by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. dissented vigorously from an endorsement of the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

The proposed amendment, while purporting to eliminate sex discrimination in all phases of law, "would, in fact, destroy hard-won and necessary labor standards," they charged. The statement was signed by most of the union participants at the conference and by a number of delegates from other organizations.

Many state labor protection laws apply only to women and would be nullified if the amendment became law.

**The statement, made public by Ruth Miller of Los Angeles, a national representative of the Clothing Workers, and Myra K. Wolfgang of Detroit, vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, said the union participants "would support the amendment if it were to guarantee protection of labor standards."**

Explaining the division among the conference delegates, the statement noted:

"The majority of women here—middle-class professional and semi-professional people—would not suffer the slightest pain from the destruction of protective legislation.

"The forgotten majority, millions of women not present today, workers in factories, fields and service industries, could almost immediately suffer a reduction in some labor standards, particularly in light of the present recession."

The union delegates stressed their active support of "the movement for equality" but warned that decent labor standards "must not so cavalierly be undermined."

# Arts Groups Pick O'Neal As President

New York—Frederick O'Neal, actor and AFL-CIO vice president, has been named president of the Associated Actors & Artistes of America. He succeeds the late Conrad Nagel.

AAAA said the election was unanimous. It followed O'Neal's re-election as president of Actors' Equity, a post he has held since 1964.

Member associations of the Four A's besides Equity are the American Guild of Musical Artists, American Federation of Television & Radio Artists, American Guild of Variety Artists, Hebrew Actors' Union, Italian Actors Union, Screen Actors Guild and Screen Extras Guild.

O'Neal has won several acting awards and has received citations from the New England Theatre Conference, the Ohio Community Theatre Association, the New York City Central Labor Council, the city of St. Louis and several New York City community groups.

He received the National Urban League's EOD award in 1965, the Hoey award of the Catholic Interracial Council, 1964, and the Davis W. Petegrosky award for civic achievement from the American Jewish Congress, 1941.

# Voting at 18

**THE AFL-CIO BELIEVES** that "all citizens of the United States ought to be permitted to vote when they have reached the age of 18."

That position was spelled out last year by the Federation's Executive Council and earlier by Pres. George Meany in 1968 in proposals submitted to the platform committees of the major parties.

**The young people of America have "demonstrated the intelligence, idealism and responsibility to enter into full participation in the nation's political life," the AFL-CIO told the party committees two years ago.**

That position was reaffirmed by Pres. Meany in March 1969 in testimony before congressional committees on proposals to change the method of electing the President of the United States. He declared that any change in the Constitution should "provide for universal suffrage in presidential elections and that the right to vote shall be extended to all persons 18 years of age or older."

While the AFL-CIO position has been couched in terms of a constitutional amendment, the inclusion of the vote for 18-year-olds in the renewal of the Voting Rights Act accomplishes the same goal—to involve the nation's youth in the political process of democratic government.

**The AFL-CIO was a major element in the labor-liberal-civil rights coalition that scored a signal victory on the Voting Rights Act in the face of opposition from the Administration and congressional conservatives generally. And the victory was won because the coalition did not allow itself to be confused by the 18-year-old issue.**

Whether younger Americans should be given the right of voting at 18 by constitutional amendment or congressional action is an entirely secondary point. The only pertinent issue is that in a time and society in which young people mature more quickly, are exposed to a great deal more education and information at increasingly earlier ages, and are asked to serve their country before achieving the legal majority of 21, the right to vote at 18 should be granted as quickly as possible.

**CONGRESS RECOGNIZED** this in voting through the Voting Rights Act; the President recognized this also in signing the bill, although he voices concern over the legal issue and asks for a court test.

**Finally, the fact that many of our youth—age 18 and over—are not satisfied with American society as they find it and are seeking change has nothing to do with their right to vote and participate in political decision-making.**

The overwhelming majority will exercise their ballot responsibly and conscientiously. The small group that practices and preaches coercion and violence should be handled within the framework of our existing laws. They should not be allowed to influence a decision as to whether the great majority of their fellows shall have the rights that a free society grants to its citizens.


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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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## Curtain Call




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Hard to Tell Sheep from Goat When Both Use Same Rhetoric

By John P. Roche

**LIFE THESE DAYS** is pretty complicated. From the mail that comes in, it seems that one thing we desperately need in American politics is some new recognition signals—the equivalent of IFF (identification: friend or foe) radar. For example, a reader writes: "The other night I accidentally turned on a radio program and heard someone bitterly denouncing 'Kosher Nationalism' and 'Jew imperialism.' I thought the American Nazis had seized the station, but it turned out to be a Black Panther at a left-wing rally."

Another correspondent, equally perplexed, noted that he was reading an article vigorously defending the power of the President to engage in hostilities without a formal declaration of war by Congress. He assumed it was written by Sen. John Tower, but discovered at the conclusion that in fact the author was Sen. William Fulbright—in an earlier manifestation.

**Obviously something has to be done to get our contemporary categories sorted out. In every historical period there are litmus tests designed to separate the sheep from the goats. Right after World War II, for instance, we had a lot of Communist problems in the liberal movement. Disciplined party caucuses tried to infiltrate and capture various liberal organizations. If one started accusing the CP of colonization, he was immediately denounced as a "Red-baiter" and later, a "McCarthyite."**

It became essential to force the infiltrators to identify themselves. For this purpose anti-Communist liberals devised an amendment which, in one form or another, could be used in virtually all situations. The party faction in a group would introduce, say, a motion condemning loyalty oaths for teachers. We would introduce a simple amendment, a preamble stating: "While we disapprove of teachers who accept totalitarian discipline from either the right or the left" . . . The condemnation of loyalty oaths would follow. Although they were crazy not to roll with the punch, the Communists were under orders that any attack on the Soviet Union had to be opposed.

The vote on this one invariably provided a hard head-count. It differentiated the cadres from the confused fellow travelers.

In 1948, when Henry Wallace provided the Communists with a sacrificial offering, one could always turn a Progressive Party meeting inside out by moving that the group support "self-determination for Macedonia."

Most Progressive Party supporters were innocents who would vote self-determination in two minutes for anybody who asked for it. They were always baffled when their Communist ideological guardians went up in smoke about the Macedonians, not realizing that "self-determination for Macedonia" was a "vicious Trotskyist, Bukharinite, anti-socialist slogan"—that is, Tito was behind it.

**THERE ARE SOME** recognition signals around today, but they tend to be fairly esoteric.

You can, for instance, instantly fragment a New Left youth meeting by advocating "spontaneity": This sends the orthodox Communists up one wall, the orthodox Trotskyites up another, the Castro-Maoites up a third, and the authentic crazies up still a fourth. Or, suggest that American Negroes are an "oppressed colonial people awaiting national liberation," and watch the fun.

But these are inadequate for our needs. Our basic problem is how to tell a "radical" from a "reactionary," and the old standards are clearly obsolete.

I would welcome suggestions from readers with the hope that some time in the near future a column can be used to set out the best proposals. After all, when you are not sure whether you are listening to a Nazi or a Panther, something urgent must be done.

## *Housing Partnerships Raise $41.7 Million*

**The National Corporation for Housing Partnerships has succeeded in raising $41.7 million through a stock offering to exceed its goal of $37.5 million.**

**These federally authorized, privately created partnerships are expected to commence next month with efforts to promote the construction of low and moderate income housing.**

**Among the 265 investors are the AFL-CIO and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Federation Pres. George Meany is one of the incorporators of NCHP.**

***Safety Commission's Findings:***

# Unsafe Products Leave a Trail Of Needless Deaths, Injuries

By Sidney Margolius

**A MOTHER HEARS** a horrible scream and runs to the glass entranceway to her home. There she sees her son on his hands and knees in a pool of blood with a jagged piece of glass sliding toward his head like a guillotine.

Another family turns off its color TV set and goes to bed. During the night the husband finds the living room in flames. His wife is disabled, her mother dead of the fire's effects.

A little girl scalded by the steam from a vaporizer that tipped over spends five months in a hospital enduring a series of operations. An infant is strangled by the straps of his own crib. A young man using a power saw loses a thumb when the saw kicks back. Another receives a shock from a power saw, drops it and his thigh is slashed. A boy watching a friend use a power mower is struck by a rock hurtled from the discharge opening. He now is blind in one eye.

Each year some 20 million people are injured, 110,000 permanently disabled and 30,000 killed in and around American homes by such accidents, the National Commission on Product Safety established by Congress has just reported after a two-year investigation.

**As one of the seven commissioners appointed to make this investigation, I was shocked by what we found. I had reported on hazardous products often in the past 25 years: TV sets that caught fire or electrocuted people; table radios and power tools that also had electrocuted some users; amusement devices in parks that leaked electricity, and others.**

But the situation was much worse than I had realized.

Every hour of the day, on the average, household hazards kill three victims, the commission finds. For every one killed, more than 1,000 suffer injuries. Injuries around schools and homes or in recreational areas add to these numbers. There are twice as many people injured at home as at work; four times as many as on the highways (although highway accidents produce more fatalities).

Many of these injuries are due to personal carelessness or to non-product home hazards such as slippery floors, torn carpets, dangerous stairways, etc.

**But the undeniable fact that emerged is that a large number of the injuries are due to defective or poorly-designed products, and are entirely needless and could have been averted.**

Falls from ladders, for example, usually are blamed on the user. But some of the ladders on the market are unnecessarily flimsy and inadequate. No one should stick his hand under the housing of a rotary mower or into a running washing machine or the rollers of a wringer. But sometimes children and even adults do exactly that.

Washers can have safety cutoff lids which stop the motor if the lid is lifted, as some do, and automatic releases on wringers. Vaporizers can be made more stable and even can employ a cool mist instead of steam. Rotary mowers can have baffles to deflect rocks. TV transformers can be made of non-combustible materials. Power tools can be doubly insulated. Aerosol cans can have a pressure release valve.

**Despite counter-claims of some manufacturers that user carelessness is mainly at fault, there is no doubt, the commission reports, that the single most dependable step to reduce these injuries most quickly is to require that products be made safer.**

At present, in most products, manufacturers design the way they want. Many times we found that some products were made to be safer than others of the same type. Among the more dangerous products, manufacturers often had given more attention to appearance, ease of assembly-line production or other factors than to safety. In other cases it was obvious that manufacturers, including foreign producers selling here, were trying to save some dollars or even dimes. In still other cases there were oversights in design due primarily to lack of adequate testing and evaluation before putting products on the market.

For some products manufacturers have attempted to set voluntary standards. But these often have tended to be low to encourage the majority of manufacturers to go along. Sometimes there has been outright foolery. Manufacturers claimed to meet industry standards. But there was no impartial third party to make sure they did, and at least some of these products were lacking in adequate safety.

The only real safeguard you have at present from unnecessarily hazardous products, besides the varying abilities and integrity of manufacturers, is the manufacturer's legal liability. He can be sued. But many people can be hurt while enough lawsuits accumulate to force a manufacturer to change or withdraw a hazardous product, or convince his insurance company to drop his liability insurance.

**For that reason, the commission's main recommendation to Congress is that manufacturers be asked to set and observe standards for safe design and construction in those products shown to be especially hazardous. If manufacturers in those industries fail to establish adequate standards, on a voluntary basis, the government would step in and develop mandatory product safety standards.**

For this and other needed purposes, such as stopping the sale and requiring recall of products which violate such federal safety standards, the commission recommended that Congress establish a permanent product safety commission.

What is especially upsetting is that much of this chamber of needless horrors was known long before this commission was appointed. The Public Health Service long has known about the widespread injuries from such products as power mowers, glass doors, unvented gas heaters and floor furnaces, bikes without adequate reflective material, and other hazardous products.

But the PHS never effectively brought these hazards to public attention. It did try generalized "education" to warn the public. It also spent much of its effort negotiating and discussing with manufacturers, but with neither the push of law nor the pull of aroused public opinion behind it.

Many of these hazards also were spotlighted by the original Senate Commerce Committee hearings chaired by Sen. Warren D. Magnuson (D-Wash.) which led to the product safety commission's investigation.

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***Paychecks and Pensions:***

# Labor Moves to Link Interests Of Younger and Older Workers

**YOUNG PEOPLE** are pressing for change today, just as they have in every generation, declared AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis in a network interview.

Unlike the past, today's drive is "accented" by a "movement that is identified as a young people's movement," Davis said.

**"In the Thirties, when the trade union movement really got going, people of all ages were involved" in the specific issues of "exploitation of workers and the need to organize" unions, he noted. But then, as now, younger workers were primarily interested in "what goes into their paychecks" and older workers were more concerned with seniority, pensions and job security, he added.**

Davis appeared on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Davis said the labor movement recognizes the need to "develop a link between the younger people and the older workers," and aims at that through such efforts as the AFL-CIO's Young Workers' School and conducting and encouraging internships within the federation and its affiliated international unions.

But, he pointed out, young workers motivated toward "going up the long leadership ladder" have to prove they can "cut the mustard" before their fellow union members will elect them to office. Many of them are doing this, he asserted: "We see younger people coming through all the time."




By Press Associates, Inc.

**OF ALL THE SUBJECTS** which one can dream up, one least likely to stir the flow of adrenalin in the average, healthy American citizen is the ceiling on the national debt.

It would be a good idea not to be deceived, though. The debt ceiling issue wraps up a good many of the most meaningful and heated national and international issues into one package.

You can take your choice—the war in Indochina, unemployment, inflation, corporate profits, high interest rates, gyrations of the stock market, defense spending, the decline of the rate of economic growth—and all of these issues are related to the national debt.

The immediate proposal before the Congress is to raise the temporary federal debt ceiling by $18 billion—from $377 billion to $395 billion.

The House has already approved the increase but action in the Senate is being held up while debate goes on over the war.

**Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, told the House that increasing the ceiling "makes it possible for the government to meet its financial obligations during the next fiscal year . . . whereas the government would not be able to do so without passage of this legislation."**

Defense spending, of course, is a factor in the federal debt problem. Outlays in the defense area have gone up $25 billion in the past five years and a $50 billion increase in the gross federal debt in the same period. However, the entire economic program of the Administration played a significant role in the budget deficit.

Mills pointed out during the House debate on raising the ceiling that the deficit for fiscal year 1971 is not $1.3 billion, as the Administration reports, but about $10 billion. And the deficit for fiscal 1970 is $11 billion.

The Administration is using what is called a "unified budget." This includes trust funds such as Social Security and which have a surplus of some $8 billion annually. Said Mills: "The unified budget is highly misleading . . . it is not a good tool for measuring the balance or imbalance in the federal government's own operations which it carries on for others in a fiduciary capacity."

**THE RATHER STARTLING** deficit of $10 billion and $11 billion in the last two fiscal years is not unrelated to the Administration's own economic policies.

Take high interest rates, for example. The federal government is paying higher interest on its own borrowings than at any time since the Civil War. Over the past year, interest on three-month U.S. Treasury bills and taxable bonds have risen 18 percent while interest rates on 3-to-5 year Treasury issues have risen more than 25 percent.

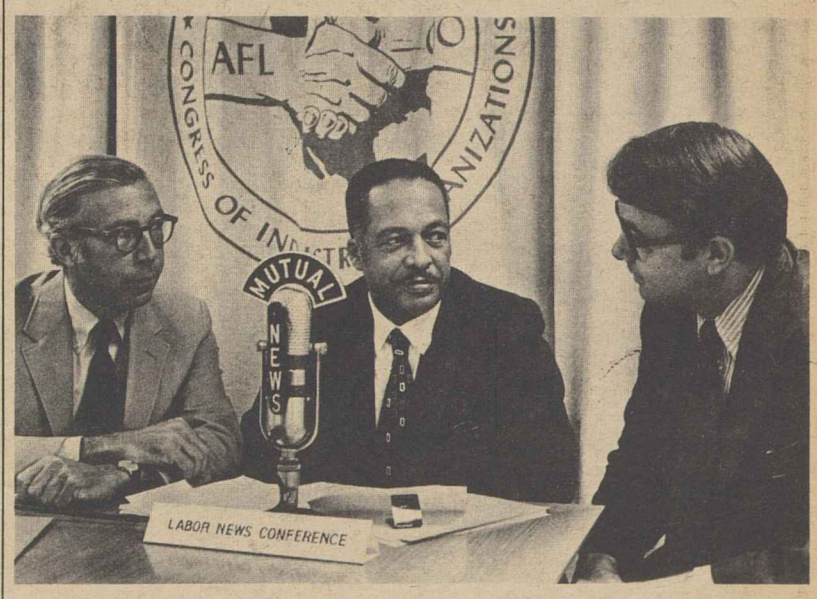
**Result: It's costing the federal government $1 billion more annually, just for the interest on the national debt, than it had budgeted.**

Unemployment, which is now 5 percent of the work force, is costing the Treasury in several ways. One is that unemployment insurance is up $500 million over the year. More than that, an unemployment rate of 5 percent means a loss in goods and services of about $45 billion a year, according to a study by the Democratic Study Group. This costs the government enormously in lower tax receipts.

The Administration did not include full postal pay increases in its February budget for fiscal 1971. This is estimated at $1.4 billion. Altogether, the Administration budget for fiscal 1971, as estimated last February, was about $4.8 billion too low.

It seems unlikely that Congress will be willing to forego raising the ceiling. The denial of Social Security benefits, to name one very real reason, would mean too great a hardship.

The debate over the ceiling, though, has brought to light facts which too few Americans know a great deal about.




**ABILITY, NOT AGE,** is the path to leadership in the labor movement, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, center, said on Labor News Conference. Interviewing him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Stanley Levey, left, of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. Labor News Conference is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

# House Rollcall on Voting Rights Law

*The House on June 17 gave final congressional approval to a labor-backed bill which extended the Voting Rights Act another five years and also lowered the voting age to 18, starting next year.*

*The key 224-183 vote came on a motion which allowed the House to vote directly on a Senate-passed bill.*

*Right votes (R) for the motion were cast by 165 Democrats and 59 Republicans; Wrong votes (W) against the motion were cast by 117 Republicans and 66 Democrats.*

*Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.*

**ALABAMA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Edwards (R) | W |
| 2. Dickinson (R) | W |
| 3. Andrews (D) | W |
| 4. Nichols (D) | W |
| 5. Flowers (D) | W |
| 6. Buchanan (R) | W |
| 7. Bevill (D) | W |
| 8. Jones (D) | W |

**ALASKA**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Pollock (R) | PR |

**ARIZONA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rhodes (R) | W |
| 2. Udall (D) | R |
| 3. Steiger (R) | W |

**ARKANSAS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Alexander (D) | W |
| 2. Mills (D) | W |
| 3. Hammerschmidt (R) | W |
| 4. Pryor (D) | R |

**CALIFORNIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Clausen (R) | W |
| 2. Johnson (D) | R |
| 3. Moss (D) | R |
| 4. Leggett (D) | R |
| 5. Burton (D) | R |
| 6. Mailliard (R) | R |
| 7. Cohelan (D) | R |
| 8. Miller (D) | R |
| 9. Edwards (D) | R |
| 10. Gubser (R) | W |
| 11. McCloskey (R) | R |
| 12. Talcott (R) | W |
| 13. Teague (R) | W |
| 14. Waldie (D) | R |
| 15. McFall (D) | R |
| 16. Sisk (D) | R |
| 18. Mathias (R) | W |
| 33. Pettis (R) | W |
| 34. Hanna (D) | R |
| 35. Vacancy | |
| 36. Wilson, Bob (R) | W |
| 37. Van Deerlin (D) | R |
| 38. Tunney (D) | R |

**Los Angeles County**

| | |
|---|---|
| 17. Anderson (D) | R |
| 19. Holifield (D) | R |
| 20. Smith (R) | W |
| 21. Hawkins (D) | R |
| 22. Corman (D) | R |
| 23. Clawson (R) | W |
| 24. Vacancy | |
| 25. Wiggins (R) | W |
| 26. Rees (D) | R |
| 27. Goldwater (R) | W |
| 28. Bell (R) | R |
| 29. Brown (D) | R |
| 30. Roybal (D) | R |
| 31. Wilson, Chas. (D) | PR |
| 32. Hosmer (R) | R |

**COLORADO**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rogers (D) | R |
| 2. Brotzman (R) | W |
| 3. Evans (D) | R |
| 4. Aspinall (D) | R |

**CONNECTICUT**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Daddario (D) | R |
| 2. Vacancy | |
| 3. Giaimo (D) | R |
| 4. Weicker (R) | R |
| 5. Monagan (D) | R |
| 6. Meskill (R) | R |

**DELAWARE**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Roth (R) | R |

**FLORIDA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sikes (D) | W |
| 2. Fuqua (D) | W |
| 3. Bennett (D) | R |
| 4. Chappell (D) | W |
| 5. Frey (R) | W |
| 6. Gibbons (D) | R |
| 7. Haley (D) | W |
| 8. Cramer (R) | PW |
| 9. Rogers (D) | R |
| 10. Burke (R) | W |
| 11. Pepper (D) | R |
| 12. Fascell (D) | R |

**GEORGIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hagan (D) | W |
| 2. O'Neal (D) | PW |
| 3. Brinkley (D) | W |
| 4. Blackburn (R) | W |
| 5. Thompson (R) | W |
| 6. Flynt (D) | W |
| 7. Davis (D) | W |
| 8. Stuckey (D) | W |
| 9. Landrum (D) | W |
| 10. Stephens (D) | W |

**HAWAII**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Matsunaga (D) | R |
| AL Mink (D) | R |

**IDAHO**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. McClure (R) | W |
| 2. Hansen (R) | R |

**ILLINOIS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 12. McClory (R) | R |
| 14. Erlenborn (R) | PW |
| 15. Reid (R) | W |
| 16. Anderson (R) | R |
| 17. Arends (R) | W |
| 18. Michel (R) | W |
| 19. Railsback (R) | R |
| 20. Findley (R) | R |
| 21. Gray (D) | R |
| 22. Springer (R) | W |
| 23. Shipley (D) | R |
| 24. Price (D) | R |

**Chicago—Cook County**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dawson (D) | A |
| 2. Mikva (D) | R |
| 3. Murphy (D) | R |
| 4. Derwinski (R) | W |
| 5. Kluczynski (D) | R |
| 6. Vacancy | |
| 7. Annunzio (D) | R |
| 8. Rostenkowski (D) | R |
| 9. Yates (D) | R |
| 10. Collier (R) | W |
| 11. Pucinski (D) | R |
| 13. Crane (R) | W |

**INDIANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Madden (D) | R |
| 2. Landgrebe (R) | W |
| 3. Brademas (D) | R |
| 4. Adair (R) | W |
| 5. Roudebush (R) | A |
| 6. Bray (R) | W |
| 7. Myers (R) | W |
| 8. Zion (R) | W |
| 9. Hamilton (D) | R |
| 10. Dennis (R) | W |
| 11. Jacobs (D) | R |

**IOWA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Schwengel (R) | PR |
| 2. Culver (D) | R |
| 3. Gross (R) | W |
| 4. Kyl (R) | W |
| 5. Smith (D) | R |
| 6. Mayne (R) | W |
| 7. Scherle (R) | W |

**KANSAS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sebelius (R) | W |
| 2. Mize (R) | W |
| 3. Winn (R) | W |
| 4. Shriver (R) | W |
| 5. Skubitz (R) | W |

**KENTUCKY**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Stubblefield (D) | R |
| 2. Natcher (D) | R |
| 3. Cowger (R) | PR |
| 4. Snyder (R) | R |
| 5. Carter (R) | R |
| 6. Watts (D) | R |
| 7. Perkins (D) | R |

**LOUISIANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hebert (D) | PW |
| 2. Boggs (D) | R |
| 3. Caffery (D) | W |
| 4. Waggonner (D) | W |
| 5. Passman (D) | W |
| 6. Rarick (D) | W |
| 7. Edwards (D) | R |
| 8. Long (D) | W |

**MAINE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kyros (D) | R |
| 2. Hathaway (D) | R |

**MARYLAND**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Morton (R) | W |
| 2. Long (D) | R |
| 3. Garmatz (D) | R |
| 4. Fallon (D) | R |
| 5. Hogan (R) | W |
| 6. Beall (R) | R |
| 7. Friedel (D) | R |
| 8. Gude (R) | R |

**MASSACHUSETTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Conte (R) | R |
| 2. Boland (D) | R |
| 3. Philbin (D) | R |
| 4. Donohue (D) | R |
| 5. Morse (R) | R |
| 6. Harrington (D) | R |
| 7. Macdonald (D) | W |
| 8. O'Neill (D) | R |
| 9. McCormack (D) | Speaker |
| 10. Heckler (R) | R |
| 11. Burke (D) | R |
| 12. Keith (R) | R |

**MICHIGAN**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Esch (R) | R |
| 3. Brown (R) | W |
| 4. Hutchinson (R) | W |
| 5. Ford, Gerald (R) | W |
| 6. Chamberlain (R) | W |
| 7. Riegle (R) | R |
| 8. Harvey (R) | W |
| 9. Vander Jagt (R) | R |
| 10. Cederberg (R) | W |
| 11. Ruppe (R) | R |
| 12. O'Hara (D) | R |
| 18. Broomfield (R) | R |
| 19. McDonald (R) | R |

**Metropolitan Detroit**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Conyers (D) | R |
| 13. Diggs (D) | R |
| 14. Nedzi (D) | PR |
| 15. Ford, William (D) | R |
| 16. Dingell (D) | R |
| 17. Griffiths (D) | R |

**MINNESOTA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Quie (R) | R |
| 2. Nelsen (R) | W |
| 3. MacGregor (R) | W |
| 4. Karth (D) | R |
| 5. Fraser (D) | R |
| 6. Zwach (R) | R |
| 7. Langen (R) | W |
| 8. Blatnik (D) | R |

**MISSISSIPPI**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Abernethy (D) | W |
| 2. Whitten (D) | W |
| 3. Griffin (D) | W |
| 4. Montgomery (D) | W |
| 5. Colmer (D) | W |

**MISSOURI**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Clay (D) | R |
| 2. Symington (D) | R |
| 3. Sullivan (D) | R |
| 4. Randall (D) | W |
| 5. Bolling (D) | R |
| 6. Hull (D) | W |
| 7. Hall (R) | W |
| 8. Ichord (D) | W |
| 9. Hungate (D) | W |
| 10. Burlison (D) | R |

**MONTANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Olsen (D) | R |
| 2. Melcher (D) | R |

**NEBRASKA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Denney (R) | W |
| 2. Cunningham (R) | W |
| 3. Martin (R) | W |

**NEVADA**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Baring (D) | W |

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wyman (R) | W |
| 2. Cleveland (R) | R |

**NEW JERSEY**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hunt (R) | W |
| 2. Sandman (R) | W |
| 3. Howard (D) | R |
| 4. Thompson (D) | R |
| 5. Frelinghuysen (R) | R |
| 6. Vacancy | |
| 7. Widnall (R) | R |
| 8. Roe (D) | R |
| 9. Helstoski (D) | R |
| 10. Rodino (D) | R |
| 11. Minish (D) | R |
| 12. Dwyer (R) | R |
| 13. Gallagher (D) | R |
| 14. Daniels (D) | R |
| 15. Patten (D) | R |

**NEW MEXICO**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lujan (R) | W |
| 2. Foreman (R) | W |

**NEW YORK**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pike (D) | R |
| 2. Grover (R) | W |
| 3. Wolff (D) | R |
| 4. Wydler (R) | R |
| 5. Lowenstein (D) | R |
| 25. Ottinger (D) | R |
| 26. Reid (R) | R |
| 27. McKneally (R) | W |
| 28. Fish (R) | R |
| 29. Button (R) | R |
| 30. King (R) | PW |
| 31. McEwen (R) | R |
| 32. Pirnie (R) | R |
| 33. Robison (R) | R |
| 34. Hanley (D) | R |
| 35. Stratton (D) | R |
| 36. Horton (R) | R |
| 37. Conable (R) | W |
| 38. Hastings (R) | R |
| 39. McCarthy (D) | R |
| 40. Smith (R) | W |
| 41. Dulski (D) | R |

**New York City**

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Halpern (R) | R |
| 7. Addabbo (D) | R |
| 8. Rosenthal (D) | R |
| 9. Delaney (D) | R |
| 10. Celler (D) | R |
| 11. Brasco (D) | R |
| 12. Chisholm (D) | R |
| 13. Podell (D) | R |
| 14. Rooney (D) | R |
| 15. Carey (D) | R |
| 16. Murphy (D) | R |
| 17. Koch (D) | R |
| 18. Powell (D) | R |
| 19. Farbstein (D) | R |
| 20. Ryan (D) | R |
| 21. Scheuer (D) | R |
| 22. Gilbert (D) | R |
| 23. Bingham (D) | R |
| 24. Biaggi (D) | R |

**NORTH CAROLINA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jones (D) | W |
| 2. Fountain (D) | W |
| 3. Henderson (D) | W |
| 4. Galifianakis (D) | R |
| 5. Mizell (R) | W |
| 6. Preyer (D) | R |
| 7. Lennon (D) | W |
| 8. Ruth (R) | W |
| 9. Jonas (R) | W |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W |
| 11. Taylor (D) | R |

**NORTH DAKOTA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Andrews (R) | W |
| 2. Kleppe (R) | W |

**OHIO**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Taft (R) | R |
| 2. Clancy (R) | W |
| 3. Whalen (R) | R |
| 4. McCulloch (R) | R |
| 5. Latta (R) | W |
| 6. Harsha (R) | W |
| 7. Brown (R) | W |
| 8. Betts (R) | W |
| 9. Ashley (D) | R |
| 10. Miller (R) | W |
| 11. Stanton (R) | R |
| 12. Devine (R) | W |
| 13. Mosher (R) | R |
| 14. Ayres (R) | R |
| 15. Wylie (R) | W |
| 16. Bow (R) | W |
| 17. Ashbrook (R) | W |
| 18. Hays (D) | PW |
| 19. Kirwan (D) | PR |
| 20. Feighan (D) | R |
| 21. Stokes (D) | R |
| 22. Vanik (D) | R |
| 23. Minshall (R) | W |
| 24. Lukens (R) | W |

**OKLAHOMA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Belcher (R) | W |
| 2. Edmondson (D) | W |
| 3. Albert (D) | R |
| 4. Steed (D) | W |
| 5. Jarman (D) | W |
| 6. Camp (R) | W |

**OREGON**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wyatt (R) | W |
| 2. Ullman (D) | W |
| 3. Green (D) | W |
| 4. Dellenback (R) | W |

**PENNSYLVANIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Yatron (D) | R |
| 7. Williams (R) | W |
| 8. Biester (R) | R |
| 9. Watkins (R) | W |
| 10. McDade (R) | R |
| 11. Flood (D) | R |
| 12. Whalley (R) | W |
| 13. Coughlin (R) | R |
| 14. Moorhead (D) | R |
| 15. Rooney (D) | R |
| 16. Eshleman (R) | W |
| 17. Schneebeli (R) | A |
| 18. Corbett (R) | W |
| 19. Goodling (R) | W |
| 20. Gaydos (D) | PR |
| 21. Dent (D) | A |
| 22. Saylor (R) | W |
| 23. Johnson (R) | W |
| 24. Vigorito (D) | R |
| 25. Clark (D) | PR |
| 26. Morgan (D) | R |
| 27. Fulton (R) | R |

**Philadelphia**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Barrett (D) | R |
| 2. Nix (D) | R |
| 3. Byrne (D) | R |
| 4. Eilberg (D) | R |
| 5. Green (D) | R |

**RHODE ISLAND**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. St Germain (D) | R |
| 2. Tiernan (D) | R |

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rivers (D) | W |
| 2. Watson (R) | W |
| 3. Dorn (D) | W |
| 4. Mann (D) | W |
| 5. Gettys (D) | W |
| 6. McMillan (D) | A |

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Reifel (R) | R |
| 2. Berry (R) | W |

**TENNESSEE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Quillen (R) | W |
| 2. Duncan (R) | R |
| 3. Brock (R) | W |
| 4. Evins (D) | R |
| 5. Fulton (D) | R |
| 6. Anderson (D) | R |
| 7. Blanton (D) | W |
| 8. Jones (D) | W |
| 9. Kuykendall (R) | W |

**TEXAS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Patman (D) | W |
| 2. Dowdy (D) | W |
| 3. Collins (R) | W |
| 4. Roberts (D) | W |
| 5. Cabell (D) | W |
| 6. Teague (D) | W |
| 7. Bush (R) | A |
| 8. Eckhardt (D) | R |
| 9. Brooks (D) | R |
| 10. Pickle (D) | W |
| 11. Poage (D) | W |
| 12. Wright (D) | R |
| 13. Purcell (D) | W |
| 14. Young (D) | R |
| 15. de la Garza (D) | R |
| 16. White (D) | R |
| 17. Burleson (D) | W |
| 18. Price (R) | W |
| 19. Mahon (D) | W |
| 20. Gonzalez (D) | R |
| 21. Fisher (D) | W |
| 22. Casey (D) | W |
| 23. Kazen (D) | R |

**UTAH**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Burton (R) | R |
| 2. Lloyd (R) | R |

**VERMONT**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Stafford (R) | R |

**VIRGINIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Downing (D) | W |
| 2. Whitehurst (R) | R |
| 3. Satterfield (D) | W |
| 4. Abbitt (D) | W |
| 5. Daniel (D) | W |
| 6. Poff (R) | W |
| 7. Marsh (D) | W |
| 8. Scott (R) | W |
| 9. Wampler (R) | W |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W |

**WASHINGTON**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pelly (R) | PW |
| 2. Meeds (D) | R |
| 3. Hansen (D) | R |
| 4. May (R) | W |
| 5. Foley (D) | R |
| 6. Hicks (D) | PW |
| 7. Adams (D) | R |

**WEST VIRGINIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mollohan (D) | R |
| 2. Staggers (D) | R |
| 3. Slack (D) | R |
| 4. Hechler (D) | R |
| 5. Kee (D) | R |

**WISCONSIN**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Schadeberg (R) | W |
| 2. Kastenmeier (D) | R |
| 3. Thomson (R) | W |
| 4. Zablocki (D) | R |
| 5. Reuss (D) | R |
| 6. Steiger (R) | W |
| 7. Obey (D) | R |
| 8. Byrnes (R) | W |
| 9. Davis (R) | W |
| 10. O'Konski (R) | R |

**WYOMING**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Wold (R) | W |

*Of All Types:*

# Rapid Growth Cited In Fringe Benefits

Fringe benefits are the most rapidly expanding products of union-management contracts, the AFL-CIO American Federationist reports in the current issue.

All types of fringes have grown for all workers, the magazine says—paid vacations and holidays, health and welfare plans, pensions, premium pay for overtime and as shift bonuses, employer expenditures for social security and other legally required insurance programs.

The Federationist article, by Economist Rudolph Oswald and Research Assistant J. Douglas Smith of the federation's Dept. of Research, cites these developments:

- Fringe benefits for factory workers grew more than twice as fast as straight-time pay during the past nine years.
- Benefits paid in the past 30 years to all workers in the private non-farm economy soared from 5 percent of total compensation to 19.6 percent.
- In 1968 alone, fringe benefits for production and maintenance workers in manufacturing were 22.6 percent of total compensation.
- The largest increase in private fringe benefit spending by employers has been in health and welfare plans.

The authors base their findings on Labor Dept. surveys for 1966 and 1968, although 1968 figures are not complete. They note that, while the figures are national averages for groups of workers and "cannot be applied accurately to the benefit costs in a given industry or company, some significant trends and comparisons" can be drawn.

**In 1968, the article says, factory workers drew an average of $3.69 per working hour in straight-time wages and fringe benefits. Of that total, 77.4 percent or $2.86 was in straight-time pay and 22.6 percent, or 83 cents, in fringe benefits that included premium pay for overtime and late shift work.**

During 1969 and early 1970, many fringe benefits were liberalized. Some two thirds of workers under renewed union contracts had improved health and welfare benefits, while another two-fifths had improvements in paid vacations, holidays and pension plans during 1969.

Health, accident and life insurance benefits were provided through union contracts for more than 90 percent of all factory workers during 1968. Employers contributed 3.1 percent of hourly compensation—12 cents per working hour—for one or more benefits like medical and surgical coverage, hospitalization, sick and accident benefits, or life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment benefits.

Most factory workers, the Labor Dept. studies found, were covered by non-contributory insurance plans. Under these plans, employer contributions were about twice as large as the amounts paid to contributory plans by employers.

**Private pension and retirement plans covered more than 60 percent of all factory workers during 1968. Spending for these plans averaged 10 cents an hour for all factory workers but 14 cents an hour in plants where such plans actually existed.**

For all factory workers, including those without pension coverage, private pension plans accounted for 2.6 percent of total compensation.

In union plants, benefit levels for almost all items of compensation were substantially higher than in non-union plants. For example, pension plan contributions in union plants during 1966 were double those in non-union plants — 10 cents vs. 5 cents per working hour.

Plants in which a majority of workers were covered by union agreements accounted for some 60 percent of production and maintenance workers in manufacturing in 1968.

As a result, the authors report, compensation practices for all factory workers have been heavily influenced by collective bargaining settlements.



**VIETNAMESE LABOR MEDAL** is presented to Fernand E. Audie, right, by South Viet Nam's Labor Minister Dam Sy Hien. Audie was decorated in recognition of his two-year tour of duty as the South Vietnamese director of the AFL-CIO Asian-American Free Labor Institute program.

# *Steelworkers Press Federal Health Plan*

A federal health insurance program was termed by Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers "the only way that all American people can have access to adequate medical care."

Abel told the USWA Washington conference on the Crisis in Medical Care that the high cost of present inadequate coverage can no longer be supported on a voluntary basis.

**"Medical care is a basic human right," he declared. "Every person regardless of his race, economic station or where he lives, is entitled to receive all the medical care he needs to keep him well and healthy."**

Medical care services are becoming more difficult to get and costs continue to rise, Abel noted. And as usual, the poor bear the greatest burden of this disaster, he added.

"In this worsening situation, and despite his own pleas for action, the President insists on cuts in the federal government's budgets for health activities," Abel stressed.

Abel said in his opening remarks to the conference that the Administration and the labor movement are "poles apart" on how government-sponsored health insurance programs should be financed. This became evident with the Administration's recent proposals on welfare reform, he noted.

**"We welcome any effort to relieve the financial burdens of welfare recipients and the medically indigent," he said but added "it is impossible to see how forcing the medically indigent to pay up to $500 per year for medical care insurance can be considered as providing them any financial relief."**

Abel noted that the Steelworkers at their first convention in 1937 passed a resolution that health for members and their families was one of the union's most important goals—and that those goals remain just as important and urgent today.

"The union's first task was to see to it that Steelworkers could pay for their families' health care," he said. "Its second task was to assure that health care would be available wherever Steelworkers lived and worked. These basic goals have never changed."

Continued support must be given to developing prepaid group practice plans, Abel stressed.

"These plans are essential even in the absence of a national health insurance plan. They will be equally essential as one important means of delivering medical care under a national health insurance plan," he declared.

Abel warned of the effects of cuts in federal health care budgets and rising medical costs.

"Unless these trends are reversed fast," he said, "it is difficult to see how serious social conflicts will be avoided."

Other speakers at the conference included U.S. Surgeon General Jesse L. Steinfeld; James Brindle, president of the Group Health Association of America, and Dr. I. S. Falk of Yale University.

# Court Ruling On Wage Law Aided 100,000

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to hold overtime pay in escrow during the court test and state employes subsequently received it as back pay. Moran now estimates that in the two years, a total of $8 million in back wages has been paid by 41 states and Puerto Rico.

The provisions of the original FLSA amendments called for a minimum wage of $1 an hour effective in 1967 and rising in steps to $1.60 on Feb. 1, 1971. The present minimum is $1.45 an hour.

"The need for this coverage by employes of state and local governments has been amply demonstrated," Moran said. "For example, our investigators found one case in which laborers in public hospitals and schools were being paid as little as $150 per month. Many of them were working 48 or more hours per week."

The overtime provisions of the 1966 amendments also came in steps, but have now reached maturity, requiring time and one-half pay for all hours over 40 worked in a week. The overtime provision reduced the number of hours required from 44 the first year to 42 in 1968 and 40 in 1969, or 80 hours over two weeks for hospital workers with erratic schedules.

**At the time the Supreme Court decision was handed down, it was held that "it is clear that labor conditions in schools and hospitals can affect commerce." The court cited the state of Maryland's own admission that it spent as much as 87 percent of its $8 million school supply budget in interstate commerce.**

In summarizing the activities of his department in the two years, Moran said that most states have willingly accepted the federal regulations.

A few states are still not in compliance with the law, however, and Moran said that the Labor Dept. "may" seek enforcement action against them.

# Stone, Glass Unions Urge Import Curbs

Seven unions representing 250,000 workers in the stone, glass and clay industries urged restrictions on imports to prevent serious damage to the U.S. economy.

Howard P. Chester, testifying at House hearings on behalf of the AFL-CIO Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee, cited the fate of the U.S. pottery industry as an example of the impact of low-wage imports.

Since 1954, Chester told the House Ways & Means Committee, 21 pottery plants have shut down and employment has dropped from 12,000 workers to 3,600. He said similar cutbacks of U.S. employment have hit the glassware, sheet glass, cement and ceramic tile industries.

The U.S. trade policy, he urged, should be geared to achieve "maximum employment and healthy industries." Chester proposed that the U.S. invoke a section of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade that enables a member nation to impose restrictions on imports "to prevent a serious decline in its foreign exchange reserves and maintain equilibrium of its balance of payments."

The seven-union committee is headed by Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Its other affiliates are the Flint Glass Workers; Potters; Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers; Glass & Ceramic Workers; Stone Workers, and Window Glass Cutters.

# ILO Approves $700,000 Subsidy To Continue Skill Training Center

Geneva—Worker delegates won a major victory at the International Labor Organization's annual conference when $700,000 was voted for a vocational training center in Turin, Italy, which was threatened with extinction for lack of funds.

By a vote of 289-45, with 32 abstentions, the conference voted the subsidy to allow 2,500 trainees from developing countries to continue training at the center.

The U.S. labor delegation, led by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, helped rally support for the action.

Similarly, the conference adopted a resolution calling for training programs to give young persons "the necessary skills to adapt to the pace of a changing society and take an active part in the development of their country." Miles Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, served on the committee which drafted the guidelines on youth employment and training.

**Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, defended the trade union movements in South Viet Nam and Israel against attacks made on them by delegates from Communist countries.**

Faupl said that despite a war in their country, South Viet Nam unions are "certainly more independent" than those in the Communist countries. Faupl said similar attacks on Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, were "outrageous" because Histadrut is the "foremost example in a developing country of a vigorous, democratic, progressive trade union movement."

Faupl also called on the 1,100 participants from 121 member states to rededicate the ILO to the principles of freedom and justice on which it was founded.

**Labor Fights Bias**

Faupl, a member of the Machinists, said the American labor movement has been involved in the war on poverty and "one way we in the AFL-CIO have fought poverty is in our unflagging struggle to wipe out any remaining vestiges of racial and religious discrimination in our country."

**Faupl praised the election of Joseph Morris, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, as chairman of the ILO worker delegates. "No one is more dedicated to the improvement of the welfare and the freedom of workers all over the world," Faupl said of Morris.**

In other actions, the three-week conference adopted a document calling for updating of the ILO's work in the field of occupational diseases; urged an international pact among governments to set minimum wages "with force of law" and called on the ILO to back worker education institutions which are operated by trade unions or have their full support.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman was on the committee on occupational diseases. That report called for measures to protect workers subject to deafness from excessive noise on the job.

## Isadore Katz Dies, Noted Union Attorney

Great Neck, N.Y.—Isadore Katz, lawyer who once served as counsel to the former Hosiery Workers, the Textile Workers Union of America, the United Textile Workers and other unions, died at Long Island Jewish Hospital after a long illness. He was 68.

Katz was TWUA general counsel from the union's founding in 1939 until 1952. Later he entered private practice and represented a number of labor clients.

*30,000 Killed Annually:*

# Safety Commission Cites Product Perils

Home safety hazards that kill 30,000 Americans every year, cause 20 million injuries and cost the nation $5.5 billion can be reduced at very little cost, the National Commission on Product Safety told Pres. Nixon and Congress.

The commission, headed by New York attorney Arnold B. Elkind, went out of business after recommending all-inclusive federal safety legislation and a permanent separate government agency to deal exclusively with product safety.

Elkind was the first witness to testify before the Senate Commerce Committee on a bill by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and others the day after the final report was made

**Magnuson told the press "this is one national commission whose recommendations will lead" to "prompt, adequate congressional action."**

The Elkind commission, which included labor consumer columnist Sidney Margolius, made a two-year study of home safety hazards. **(See Margolius article on Page 5)**

It named 16 categories of products found to be unreasonably hazardous; cited the failing in industry's present voluntary system of setting safety standards; examined federal, state and local laws on product safety; described new techniques in reporting product-related injuries, and advocated federal authority for mandatory safety standards with a wide range of penalties for violators.

The commission's final report said preventable hazards "must be controlled and limited, not at the option of the producer but as a matter of right to the consumer."

Elkind told newsmen that home accidents cause the death of four times as many persons as highway accidents.

**The 167-page official report, plus a 33-page copy of a proposed Consumer Product Safety Act, lists product groupings in which "some types and models were found to be unreasonable hazards:"**

Architectural glass (shower enclosures, sliding glass doors, storm doors etc.), color television sets found to be prone to fire hazards, fireworks, floor furnaces "which are gas-fired and reach searing temperatures," glass bottles, high-rise bicycles, hot water vaporizers, household chemicals, infant furniture, children's toys, ladders, power tools, protective headgear, rotary mowers, unvented gas heaters, wringer washing machines.

The report says "studies of state and local laws reveal confusion. It is possible for manufacturers to sell a hazardous product" in some states but not in others. There is "no comprehensive authority within the federal government to protect the consumer. Too, there is confusion of jurisdiction."

The commission's recommendations are highlighted by the proposal that Congress pass legislation:

- Creating an independent Consumer Product Safety Commission as a federal agency concerned exclusively with the safety of consumer products.
- Empowering that agency to develop and set mandatory safety standards when necessary.
- Giving the commission power to enforce compliance with federal safety standards.
- Authorizing the agency to seek court injunctions against the sale of products which present unreasonable hazards or violate federal standards.

Other recommendations would give the commission authority to recall dangerous products; establish an injury information clearinghouse to report on product injuries and deaths; permit appointment by the President of a Consumer Safety Advocate or public ombudsman; accredit private testing laboratories and permit independent testing of risky products.

**One proposal would permit injured consumers to file individual or class actions for treble damages in U. S. District Courts against manufacturers who intentionally violate federal safety standards.**

The commission, established in 1967 by Pres. Johnson with the consent of Congress, had no authority to investigate automobile or transportation safety hazards. Elkind said he personally would favor giving the new agency such authority.



**OUTSTANDING SERVICE** of Louisiana labor to victims of Hurricane Camille was recognized by the Red Cross in a citation given at the national Red Cross convention in Chicago. From left, Kenneth Kramer, AFL-CIO Community Services liaison officer; Dir. Robert Pierpont, Red Cross disaster services; Pres. A. P. Stoddard of the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO, and Pres. David Laborde of the Southeast Louisiana Building Trades.

# *Backlog of Bills Puts Senate on 2 Shifts*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

President. He had asked $3.8 billion for all education programs for the fiscal year starting July 1; the House raised this to $4.1 billion; the Senate Appropriations Committee proposed a $4.5 billion figure, and pending amendments sought to add additional funds.

In one of its first actions on the legislation, the Senate knocked out by decisive margins a series of House amendments which civil rights groups charged would cripple federal efforts to achieve school desegregation.

**One such amendment, struck from the bill by a 53-27 vote, would have prohibited use of federal funds for carrying out any desegregation plan that went beyond so-called "freedom of choice." The Supreme Court has knocked out as unconstitutional freedom of choice plans it found to be subterfuges to maintain racially segregated school systems.**

When the Senate takes up the postal legislation, it faces a filibuster threat from Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.). He has served notice that he will insist on "extended debate"—a euphemism for a filibuster—unless the bill is amended to prohibit postal unions and management from negotiating a union shop.

The House adopted such a restriction, but the bill approved by the Senate Post Office Committee closely follows the original agreement negotiated by the Administration with the AFL-CIO and the seven unions holding exclusive bargaining rights for the nation's postal workers.

Under the version passed by the House, postal workers would receive a retroactive 8 percent raise but their bargaining authority would be less than in the original plan. However, the House did improve on the legislation drawn up by its Post Office Committee by making the issue of area wage differentials subject to bargaining.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, Senate leaders had not yet decided whether to try to schedule the postal bill for action before the Independence Day recess.

In other congressional developments:

- For the fifth year in a row, the House voted to deny funds to begin construction of the Dickey-Lincoln public power project in Maine.

**New England pays the highest electric power rates in the nation—and private utilities have fought to block the project which has been endorsed by both Democratic and Republican administrations and strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and state central bodies in the New England states.**

Once again, opposition was led by Rep. Robert Giaimo (D-Conn.), one of the few New England congressmen opposing cheaper power.

- The House approved a $1 billion appropriation to help clean up the nation's waterways through construction of waste treatment facilities. However, it voted down an amendment to raise the amount to the full $1.25 billion that Congress had authorized to be appropriated for the program.
- The House Banking Committee approved a bill authorizing $5 billion in federal assistance to city mass-transit systems over the next five years. If enacted, it would represent a major expansion of the program and would enable cities to make long-term plans to improve transit facilities. A somewhat smaller program has already been approved by the Senate.
- Adding $800 million to the Administration's legislative proposals, the House Commerce Committee approved a package of bills that would authorize $2 billion over the next three years to improve the delivery of health services. Included are expansion of mental health programs and centers, and research and medical training in the treatment of major diseases including—for the first time—kidney diseases.

# House Votes To Override Veto by Nixon

*(Continued from Page 1)*

preceded by an open veto threat, while the health facilities veto had not even been hinted in advance.

The veto was timed so as to ensure that it would receive skimpy press coverage. It was overshadowed by the simultaneous announcement that the President had signed the Voting Rights Act, leaving it up to the Supreme Court to pass on the constitutionality of the provision lowering the voting age to 18.

**Republicans had joined with Democrats earlier this month to hail unanimous enactment of the health facilities bill, which made the veto doubly hard to swallow for GOP congressmen. They were being asked to confess that they had been irresponsible in voting for legislation which they had told their constituents was vitally needed to overcome a critical shortage of health facilities.**

One of the new features of the bill would encourage construction of comprehensive health care facilities, such as those operated by prepaid group practice plans. Under the previous law, most health facilities eligible for federal aid had to be hospital-linked.

The Administration had sought to replace the grant program with a loan guarantee program.

Congress, instead, built on to the existing program an improved version of the Administration plan.

Despite the rebuff by the House, White House sources have been quoted as indicating that more presidential vetoes can be expected when Congress exceeds the Administration's spending proposals.

6-27-70

# Democrats Pick Goldberg, Ottinger In Key New York Primary Races

New York Democrats have selected Arthur Goldberg to oppose Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Rep. Richard L. Ottinger to oppose Sen. Charles Goodell. The New York primary also saw the defeat of three veteran Democratic congressmen.

Goldberg, 61, former Secretary of Labor, Supreme Court justice and UN ambassador, won the nomination with 52.4 percent of the vote over Howard Samuels, an assistant secretary of commerce in the Johnson Administration.

Ottinger, 41, won handily over Paul O'Dwyer, Theodore Sorenson and Rep. Richard D. McCarthy. Sorenson, a former aide to Pres. John F. Kennedy, had the "official" endorsement of the party's state convention, but finished third behind O'Dwyer.

**State Sen. Basil Paterson, 44, became the first Negro to be nominated for statewide office in New York when he won the lieutenant governor's race over Jerome A. Ambro by the biggest margin of any candidate.**

Adam Walinsky, 33, a former aide to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was nominated for attorney general and State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, the only Democrat holding statewide office, was unopposed.

The three Democratic congressmen defeated in the primary were Adam Clayton Powell, Leonard Farbstein and Jacob H. Gilbert.

Powell, 61, was defeated by some 200 votes by Charles Rangel, 40, a Democratic state assemblyman who also has the Republican nomination. Powell had represented the Harlem district for 24 years and recently regained his seat by court decision after being ousted by a House vote for misuse of funds. Until stripped of his seniority, he had been chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee.

Farbstein, 67, was beaten in Manhattan by Bella Abzug, a founder of Women Strike for Peace and also an activist in the women's liberation movement.

Gilbert lost to fellow congressman James H. Scheuer when redistricting put them together in the 22nd district in the Bronx. In the new district, Herman Badillo became the first Puerto Rican-born candidate to be nominated in a congressional race. Badillo, 40, is a former Bronx borough president.

Another incumbent, 66-year-old John J. Rooney, survived a strong challenge from 37-year-old Peter Eikenberry in a race in which students and peace groups had made Rooney a particular target.

**The victory by Goldberg gives Rockefeller his first nationally-known Democratic opponent in his 12 years as governor. The Goldberg-Paterson ticket will also have the nomination of the Liberal Party.**

Ottinger, who conducted a well-financed television campaign, will face both Goodell and Conservative Party candidate James L. Buckley, brother of conservative columnist William F. Buckley, in the fall. Goodell has the Liberal Party nomination.

# Nixon Names Silberman to Hodgson's Post

The Labor Dept.'s top lawyer—Solicitor Laurence H. Silberman—has been nominated by Pres. Nixon to become Under Secretary of Labor.

Silberman was named to take over the No. 2 spot in the Labor Dept. from James D. Hodgson, who will become Secretary of Labor July 1 when Sec. George P. Shultz moves to the new post of director of the Office of Management & Budget.

Silberman, 34, has been the department's solicitor since May 1969. Earlier, he was a lawyer with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

Before coming to Washington in 1967, Silberman specialized in labor-management law in Honolulu as a management lawyer.

Moving up to solicitor will be Peter G. Nash, 33, who has been associate solicitor.

# Farm Union Wins New Grape Pacts

## Drive Gains 37 Contracts In 3 Months

Bakersfield, Calif.—The AFL-CIO Farm Workers quickly followed up their recent historic breakthrough by winning contract benefits at 12 additional table grape ranches in California and Arizona, including some of the region's biggest producers and best-known brands.

The new crop of agreements—bringing the total to 37 since April—means that the organizing drive begun five years ago by Cesar Chavez and the AFL-CIO has put the union label on 25 per cent of all the eating-grapes produced in the two-state area.

**AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher reported that four days of 14-hour-a-day negotiations produced these latest UFWOC achievements:**

- Two of the new contract signers own well over 1 million acres of California and Arizona farmlands—the largest growers yet to agree to union terms.
- One signer holds the largest diversified acreage in the two-state area.
- Close to 12,000 union members will be working in table grapes during the 1970 harvest.
- For the first time, growers in the San Joaquin Valley signed union contract agreements for agricultural workers on 13,000 acres of rich fruitland. Other contract signers farm 6,000 acres in the Coachella Valley and 2,000 acres around Phoenix.

Business Week magazine reported the breakthrough as "A Harvest Nears for Cesar Chavez," declaring that the union has "begun to succeed" even though "growers who opposed the union so bitterly for so long can hardly believe it."

**The magazine quotes the owner of a 50,000-acre farm who signed with the UFWOC after having bitterly fought organization as saying, "Sooner or later, most farm workers will be working under union contracts."**

He sat down with Chavez for the first time, Business Week reported, after the UFWOC struck his peach orchards and "we just could not get people to cross those picket lines and thin peaches."

Kircher told the AFL-CIO News that the first thing growers are asking when they sign the union con-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Meany Asks Solidarity on Civil Rights

"The alliance between the civil rights movement and the labor movement must be made stronger and more effective than ever," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged.

In a message to the 61st annual convention of the NAACP, Meany said "there is no time for further delay or experimentation if we are going to put America back to work." He called on the Administration to arrest the downhill slide of the U.S. economy.

Citing some of the gains made by the combined efforts of the labor movement and civil rights groups, Meany cautioned that "our common task is far from finished."

**"To recognize progress is not to indicate satisfaction," Meany said. "Much more remains to be done."**

*(Continued on Page 8)*


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# Health Care Facilities Bill Passed Over Nixon Veto



**WHEN CAN** we get the bird? That's the question western growers are asking as they sign contracts with the United Farm Workers. The "bird," is the union label thunderbird insignia which consumers have been insisting on. More than one million acres of farmland are represented in contracts being signed here. From left: AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher; Howard Marguleas, president of the Heggblade-Marguleas Co., Farm Workers Dir. Cesar Chavez, and James Camp, president of S. A. Camp Ginning Co.

## 76-19 Vote By Senate Is Clincher

Congress overrode a presidential veto for the first time in 10 years to insist that more federal money be spent to build and modernize hospitals, outpatient clinics and other medical care facilities.

The President had termed the labor-backed legislation "fiscally irresponsible," claiming that it would force him to spend whatever Congress appropriated for key health care programs and upset the Administration's budget priorities.

**The Senate, in a stinging 76-19 vote to override the veto, said in effect that was exactly what it intended to do. Only 19 Republicans voted to uphold the President, while 23 Republican senators joined with a solid Democratic contingent to repass the bill over the President's objections.**

Earlier, the House had voted 279-98 to override the veto. Both the House and Senate votes were well over the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution. **(House rollcall on Page 6; Senate rollcall on Page 7.)**

The legislation authorized up to $2.79 billion in grants and loans over a three-year period. However, the money must still be appropriated in separate legislation and Congress frequently appropriates less than the ceiling set by the authorization bill. Actually, the White House claim that language in the vetoed bill compels the President to spend the full amount took some senators and congressmen by surprise, since the power of Con-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

**'Right-to-Work' Amendment Beaten:**

## *Senate-Approved Postal Bill Retains Union Shop Rights*

The Senate soundly defeated a "right-to-work" amendment and passed a postal pay, reorganization and collective bargaining bill that gives postal workers and management the right to negotiate a union shop.

The legislation is now scheduled to go to a conference committee, to be reconciled with the version passed by the House in early June.

Both bills provide an 8 percent raise for postal workers, retroactive to Apr. 16, establish a largely autonomous postal service in place of the present Cabinet department, guarantee that postal workers will be able to move from their starting pay to the top salary step in not more than eight years, and provide for collective bargaining and disputes-settling procedures.

**The Senate version is somewhat closer to the agreement that the AFL-CIO and seven postal unions negotiated with the Administration in April.**

While the original legislation specified that the 8 percent raise would become effective when the bill became law, the Senate joined the House in backdating the increase to compensate for the legislative delay. A 6 percent pay raise for all federal employes, including postal workers, was enacted earlier this year, retroactive to late December of 1969.

Under the negotiated agreement, collective bargaining in the new United States Postal Service was to follow as closely as possible the practices in private industry. That meant that a union shop could be negotiated for all states which do not have "right-to-work" laws making the open shop compulsory.

The House knocked out this provision and Senate opponents of the union shop sought to do the same.

Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) introduced a "right-to-work" amendment which was co-sponsored by Senators Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), Ernest F. Hollings (R-S.C.) and Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.).

It was soundly beaten on a voice vote.

Earlier, the Senate had a rollcall test on the same issue. It came when a labor-opposed motion was pending to substitute the House bill for the bill sent to the floor by the Senate Post Office Committee.

**Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) proposed to amend the House bill by restoring the language permitting negotiation of a union**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Court Asked to Flunk Job Test on Proverbs

What's in a proverb?

Nothing that has anything to do with an industrial worker's job qualifications, according to the Steelworkers.

The U.S. Supreme Court, at the union's urging, agreed to review a lower court decision which found that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was wrong when it ruled that an ability test must be job-related. The commission said a "general intelligence test" used by the Duke Power Co. at Draper, N.C., was discriminatory.

In a friend of the court brief, the Steelworkers backed up the complaint filed by a group of Negro employes by citing this question on the Wonderlic Personnel Test used by the company:

"Two of the following proverbs have similar meanings. Which ones are they?

"1. Perfect valor is to do without witnesses what one would do before the world.

"2. Valor and boastfulness never buckle on the same sword.

"3. The better part of valor is discretion.

*(Continued on Page 7)*

# Enforcement Of Safety Laws Urged in Idaho

Lewiston—The Idaho State AFL-CIO called for strict enforcement of existing state safety laws so as to provide increased on-the-job protection of workers. Delegates to the federation's 12th annual convention also urged that salaries of state safety inspectors be increased.

Congressional passage of federal occupational health and safety legislation was termed vital to all the nation's workers as the convention adopted a resolution calling for Idaho senators and congressmen to support the measures.

**The convention also endorsed passage of the proposed constitutional amendment that would provide for the direct election of the President.**

Needed improvements in the Idaho public transportation system were urged by delegates. They called for development of "an adequate and modern basic rail passenger service system" and integrating schedules and fares with bus and airline transportation.

The convention voted to enlarge the federation's executive board from four to six members, effective with the next year's convention when two additional members will be elected. Officers and board members serve two-year terms.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Robert W. MacFarlane reported that the federation has increased its membership since the 1969 convention by 1,500 members. The current membership is more than 17,500.

Delegates opposed a move in Idaho that calls for cutting the $200 monthly salaries and per diem allowances of state legislators. They also opposed an attempt to cut back the length of the legislative sessions.

# Negro Leaders Ask U.S. Jets, Aid for Israel

More than 60 national Negro leaders have urged the United States to send jets to Israel and called on black Americans to support Israel's right to exist "for the same reasons that we have struggled for freedom and equality in this country."

They signed a statement backing the struggle of Israel on an appeal from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph. The statement appeared as an advertisement in the New York Times and the Washington Post.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of A. Philip Randolph Institute which sponsored the advertisement, noted that the "traditional Negro-Jewish alliance for social justice still prevails . . . despite certain false notions to the contrary."

In addition to urging the United States to provide Israel with the full number of jet aircraft it has requested, the black leaders called on the U.S. government "to use its great influence to help bring the Israelis and the Arabs to the conference table where they can work out among themselves a just and negotiated settlement."

## Stage Employes Elect New Vice President

New York—Board members of the Theatrical Stage Employes voted to name Paul G. Robertson of Miami, Fla., a vice president of IATSE. He fills a vacancy created by the election of former Vice Pres. John A. Forde as secretary-treasurer last August.

Robertson is business agent of Operators Local 316, and formerly was that local's president. He has been a delegate to IATSE conventions also since 1962.




**UNION-LABEL GRAPES** are distributed at the Newspaper Guild convention in Seattle by Dale Van Pelt, area grape boycott director for the United Farm Workers. Accepting a bunch is Stella Roberts, chairman of the ANG's resolutions committee, which reported out a resolution urging support of the UFWOC boycott of nonunion grapes and the purchase of union-label grapes.

# Hospital Strike Averted By $30 Wage Increase

New York—Nonprofessional workers came within minutes of picketing 33 hospitals and nursing homes when the League of Voluntary Hospitals, representing management, offered pay hikes of $30 a week and other benefits in a new two-year contract.

A committee of 1,000 union delegates, waiting overnight in a nearby hall, voted to approve the offer and cancel the strike call. Members of Drug & Hospital Employes Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, they sent the offer to a referendum of the local's 25,000 members.

The union, which won its first $100 minimum two years ago, had sought a $140 wage floor. The settlement was reached on the basis of a first-year increase of $18 a week or 15 percent, whichever is higher, and an additional $12 or 10 percent a year hence.

**That would raise the minimum wage to $130 by next July 1 for the lowest-paid worker. Technical, professional and clerical workers will get raises as high as $60 over the term, the union said.**

The $30 raise equaled the total wage won by the union 11 years ago when hospital employes got their first minimum.

The new pact calls for a cost-of-living bonus if the Consumer Price Index rises by more than 6 percent in the first contract year. It provides for employer payment to 2 percent of gross payroll into a dental and drug prescription plan, in addition to the 5 percent now paid into a medical expense fund.

Also offered were 12 paid holidays including the late Martin Luther King's birthday anniversary; and improvements in the night pay differential, vacations, severance pay and sick leave.

Management agreed to grant a voluntary payroll deduction for sums owed the employes' credit union, and to continue unchanged its 5 percent contribution toward the pension fund.

The agreement was reached with the assistance of State Mediation Board Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell.

**Negotiations on a new contract began Mar. 30. When the July 1 deadline approached without much progress, nearly 20,000 union members staged orderly demonstrations in front of their own places of work during their lunch period.**

The hospitals made a new offer of a 6 percent pay hike in each year of a three-year contract. Union negotiators rejected it, and the employers then proposed a two-year pact with an 8 percent increase the first year, 7 the second.

Union members prepared picket signs and were assigned to strike stations when the final offer was made. A New York state law prohibits strikes by hospital workers, and the last minute settlement avoided a court battle over the issue of an injunction.

### Minority Hiring Spurred:

# *Guild Votes Drive To End Sex Bias*

Seattle—The Newspaper Guild's 37th annual convention mobilized the union for an intensified effort to end discrimination against women in the newspaper industry and to promote the recruitment and training of Negroes and other minorities.

The convention authorized a national Guild conference in the fall on sex discrimination and a Guild-sponsored conference on minority hiring in the spring in which management organizations, other employe groups, government agencies and private foundations will be invited to participate.

It also approved new bargaining proposals to help protect newsmen faced with efforts to force disclosure of their sources, notes or film, and authorized ANG officers to invite the American Civil Liberties Union to convene a conference of media management and employes' organizations to establish a legal-aid fund for subpoenaed newsmen.

John de J. Pemberton, Jr., executive director of the ACLU, said in an address to the convention that the civil liberties group would welcome such an invitation.

The convention adopted a resolution calling on Congress to "come to grips with its constitutional responsibilities" and "take immediate action to bring about a just peace as quickly as possible in Southeast Asia, including an immediate withdrawal of U.S. armed forces."

And adding a new dimension to the Guild's bargaining program, the convention recommended that locals pursue employes' quests for a greater voice in the product of their work through contractual grievance channels.

**Delegates voted to intensify long-standing Guild programs aimed at racial discrimination in the newspaper industry and to extend the Guild's fight against sexual discrimination along a wide front.**

They directed Guild officers and locals to conduct an aggressive campaign to open press-club memberships and press boxes to women, urged protests against irrelevant sexual as well as racial allusions in news stories and upgraded nondiscrimination clauses from bargaining recommendations to mandatory bargaining proposals.

But the convention rejected a proposal for the appointment of a woman and a minority-group member to coordinate efforts to eliminate discrimination in each area. The proposal went down, 277 to 94, in a rollcall vote.

In other steps, the convention raised the Guild's wage goal to $400 for key experienced employes in editorial, advertising and circulation departments and to at least $200 for other adult classifications. And it increased the ceilings on the Guild's minimum-dues and assessment schedules, raising payments in higher salary brackets.

**The convention reaffirmed support of the two and one-half year strike against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, noting that "for the first time in months, actual bargaining appears to be in prospect." And it urged locals to support the Farm Workers' boycott of nonunion grapes while promoting the purchase of union-label grapes.**

Other resolutions called for increased use of recycled newsprint to curb waste and resulting environmental pollution and urged adoption of a national health-insurance program.

Responding to an appeal by the Guild's Victoria, B.C., local and ANG Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., the convention directed the International Executive Board to study suggestions for a new name that would reflect "the truly international composition of the American Newspaper Guild and its comprehensive coverage of workers in the various news media and related fields." The IEB was directed to make a firm recommendation on a new name to next year's convention.

# ILO Finds Civil Liberties Essential To Exercise of Trade Union Rights

Geneva—The annual conference of the International Labor Organization ended its session here by calling for action to insure "full and universal respect for trade union rights in their broadest sense."

The assembly of worker, employer and government delegates from 111 ILO member states declared that the absence of civil liberties "removes all meaning from the concept of trade union rights."

Adopted by a unanimous conference vote, the action resolution called on other UN agencies to recognize the "relationship which exists between trade union rights and civil liberties."

The normal exercise of trade union rights is possible only when workers are assured such democratic hallmarks as free speech, the right to assemble, freedom from arbitrary arrest, guarantees of a fair trial and the right to "seek, receive and impart information and ideas," the conference said. It also spelled out a number of guarantees from the right to strike to the protection of union funds and assets "against intervention by the public authorities."

Greek government delegates walked out of the conference when the resolutions committee demanded that the Greek military regime free the "many trade unionists and workers (who) have been imprisoned in Greece, some without a fair trial, owing to their trade union activities."

Greek government spokesmen charged that the committee was guilty of a "flagrant violation" of Greek internal affairs when it found that "under present conditions the principles and standards of the ILO concerning freedom of association are no longer respected in Greece."

Endorsed in committee under a weighted voting system, the conference approved the resolution by a favorable 100-to-0 vote with Rudolph Faupl, head of the U.S. worker delegation, and other free workers giving it their unanimous support. But the measure was not officially listed as adopted because a sufficient number of government and employer delegates abstained in the vote to prevent a quorum from being reached.

A delegation of U.S. trade unionists, led by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, served on key ILO committees which drafted resolutions and action programs for the conference.

Continuing the ILO's traditional work of upgrading minimum worldwide standards, the conference adopted a new international accord guaranteeing at least three weeks' vacation with pay to anyone on the job for one year.

It also prepared a draft of an accord on the "protection and facilities" of trade union representatives at the shop level. The draft, to be approved in final form by next year's conference, is to insure that shop stewards "enjoy effective protection against any act prejudicial to them, including in particular dismissal."

In other action in the concluding days of the three-week session the conference set out an ILO program to provide job protection to older workers. Senior workers are faced by a "grave employment problem both in countries undergoing technological changes and in those now beginning their development," the conference found.

At a meeting following the conference's close, the ILO Governing Body elected Simeon O. Koku of Nigeria as its chairman for one year. A ministry of labor official, the new chairman succeeds Hector Gros Espiell of Uruguay. Joseph Morris, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, was re-elected as the worker vice chairman of the 48-member committee.

*The 'Bird' Goes to Market:*

# Farm Union Signs New Crop of Pacts

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tract is, "When can we get the bird?"

The "bird" is the UFWOC thunderbird insignia, the union label that consumers insist on seeing before buying grapes at their local markets.

The union's success brought a proposal from Gov. Ronald Reagan (R), staunch friend of the growers, for a moratorium in the worldwide boycott of non-union grapes while his State Mediation Dept. works out "election procedures" with growers who have been battling the union since 1965.

**At UFWOC headquarters in Delano, Calif., Chavez said the boycott of non-union grapes will continue until union contracts are signed by the holdout growers. Farm workers, he said, well remember the governor's hostile treatment of them down the years and the growers' subterfuge in refusing to deal with the union or to allow union members to vote in supervised elections.**

The latest contract agreements, signed by Chavez for the union and Kircher for the AFL-CIO, incorporate the provisions of the three-year pact signed a week earlier with the James Macchiaroli Fruit Co. of Arizona.

Like the contracts previously signed with 25 table grape producers, they call for a minimum wage of $1.75 an hour, plus incentive pay per box; 10 cents an hour additional for the union's health services, medical clinic and welfare fund, and an additional 2 cents an hour or more into a severance fund for workers displaced because of age, health or ranch automation.

The growers likewise agreed to protect field hands against the use of "hard" pesticides which the workers consider dangerous.

The parties to the contracts agreed to drop all pending lawsuits. They agreed to hold representation elections among covered employes.

**It was agreed that representatives of the Catholic bishops' committee, which brought the parties to the bargaining table last winter, may witness elections at the request of either party.**

Kircher identified the signers of the latest agreement as the Kernland Farming Co., Heggblade-Marguleas Co. for its Arizona properties known as Rancho El Dorado, and also for its California properties; and the S.A. Camp Ginning Co., another fruit grower.

The agreement signed with this group in Bakersfield covers cultivators and harvesters of table, wine and commercial grapes immediately, and on Dec. 1 of plum field hands.

Others who signed are Coachella, Calif., Vineyards; Cy Mauradeck & Sons; Henry Maccharioli, Phoenix; and these table grape growers in the Arvin-Lamont areas of California:

Eugene Nalbandian Co., El Rancho Farms, William Mosesian Corp., Leo Gogosian Co., Elmco Vineyards, Poplar Grape Growers.

UFWOC said negotiations with the Bagdasarian Ranch in Coachella are close to completion.

# Meany Warns Of Extremism, Hits Violence

New York—The great and critical issues which this country faces must not be settled in the streets, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a testimonial dinner to Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery here.

"We'll meet these problems, we'll keep on the pressure but not by going into the streets for violence," he asserted, adding:

"We have sympathy for the fact that our young people are not satisfied. But we won't place our faith in violence, for violence begets violence. Peaceful dissent is not the right to interfere with others or to riot in the streets."

Meany was introduced at the dinner by Peter J. Brennan, president of the New York State Painters and of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council. In his tribute to Raftery, Meany said the Painters president "represents the highest type of leadership—the type that will be demanded of labor in the months ahead."

# Building Trades Score Wage Freeze Demands

Wage controls proposed by the Council of Construction Employers would be "an exercise in economic futility" without controls on profits and a price rollback, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared.

Haggerty gave his department's views after leaders of six contractors' associations urged Pres. Nixon to freeze construction wages at their Jan. 1, 1970 level "to control the wild inflation in this industry."

The employers called construction wage increases "a threat to our economy which has been building for several years." They proposed that "an appropriate tax be placed" on contractors' domestic operations "to prevent any windfall profit by the employer." They also proposed a national stabilization agreement containing a no-strike pledge, with arbitration of wage disputes.

**Haggerty noted that he and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "for many months have stated that organized labor would accept wage controls if and when corresponding limitations are simultaneously placed on all prices, profits, executive compensation and other incomes, as well as wages of workers."**

Pointing out that no one is more severely hurt by inflation and unemployment than building tradesmen, whose unemployment rate is now nearly 12 percent, Haggerty said:

"We have urged the President to impose credit controls," along with income controls, "as a matter of top priority. Such controls are absolutely essential to provide an increasing flow of funds at reasonable interest rates into necessary construction activities."

Unless interest rates are reduced rapidly, it will be impossible, Haggerty said, to achieve price stabilization in construction. He concluded:

"The contractors' proposal for an 'appropriate tax' on their domestic operations is no substitute for price control, and would be ineffective in preventing windfall profits accruing to employers as a result of a wage rollback."




**FOR EDITORIAL EXCELLENCE** among international union publications with 150,000 or more circulation the 1969 journalistic awards of the International Labor Press Association went to Changing Education of the Teachers and the Public Employe of State, County & Municipal Employes. Accepting for the AFT are at left David Elsila, editor, and Pat Strandt, assistant editor. Holding the award with John Blair of AFSCME is Julius Duscha of the Washington Journalism Center, one of the three contest judges.

# *Labor Press Editors Win Praise For Keeping Pace With Changes*

Milwaukee—Labor editors who are constantly re-evaluating their publications and watching trends elsewhere in journalism are doing the best jobs, the judges in the 1969 journalistic awards contests of the International Labor Press Association declared.

They pointed out that some of the "most vigorous and interesting labor publications" are those published by unions where "great changes are going on," especially in the field of public employe unionism.

Their point was reflected in the top awards for editorial excellence which went to publications of the Teachers and State, County unions. Public employe publications were well represented also as winners and runners-up in other contest categories, all announced at the annual ILPA conference here.

**The ILPA conference focused major attention on the 1970 elections. There were workshops dealing with issues and candidates, geared to developing techniques for labor publications.**

The nature of the election, the make-up of the electorate, the key issues were discussed by Al Barkan, director of COPE, Richard Scammon, director of Election Research Center and Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director.

The conference also heard 1970 candidates for national, state and local office discuss their problems and the issues as they see them at various levels. These included Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Howard Metzenbaum, Democratic senatorial candidate in Ohio, Pat Lucey, Democratic candidate for governor in Wisconsin and Manny Brown, a candidate for re-election to the Wisconsin State Senate.

In addition there were workshop sessions on publication problems including one on page design and layout by Howard B. Taylor of Copley Newspapers and another on measuring readership and developing response, led by Bob Kalaski of the Machinists.

The ILPA Executive Council, at meetings prior to and during the conference, named two vice presidents to fill out the unexpired terms of Sam Marshall and Don Harris who have left the council because of job changes. The new vice presidents are Jim Steel, of the Laborer, publication of the Laborers and Gene Klare of the Oregon Labor Press.

**The council also re-elected ILPA Pres. Kenneth Fiester, who has changed jobs but remained eligible for the office under the provisions of the ILPA Constitution.**

Judges in the 1970 contest were Joseph A. Loftus, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor; Norman Walker, public affairs officer of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and Julius Duscha of the Washington Journalism Center.

Winners in the category for editorial excellence are:

The Public Employe, for international newspapers of 150,000 or more circulation.

Changing Education, for international magazines of 150,000 or more circulation.

The Allied Industrial Worker, for international newspapers of 50,000 to 150,000 circulation.

International of the Seafarers for international magazines of 50,000 to 150,000 circulation.

Guild Reporter for international newspapers of 50,000 or less circulation.

Air Line Pilot for international magazines of 50,000 or less circulation.

Focus of the Ohio AFL-CIO for central body publication of 10,000 or more circulation.

Minnesota Public Employe of the State, County & Municipal Employes Council 6 for central body publications of 10,000 or less circulation.

The 1199 Drug & Hospital News for local publications of 25,000 or more circulation.

Overture of Musicians Local 27 for local publications of 15,000 to 25,000 circulation.

The FLM Tempo of the New York Joint Board of the Fur, Leather & Machine Workers for local publications 5,000 to 15,000 circulation.

The Steel Gauntlet of Steelworkers Local 6166 in Thompson, Manitoba, for local publications under 5,000 circulation.

**The award for the best original cartoon was presented to Changing Education for a drawing by Robert Osborn.**

A tie for the best original photograph resulted in a contest with awards going to the Public Employe and the Air Line Pilot.

The St. Paul, Minn., Union Advocate was the winner of the best editorial award. The Ohio AFL-CIO Focus won the best feature story award and the international publication Machinist was given a special award for unique performance.

# *Unions in Canada Reject Wage Guideline Proposal*

**Ottawa—The executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress reaffirmed the position taken by the recent CLC convention that the government's guidelines for a 6 percent limit on wage increases are "totally unworkable."**

**The government policy to hold down wage increases "amounts to the most regressive form of taxation imaginable," the CLC declared. It further noted:**

**"It recognizes no mercy, no compassion for millions of Canadian wage and salary earners who, in the face of continued increases in prices, struggle along to provide themselves and their families with a modest standard of living.**

**"The 6-percent-or-less program is a gun in the back of government employes, many of whose wages and salaries lag far behind those paid for similar work in the private sector of the economy," CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald said.**

**Although much attention has been paid to wage increases negotiated this year, the CLC pointed out that little notice has been given the 27 percent increase in operating profits of the nation's seven largest banks and 24 percent boost in dividend payments by companies.**

# America's Roots

**SIX YEARS** from the date of this issue of the AFL-CIO News the United States will mark its 200th birthday. There is a commission at work planning a proper celebration and all sorts of ideas flying around on how best to mark the occasion.

Given the American talent for throwing a good party, the actual celebration is not a matter of real concern. But even now, six years ahead of the event, it is obvious that there is a real and continuing need for putting our current problems in some sort of perspective—to look at them perhaps in terms of 200 years.

Earlier this year the News noted in an editorial that it is becoming more and more evident that not everyone in the country understands that America's nearly 200 years of democratic experience "are mankind's most splendid achievement of self-government, and that accordingly destroying it would be mankind's most unspeakable desecration."

**We must, in the years before the 200th anniversary put an ever-increasing stress on the achievements of American democracy—the evolution and extension of freedom and liberty from a well-intentioned but shaky beginning to the legal, economic and political social institutions of today.**

The tremendous progress in building a nation in a democratic framework with strong and meaningful guarantees of civil liberties has been marked by continual struggle. These past few years have not been the first when our basic rights and freedoms have been called into question by extremists of the right and left who would best serve their own means by abolishing democracy as we have known it and under which we have survived and grown and prospered for nearly 200 years.

**BUT PERHAPS** the most significant perspective of our nation's history and traditions is to go back to the roots—in this case the essential principles set out in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, when evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. . . ."

**To these principles the signers of the declaration pledged "to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." On this Fourth of July, and the 200th anniversary Fourth to come in a few years, we must unitedly reaffirm that pledge to keep democratic government alive in the face of all enemies.**

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*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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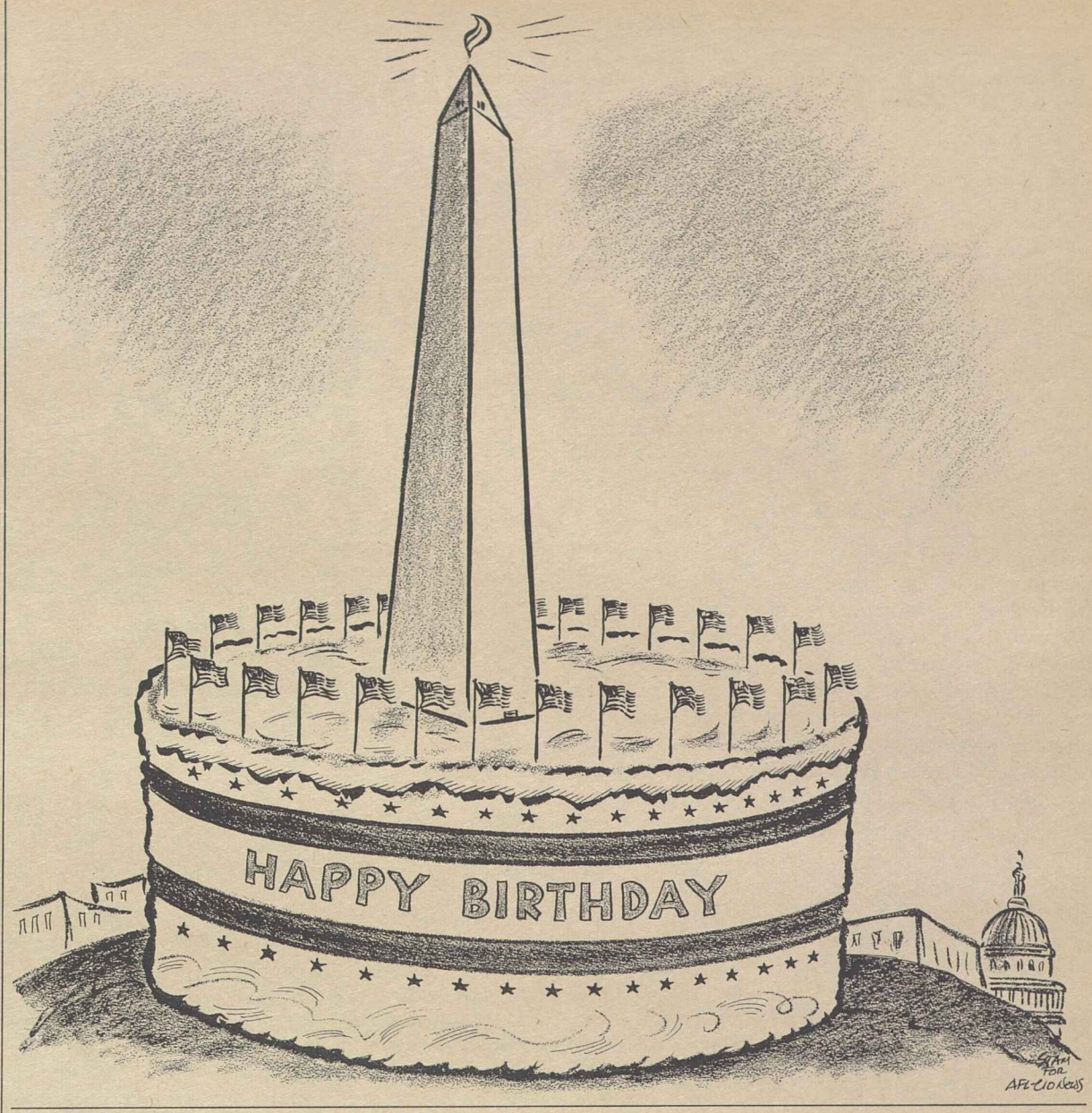
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***A Word Edgewise:***

# Nixon's Passion for Committees Reflected in White House Maze

By John P. Roche

**FOR THE LAST** couple of weeks, the great pastime in the nation's capital has been comparing "flow charts." Pres. Nixon began it with a monumental reorganization of the Executive Office of the President, which in complexity is beginning to resemble the Holy Roman Empire.

There is a "Domestic Council" that is supposed to think deep thoughts, an "Office of Management & Budget" that is charged with policy implementation, and, of course, the National Security Council off in its own corner.

The charts featured in the papers and magazines vary on a number of questions, though one thing seems to emerge clearly: Mr. Nixon really does not want to talk to his Cabinet.

Frankly, I can't say that I blame him—it is a rather dull collection—but he had better be careful. Nothing is more dangerous than a Cabinet Secretary with a wounded ego. And the instrument for revenge is so simple: a man who thought until May 1 that Cambodia was a French cheese will rise to announce that he has been bitterly opposed to the war in Indochina since 1950.

**The intriguing thing about this reorganization is Pres. Nixon's passion for committees, councils, boards and the like. Whenever this Administration is confronted with a policy problem, the wheels turn and out pops another committee. They have invented a sausage machine which, instead of turning out sausages, turns out sausage machines.**

Take, for example, the President's speech on inflation. Aside from boats and docks, what does one recall? One commission, one board, and some economic air raid wardens to sound "inflation alerts."

However, Mr. Nixon does deserve credit for one long overdue innovation. For years the United States has needed an equivalent to the British House of Lords, a way in which men who have failed as administrators can be simultaneously awarded status and removed from the line of fire.

They cannot be dismissed: their loyalty merits a reward, and besides they know where the bodies are buried. In England, they are made barons, earls or viscounts. In Washington, they are now created "Counsellors to the President." This is extremely clever and, I confess, I wish we Democrats had thought of it.

**SERIOUSLY,** what can one make of these incredible charts? If the system, God forbid, were to work, the result would be total chaos, Parkinsonian paralysis.

Let us try to track a policy through the bureaucratic labyrinth.

**Stage 1:** an Assistant Secretary submits a proposal to his Secretary, the Secretary has it "staffed out," i.e., his boys go over it.

**Stage 2:** the Secretary submits it to the "Domestic Policy Council," the DPC chairman has it "staffed out."

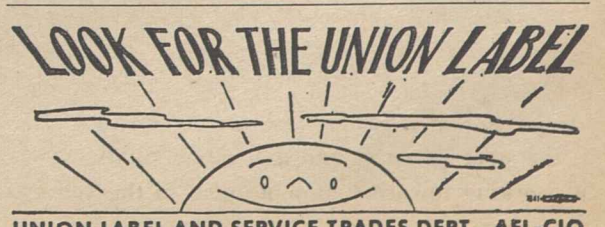
**Stage 3** (assuming favorable results): the DPC chairman submits it to the "Office of Management & Budget," the OMB chairman has it "staffed out."

**Stage 4:** The OMB submits it to the President—and I'll bet you 6 to 1 the President hands it to somebody else to make sure it has been "staffed out." Probably John Mitchell.

**No wonder the White House staff is rapidly moving up in size. As best I can figure it out, they have replaced Joe Califano and his four top assistants with about 76 people.**

This is known as bringing "business skills to government." Of course, it does eliminate the kind of "personal" power that Lyndon Johnson relied on to get results. Rather than calling the Secretary of HEW and gently inquiring "what are you doing about . . .", the President (perhaps after counseling with Lord Moynihan) will send a memo to the OMB asking that the Domestic Council check with the Secretary of HEW. . . .

Now this is preposterous. Power, like water, finds its own level and generally the more complex the table of organization, the more short cuts there are. The first question any bureaucrat asks when he looks at this Rube Goldberg creation is: "Who's got the bag?" That is, who controls the budget? The answer is still unclear, but as soon as I find out, I'll report back.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***308 Million by Year 2000:***

# Population Continues to Grow But Rate of Increase Declines

*The following is excerpted from an article "Trends in U.S. Population" by Frank Pollara, which appears in the June 1970 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**THE POPULATION** of the United States will grow at a rate about half as fast as world population in the next 30 years. By the year 2000, U.S. population is predicted to be 308 million, a growth of 102 million over projected population for the year 1970. This growth is almost as much as the total population of the United States in 1920.

However, the rate of growth has declined. It was more than 30 percent each decade until 1860. In the next five decades the rate of growth ranged from 21 to 27 percent. In the five decades ending in 1960, the rate of growth hovered around 15 to 19 percent each 10 years except for the depression years of the 1930s, when the growth rate plummeted to 7.4 percent.

In the decades to come, population is projected to grow at a rate of 14 to 15 percent, which is below the historical rate. Yet there are some who believe that even this rate overstates population growth and a more likely growth rate is 11 or 12 percent.

**The high rate of growth in the early years of this country was largely affected by immigration. In the 1800s, the immigration rate generally ranged from 6 to 10 percent and continued at that level until the immigration law of 1924 took effect. As a result of that law the rate of immigration declined to under 1 percent during the 1930s and 1940s and averaged 1.5 percent in the 1950s, the rate at which it is expected to continue. Total immigration is expected to be about 400,000 annually in future years. While this is a sizable number, it is less than one-fifth of the total U.S. population growth.**

Just the increase in numbers of itself creates problems. It means a proportionate increase in food and drink (unless dieting and teetotaling become ways of life) and a proportionate increase in clothing (unless we all become nudists). It means more factories and more offices, more houses, more automobiles and more highways. It means more depletion of our natural resources. The list is almost endless.

However, we must not forget that we have lived with population growth. Somehow the schools have been built, factories have turned out the goods, hospitals have sprung up and food has been grown to take care of the population growth. Maybe not as well as we would have liked, but nevertheless the needs of a growing population have been met.

**THIS SHOULD NOT** lead, however, to a feeling of complacency. Growth will have an extraordinary impact on environment. Problems of air, land and water pollution and the disposal of waste will double and triple and there will be an increasing strain on resources.

Yet growth has its compensations. More people produce more wealth, even if there is no increase in per capita wealth. And certain costs remain relatively fixed—it costs no more to send a man to the moon whether we have 200 million or 300 million people. Thus a bigger share of a bigger pie becomes available to tackle such problems as race, pollution, housing, poverty and crime. Whether that extra wealth will be used to combat these domestic problems is a question for the American people to decide.

**Perfectly stable population is not such an ideal thing, either. A non-growing population tends toward stagnation. Wealth growth would be slowed. We would have a much older population with the median age between 35 and 40 instead of the current median of 27.6.**

America is not overcrowded and it will not be in the near future. Currently there is an average of 58 people per square mile. By the year 2000, density may increase to 87 per square mile. Holland has a density rate of almost 1,000 people per square mile; Japan has 700; West Germany 600; Switzerland 400.

**IN THE LONG RUN,** growth transcends all other aspects of population in importance. But in the long run, we'll all be dead. Of more immediate urgency are the questions of where will they live and who will they be.

Birth and death rates are pretty much the same in all parts of the country. Despite the excess of births over deaths, some areas decline in population because of people moving out.

Prior to 1955, the population was shifting from the South to the Great Lakes region. But that migration has abated and both the South and the Great Lakes areas are expected to grow at rates close to the national average in the future.

The center of U.S. population has been moving steadily westward since 1800, when it was midway between Washington and Baltimore. It is expected to be 40 miles south of St. Louis in 1980.

Negroes have been moving out of the South in large numbers. More than 75 percent of the U.S. Negro population was concentrated in the South in 1940 but by 1968 that percentage was down to 52. The percent of Negroes living in the North rose from 22 to 41 percent and in the West from 1 to 7 percent in that period.

**This trend out of the South will continue, but at a much slower pace. By 1985, the percent of Negroes will decline to 49 percent in the South and to 37 percent in the North and rise to 14 percent in the West.**

Coinciding with the movement of Negroes out of the South has been the vast migration from rural to urban areas. In 1790 only 5 percent of the U.S. population lived in the cities; by 1920 it was a little more than 50 percent and today about 67 percent. By 1985, urban residents will constitute 71 percent of the total population.

Almost all of the recent growth in metropolitan areas has been in the outer ring, or suburbs. While it may be too early to predict that today's central cities will be tomorrow's ghost towns, the decline of the central cities is real and, unless positive efforts are made to reverse the slide, the situation could become hopeless.

***After Wage Gains:***

# Union Negotiators to Press For Improved Fringe Benefits

**RISING LIVING COSTS** will keep the focus of first-year contract settlements on wage gains, but unions will continue to search for new ways to improve fringe benefits in the longer term, AFL-CIO economist Rudolph Oswald predicted.

The Seventies will see "the same sort of innovative ability to provide for workers' needs" that developed 30-year pensions, supplemental unemployment benefits, dental care and other new fringe benefits in the Sixties, said Oswald, a member of the Federation's Dept. of Research.

**Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Oswald pointed out that the Steelworkers are pointing for a four-day week in next year's negotiations in the steel industry, and that other unions will be working toward that same goal in the years ahead.**

He added that while the four-day week may not be widely established in the next few years, it "will be common in certain industries . . . in another decade."

The labor economist said that earlier retirement and the shorter work week will expand the "opportunities for workers to step up to more responsible jobs" and make it possible for more workers to "live a full life, rather than die on the job." He said that experience with retirement after 30 years service, regardless of age, has proved that the costs involved are not prohibitive.

**OSWALD TURNED ASIDE** the claim that the recent decline of productivity has been caused by wage and fringe benefits improvements. He said that the lag is the result of Administration policies that have curtailed the economy and "decreased the utilization of plants and equipment."

# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**MORE THAN** 30 years ago, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in calling for a Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, declared:

"Goods produced under conditions which do not meet rudimentary standards of decency should be regarded as contraband and ought not to be allowed to pollute the channels of interstate commerce."

The President's use of that word "pollute", now so much in the news, has led the U.S. Dept. of Labor—perhaps stretching things a bit—to lay claim to the federal government's first "anti-pollution" agency—the department's Wage & Hour Division now observing its 32nd anniversary.

Signed by Pres. Roosevelt on June 25th, 1938, the Fair Labor Standards Act now takes in more than simple enforcement of minimum wage rates and overtime provisions of the act, though these in themselves are formidable.

**The law currently covers 46 million jobs, many of which have different minimum wage and overtime pay requirements. It has been estimated that the Wage & Hour Division must enforce well over 100 different minimum wage rates alone.**

In addition, the agency has had many additional tasks assigned to it by Congress over the past 32 years. Enforcement of the law against age discrimination is one of them; only the other day Congress assigned another—enforcement of the new law limiting the garnishment of workers' pay and the right of employers to fire workers who over-extend themselves in the installment markets.

All in all, Wage & Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran reports, his division is now responsible for the enforcement of some 63 different federal laws dealing with wages and hours. Not the least of these, he says, still playing on the word "pollution," is enforcement "of labor standards in construction of federal facilities to restrict environmental pollution."

**During the year the division collected $31.7 million for 272,000 workers in back pay that was due them. Yet, the division estimated that on the basis of its investigations, some 477,434 workers had been cheated out of $89 million in wages and overtime payments.**

Optimists in the division said that much of the $57,000,000 not collected probably would be recovered through lawsuits, since underpayments may go back as long as two years before the books are closed.

That the Wage & Hour Division works under severe handicaps cannot be overlooked. The division had 980 compliance officers last year. It now has only 950 despite the fact that its case load has been growing steadily. Nixon Administration economies plus a shortage of trained compliance officers are cited as reasons for this shortage of personnel.

**ORGANIZED LABOR** has long been deeply disturbed by the "unconscionable" dereliction of far too many American employers in paying their workers the wages that are due them, either under the minimum wage or under overtime provisions.

**On top of that, however, is the clear evidence that enforcement of wage laws for which labor has fought so hard, has scarcely been up to the level of the need. The AFL-CIO, for example, has called on Congress to increase by a third the Wage & Hour Division's investigative staff.**

It noted that in 1968, reported under-payments had amounted to $80,000,000, and that this figure had grown to $87,000,000 in 1969. It is unlikely to find the situation any better when the fiscal 1970 figures are announced this summer.

It is a cliche to say that laws are only as good as their enforcement. This is particularly true in the case of laws designed to help the weakest members of our society—those workers who must be legally protected against the cruelest kind of exploitation—substandard wages.




**INNOVATIVE ABILITY** that union negotiators demonstrated in the Sixties will win new and stronger fringe benefits for workers in the Seventies, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned on the AFL-CIO produced program, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio, by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Don Finley of United Press International.

# House Vote to Override Nixon Veto

*The House on June 25 voted to override Pres. Nixon's veto of a labor-supported bill expanding federal aid for construction and modernization of medical care facilities.*

*The vote was 279-98, well above the two-thirds required to override the veto.*

*Voting Right (R) were 212 Democrats and 67 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) to uphold the veto were cast by 95 Republicans and 3 Democrats.*

*Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.*

**ALABAMA**
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) R
4. Nichols (D) R
5. Flowers (D) PR
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) R

**ALASKA**
AL Pollock (R) PR

**ARIZONA**
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

**ARKANSAS**
1. Alexander (D) A
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) R
4. Pryor (D) R

**CALIFORNIA**
1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) R
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) R
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) R
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Vacancy
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

**Los Angeles County**
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) R
21. Hawkins (D) A
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) R
24. Vacancy
25. Wiggins (R) A
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) R
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Chas. (D) A
32. Hosmer (R) W

**COLORADO**
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

**CONNECTICUT**
1. Daddario (D) A
2. Vacancy
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. Weicker (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) A

**DELAWARE**
AL Roth (R) R

**FLORIDA**
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Frey (R) A
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) R
8. Cramer (R) PW
9. Rogers (D) R
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) PR
12. Fascell (D) R

**GEORGIA**
1. Hagan (D) R
2. O'Neal (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

**HAWAII**
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

**IDAHO**
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) A

**ILLINOIS**
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) A
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) A
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

**Chicago—Cook County**
1. Dawson (D) A
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Vacancy
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

**INDIANA**
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) A
5. Roudebush (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) R
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) A
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

**IOWA**
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) R
4. Kyl (R) PR
5. Smith (D) PR
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) R

**KANSAS**
1. Sebelius (R) R
2. Mize (R) R
3. Winn (R) R
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) R

**KENTUCKY**
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Cowger (R) R
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

**LOUISIANA**
1. Hébert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) PR
4. Waggoner (D) R
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) R
7. Edwards (D) R
8. Long (D) R

**MAINE**
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

**MARYLAND**
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) PW
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Beall (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

**MASSACHUSETTS**
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) A

**MICHIGAN**
2. Esch (R) A
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) R
7. Riegle (R) PR
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) R
19. McDonald (R) R

**Metropolitan District**
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

**MINNESOTA**
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

**MISSISSIPPI**
1. Abernethy (D) R
2. Whitten (D) R
3. Griffin (D) R
4. Montgomery (D) A
5. Colmer (D) W

**MISSOURI**
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) A
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

**MONTANA**
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

**NEBRASKA**
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) R

**NEVADA**
AL Baring (D) R

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
1. Wyman (R) R
2. Cleveland (R) R

**NEW JERSEY**
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Vacancy
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) A
15. Patten (D) R

**NEW MEXICO**
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Foreman (R) W

**NEW YORK**
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lowenstein (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. McKneally (R) W
28. Fish (R) W
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) R
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) A
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) R
38. Hastings (R) A
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

**New York City**
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) A
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Powell (D) A
19. Farbstein (D) A
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) A
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

**NORTH CAROLINA**
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Galifianakis (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Lennon (D) R
8. Ruth (R) R
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Taylor (D) R

**NORTH DAKOTA**
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Kleppe (R) W

**OHIO**
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) A
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) R
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) A
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) PW
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) A
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) R
24. Lukens (R) W

**OKLAHOMA**
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) A
6. Camp (R) W

**OREGON**
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) R

**PENNSYLVANIA**
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Watkins (R) A
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) A
21. Dent (D) A
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

**Philadelphia**
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

**RHODE ISLAND**
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) PR

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
1. Rivers (D) R
2. Watson (R) A
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) A
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

**TENNESSEE**
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) A
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) PR

**TEXAS**
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) A
7. Bush (R) PW
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) PR
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Price (R) PW
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R

**UTAH**
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

**VERMONT**
AL Stafford (R) W

**VIRGINIA**
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) R
4. Abbitt (D) R
5. Daniel (D) R
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

**WASHINGTON**
1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

**WEST VIRGINIA**
1. Mollohan (D) A
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

**WISCONSIN**
1. Schadeberg (R) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

**WYOMING**
AL Wold (R) R

*First Time in 10 Years:*

# Health Facilities Bill Enacted As Congress Overrides Veto

*(Continued from Page 1)*

gress to compel funds to be spent has been considered a debatable, still undecided constitutional issue.

The AFL-CIO had strongly urged both the House and Senate to override the veto. It would have really been "fiscal irresponsibility" if Congress hadn't provided for "urgently needed" medical facilities, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller stressed.

Under the new law, up to $1.26 billion could be appropriated over the next three years for the basic Hill-Burton program of federal grants for construction and modernization of hospitals.

The legislation also sets up a new $500 million-a-year program of loan guarantees, with the government paying 3 percent of the interest cost. The Administration sought the loan guarantees, but not the interest subsidies.

**It moves the program in new directions urged by the AFL-CIO. Thus, it increases funds for outpatient health services and encourages construction of comprehensive health care facilities, such as those operated by group practice plans.**

For the first time, non-profit community groups which do not own a general hospital, will be eligible for grants to construct outpatient clinics.

And a new priority written into the bill gives preference in allocation of funds to both urban and rural poverty areas.

The Senate, in one of several post-midnight sessions needed to catch up on legislation sidetracked by the Cambodia debate, approved a $4.8 billion education appropriation bill.

The measure provides some $800 million more than Pres. Nixon's budget request—setting the stage for a possible new confrontation over spending priorities. The President's only other veto—which Congress was unable to override—came early this year on an education spending bill.

A more immediate confrontation, however, will come in a House-Senate conference committee on the bill.

The House had tacked on to the appropriations bill several restrictions on school desegregation policies strongly opposed by civil rights groups. One would protect so-called "freedom of choice" plans which some school districts have used as a means of nullifying desegregation orders.

**The Senate rejected all such amendments and a group of House liberals sought to have the House instruct its conferees to accept the Senate position on the issue. But the motion was beaten, 191-157.**

This has been a perennial area of conflict and in past years House-Senate conferees have agreed on "compromise" language which both sides acknowledged had no legal impact.

In other congressional developments before the House and Senate recesses for the Independence Day weekend:

- The Senate Commerce Committee approved House-passed legislation aimed at building at least 300 modern merchant ships in U.S. yards over the next 10 years—and sending them to sea flying the American flag.

It added one important change which had been strongly urged by labor — retention of a provision in present law requiring that ships built with federal subsidies be constructed with American-made components. The House bill had watered down this requirement by limiting it to "major components of the hull and superstructure" and exempting other components, such as generators.

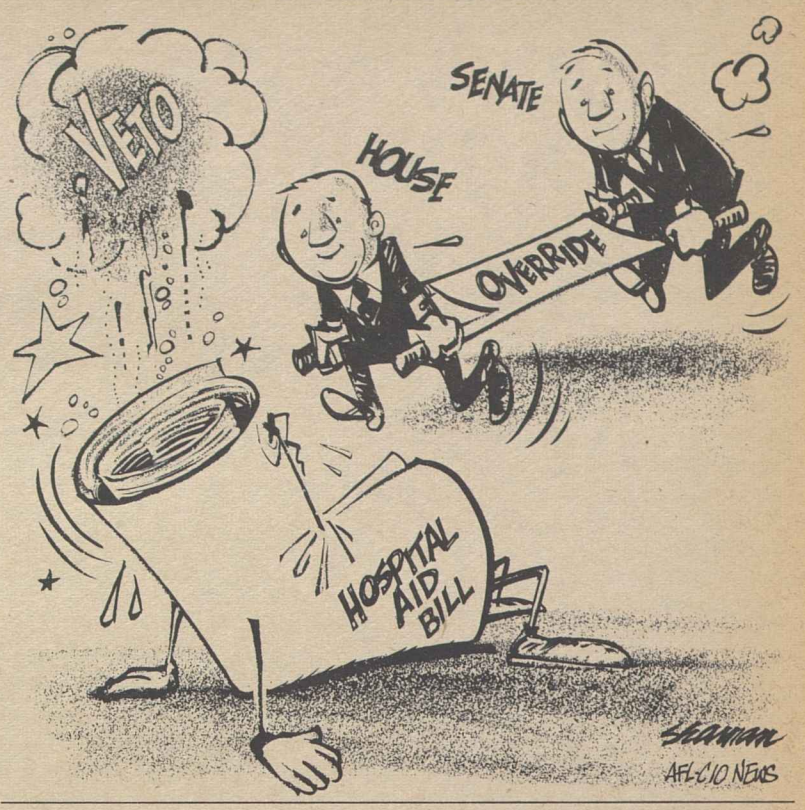
- The House voted 342-2 for a three-year expansion of the 1968 Crime Control & Safe Streets Act.

**The legislation, which now goes to the Senate, authorizes $3.1 billion over the three years in matching grants to help states and communities combat crime. Cities with high crime rates would get first priority.**

One change in the new legislation would reduce the matching funds required by state and local agencies from the present 50 percent to 25 percent. It would also require states to pay one-fourth of a city's contribution.

- The House voted 262-78 approval of an Administration-supported bill doubling the authorization for federal aid to the arts and humanities to $40 million for the fiscal year that started July 1. Conservative efforts to cut back the spending ceiling were soundly beaten.

## To the Rescue




# Rollcall Vote in Senate To Override Nixon Veto

*The Senate on June 30 voted 76-19 to override Pres. Nixon's veto of the hospital construction, medical facilities bill.*

*Labor strongly supported the position of the 53 Democrats and 23 Republicans who voted to override the veto. Voting to sustain the veto were 19 Republicans.*

### FOR OVERRIDING VETO

**Democrats 53**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen (Ala) | Hart (Mich.) | Montoya (N.M.) |
| Anderson (N.M.) | Hartke (Ind.) | Moss (Utah) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Holland (Fla.) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Bible (Nev.) | Hollings (S.C.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Hughes (Iowa) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Church (Ida.) | Long (La.) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Cranston (Calif.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Spong (Va.) |
| Eagleton (Mo.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Ellender (La.) | McCellan (Ark.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Fulbright (Ark.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Gravel (Alaska) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Young (Ohio) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Mondale (Minn.) | |

**Republicans 23**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Fong (Hawaii) | Percy (Ill.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Goodell (N.Y.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Brooke (Mass.) | Gurney (Fla.) | Schweiker (Pa.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Hatfield (Ore.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Cook (Ky.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Smith (Ill.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Mathias (Md.) | Stevens (Alaska) |
| Dominick (Colo.) | Murphy (Calif.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Fannin (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kan.) | |

### AGAINST OVERRIDING VETO

**Republicans 19**

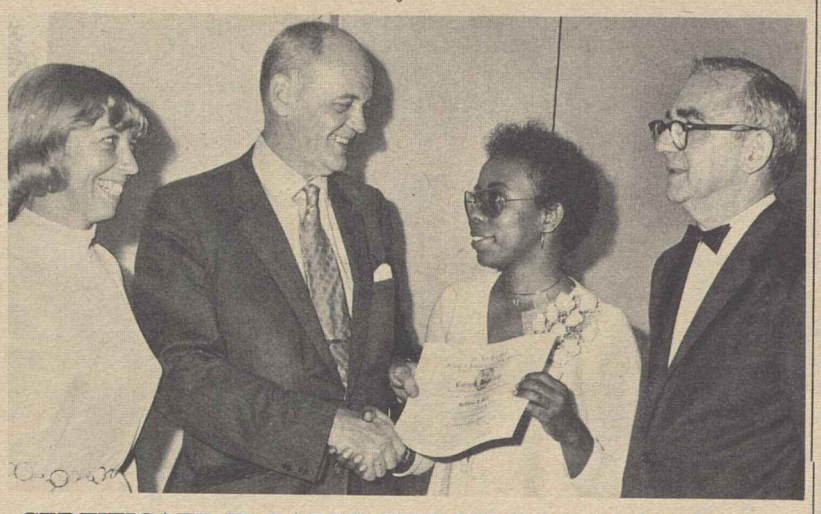
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allott (Colo.) | Goldwater (Ariz.) | Saxbe (Ohio) |
| Baker (Tenn.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Smith (Me.) |
| Bellmon (Okla.) | Hansen (Wyo.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Bennett (Utah) | Hruska (Neb.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Jordan (Ida.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Miller (Iowa) | |
| Dole (Kan.) | Packwood (Ore.) | |

Announced For Overriding: Inouye (D-Hawaii), Russell (D-Ga.)
Announced Against Overriding: Mundt (R-S.D.)
Absent and not announced: Dodd (D-Conn.), Nelson (D-Wis.)

## Airline Clerks Set To Strike Northwest

The Railway & Airline Clerks announced that its members on Northwest Airlines will strike at 1 a.m. local time, July 8, unless agreement is reached in the union's contract dispute with the carrier before then.

BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis said the strike date was being announced well in advance so that the public would be aware of the possible walkout in time to make travel plans to avoid personal inconvenience.



**CERTIFICATE IN LABOR STUDIES** is presented to Laverne A. Rolle of the staff of State, County & Municipal Employes District 37, at the first graduation of Cornell University's two-year Labor & Liberal Arts Program in New York City. She also received a full scholarship in the university's New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations. From left are Dr. Lois Gray, metropolitan director of the labor relations school; Dr. Robert F. Risley, an assistant dean of the school; Miss Rolle, and Dr. Harry Kelber, director of the Labor & Liberal Arts Program.

# *2-Year Labor Program Graduates 64 in N.Y.*

New York—The first class of 64 students has graduated from a unique two-year labor and liberal arts program that Cornell University conducts in New York City.

The graduates were part of the 225-student enrollment in the evening class program that offers a mix of both labor studies and traditional college courses to trade unionists.

Sharing the pride of the graduating class was the faculty of the pioneering school. Several of them said they had learned as much as the students in the classroom discussions and seminars.

**Many of the students hold full-time positions in the labor movement and about two-thirds of the group exercise decision-making responsibilities in their unions and local organizations.**

Included are 20 local union presidents, three international union vice presidents and a large number of business representatives and local officials.

The curriculum is designed to train the students in special skills needed by labor leaders at all levels and to provide them a wide-ranging foundation in the liberal arts.

Most of the students, the university reports, had little or no formal study in the liberal arts before enrolling in the two-year program. Some had attended college, others had never gone beyond elementary school.

**The age span of the students ranges from age 18 to 67. About one-third of the students represent minority groups—mainly Negroes and Puerto Ricans.**

"Bread-and-butter" courses on labor topics include collective bargaining, contract enforcement, organizing, mediation and arbitration, strikes, political action, union administration, labor law, community relations and other subjects.

The diverse occupations and labor organization backgrounds of the students enrich the class discussions, the university notes. A session on the problems of automation, for example, may elicit the experiences of longshoremen, printers, department store employes, seamen, bakers, and members of many other unions.

**In the program's Survey of the Arts course, the students are introduced to a number of works by modern and contemporary writers, poets, painters and composers. The course includes visits to museums, the theater and concerts.**

The program is conducted by Cornell's New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations. It is assisted by a grant from the David Dubinsky Foundation of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

# Court Asked To Bar Test On Proverbs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"4. True valor lies in the middle between cowardice and rashness.

"5. There is a time to wink as well as to see."

Asking the Supreme Court to review the case, the Steelworkers commented:

**"These questions perhaps might have utility on a law school aptitude exam. As a measure of ability to fill jobs in an industrial plant they are ludicrous. And as a barrier to Negro advancement they are vicious—the more so because employers are growing increasingly enamored of these kinds of tests."**

While stressing that unions have had some success in getting rid of irrelevant tests through collective bargaining, the Steelworkers brief notes that millions of workers do not have union protection and the equal employment opportunity law is their only recourse.

"And even collective bargaining can do the job only where the employer agrees, or where the employes' bargaining strength is sufficient to exact such an agreement," the union noted.

*Task Force Cites Needs:*

# National Insurance Health Plan Urged

The American people should get more and better health care, and the federal government must take the lead in seeing they get it, a 27-member panel reported to the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

Walter J. McNerney of the Blue Cross Association, who headed the panel, told newsmen that he believes some form of national health insurance is vital, and that HEW should start now to find ways to finance a workable NHI system.

**The task force, appointed a year ago by former HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch to study Medicaid, recommended as the next step that the new secretary, Elliot L. Richardson, appoint a high-level body "to undertake promptly a study" of the best way to pay for a system of national health insurance.**

The panel, which made 125 recommendations for revamping health care, included AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman. He called its report, made after a year of debate and deliberation, consistent in many ways with the objectives of the AFL-CIO. One of those objectives is national health insurance.

Seidman added: "I hope Sec. Richardson really means it when he says this is one report that will not gather dust on a shelf."

**Under the exis'ing health care system, the panel's report said, "millions of consumers get care on a hit-or-miss basis; millions more lack access to medical care except in medical crises."**

Among its recommendations were these:

- All consumers should have access to health care without hardship or humiliation, and with a voice in how it is planned and furnished.
- Medicaid should be converted from a multitude of federal-state programs to one program with a single minimum level of health benefits financed 100 percent by federal funds.
- The federal government should provide leadership and funds to create and support systems of health care including comprehensive services and continuity of care; defined population groups which contract for services; integrated fiscal and managerial responsibility; sharing of the cost through prepayment, especially prepaid group practice.
- Legislation should be enacted to use 5 percent of federal Medicaid appropriations each year to develop and improve health care services.

Other recommendations were that disabled social security beneficiaries should be included under Medicare; consumer representatives should sit on all groups advising policy-making officials; health service agencies should have information programs for new board members; all agencies receiving federal support must have continuing health education programs for consumers.

The task force said "it is a central conclusion . . . that money is needed but that money alone will not guarantee" effective performance.

**"There isn't enough money, and there aren't enough doctors to provide the needed care just on a fee-for-service basis; thus any solution will require new options, new goals and new attitudes.**

"Without these, the health system cannot move forward to meet its growing responsibilities; with them, the recommendations . . . can show the way toward achieving . . . better health care for all Americans."

Medicaid reached about a third of the poor in 1969, and will serve about 13 million persons in the coming year, the report estimated. It says "Medicare, on the other hand, has removed much of the burden of acute health-care expenses for nearly all" the over-65 group. Nevertheless, it adds, "Medicare in 1969 covered less than half the health care expenses of the aged."

The report points out that even with major recent federal programs, "serious needs and inequities continue to exist" among the poor, aged and children. It defines the poor as those living in poverty (on $70 a week, average, for a family of four), and the near-poor—about $90 a week. Both groups total about 40 million, or one-fifth of the population, the report says.

Besides a greater role for consumers, panelists stressed the need for developing programs such as prepaid practice, and comprehensive health care systems that might include preventive medicine.

Panel members represent a "cross section" of society as to age, geography, profession and consumer interest. Besides being from labor and business, they reflect the viewpoint of consumers, social science, and health institutions and services.




**POSTER BOY** Scotty Swift of the 1970 Muscular Dystrophy campaign makes friends with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation headquarters in Washington. Seven-year-old Scotty is a first grader at Cottage Grove, Ore. His older brother, William, died of the disease and his other brother, Larry, is confined to a wheel chair because of dystrophy.

# Meany Asks Solidarity on Civil Rights

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"Labor is not tired and it is not finished with the struggle. We have pledged to continue the fight, shoulder-to-shoulder with our allies in the civil rights movement, until the nation has achieved its promise of liberty and justice not only for all, but for each," Meany said.

But all of the combined goals of the AFL-CIO and NAACP are threatened, Meany pointed out, by a national economy in which production has dropped below 80 percent of capacity, the unemployment rate has soared "far beyond what the Administration predicted as an average for the entire year" and real earnings continue to decline while the cost of living rises.

**"What that means is that one out of every 20 Americans who need and want jobs can't get them," Meany said. "And the burden will inevitably fall, as always, far more heavily on blacks, than on whites."**

Meany said the economic situation was especially detrimental if it curtailed the effectiveness of such programs as Operation Outreach to recruit and prepare black youngsters for apprenticeships and upgrade the skills of older minority-group workers in the building trades.

Meany cited the Senate's rejection of two Supreme Court nominees as an example of cooperation between labor and civil rights groups.

In that connection, Meany paid special tribute to Clarence Mitchell, the NAACP legislative representative, "whose activities on Capitol Hill reflect great and continuing credit to the NAACP."

7-4-70

# *Virginia GOP Names Opponent to Sen. Byrd*

Sen. Harry Byrd will have a Republican opponent in Virginia this fall and Connecticut will have a wide-open summer of primaries as a result of state conventions.

Virginia Republicans nominated Ray L. Garland, a 36-year-old state assemblyman, as their candidate for the seat held by Byrd, who quit the Democratic party in March to run as an independent.

National Republican leaders attempted to get the convention to leave the Senate nomination open as a tacit acceptance of Byrd. Both Republican National Chairman Rogers C. B. Morton and White House aide Harry Dent attended the convention, but delegates voted down the motion to leave the nomination open by 643-419. Recently-elected GOP Gov. Linwood P. Holton strongly urged the convention to endorse a candidate.

Republican strategists argued that Byrd would be more likely to vote with the GOP to organize the Senate if he were not opposed. And they warned that a Republican candidate might split the conservative vote and enable a liberal Democrat to win the Senate seat.

**Virginia Democrats will select their Senate nominee at the July 14 state convention, with two liberals considered strong contenders.**

In Connecticut, both parties were assured of August primaries to determine candidates for major offices.

Connecticut Democrats endorse Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario, a six-term congressional veteran, for governor and he will not have primary opposition. But Alphonsus J. Donahue, the convention's Senate choice, will have two primary opponents.

Donahue, a 53-year-old Stamford businessman, will be opposed by Edward Marcus, majority leader of the state senate, and Rev. Joseph E. Duffey, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action. Donahue received 488 convention votes, or just over 51 percent of the total, to 231 for Duffey and 221 for Marcus. Duffey and Marcus each drew over the 20 percent of the convention vote necessary to get on the Aug. 19 ballot.

**Both Republicans endorsed by the party's state convention will face opposition in the Aug. 12 GOP primary.**

Rep. Thomas J. Meskill will be opposed in the gubernatorial primary by state Sen. Wallace Barnes and Rep. Lowell P. Weicker, the convention's choice for senator, will be opposed by John Lupton, another state senator.

The Connecticut Senate race is for the seat held by Thomas J. Dodd, who withdrew from the Democratic race and said he will run as an independent in the fall. The incumbent governor, John Dempsey, had announced earlier that he would not seek re-election. He made the nominating speech for Daddario at the Democratic convention.

In Rhode Island, a Roman Catholic priest running as a "peace candidate" won the endorsement of the Republican State Central Committee to oppose incumbent Democratic Sen. John O. Pastore in November.

Although the Rev. John McLaughlin faces a primary election Sept. 15, he still has no opponent in that race. Pastore, who has represented the state for the past 20 years, was re-elected in 1964 with 83 percent of the vote.

# *2 Birchers in California Win Congressional Seats*

**Two members of the John Birch Society have been elected to Congress in special elections in heavily Republican California districts.**

**Republican John Rousselot, a congressman for one term in 1961-62 and a former national officer of the Birch Society, defeated Democrat Myrlie Evers, widow of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers to fill the vacancy created by the death of Glenard Lipscomb. Rousselot drew 62,558 votes to 29,121 for Mrs. Evers in the 24th district, which encompasses a suburban segment of Los Angeles County and part of San Bernardino County.**

**State Senator John Schmitz, a Republican and the California assembly's only avowed Bircher, defeated college professor David Hartman, 67,077 votes to 27,176. The vacancy was created by the death of James Utt.**

**Schmitz' district, the 35th, covers conservative Orange County, a part of San Diego and includes San Clemente, where Pres. Nixon is a registered voter. Rousselot's district includes part of the district which Nixon represented when he was in Congress in the 1940s.**

# Union Shop Bargaining Retained in Postal Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**shop. After a motion to table the amendment was beaten, 50-40, the Senate then voted by a solid 52-38 to restore the union shop authorization.**

As it turned out, the Senate stuck closely to its own committee version of the bill rather than buy the House-passed package. The committee bill included the union-shop authorization and Fannin's amendment was an effort to substitute language giving postal workers an unqualified "right to refrain" from joining a union.

Apart from the collective bargaining area, a main difference between the House and Senate bills is the approach to the setting of postage rates.

**The House version would permit either the House or Senate to veto any change in postage rates within 90 days. The Senate insisted on complete autonomy in rate-setting for the new postal service, without congressional interference.**

In another area, the Senate provided a permanent 10 percent federal subsidy of postal service costs to take care of below-cost public service categories of mail. The House bill would require the postal service to become completely self-supporting after a transition period.

Both the House and Senate bills are fuzzier than the negotiated agreement on the procedures for collective bargaining and the role of minority unions that do not hold exclusive national bargaining rights. Senate committee leaders said they hope to work out some of the problems in conference with the House.

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# Job Picture Still Gloomy At Midyear

Halfway through 1970, the nation's economy remained in a severe slump, with the number of unemployed continuing to rise.

Unemployment during the first six months of the year averaged 3.7 million workers, or 4.5 percent of the labor force. In June, the number of unemployed rose to 4.7 million, an increase of 1.3 million from May.

After seasonal adjustments, the unemployment rate dropped from 5 percent in May to 4.7 percent in June, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. This, however, reflected fewer people coming into the labor force rather than an upturn in the economy.

**The decline in the jobless rate occurred entirely among adult women, the BLS noted, with the rate for adult men holding at the May level of 3.5 percent. The jobless rate for adult women fell to 4.5 percent after rising sharply in May to 5.1 percent.**

The seasonally adjusted decline in the unemployment rate is the first month-to-month drop in six months. The rise in the number of unemployed in June was smaller than usual and resulted in a seasonally-adjusted decline of 206,000.

Since the nonfarm employment rose slightly less than usual, it totaled 70.7 million, a decline of 215,000 after seasonal adjustments.

BLS Assistant Commissioner Harold Goldstein warned against over-interpretation of the decline in the jobless rate last month, noting that the decline in jobs was "of considerable economic significance."

**While the unemployment rate for all of 1969 averaged 3.5 percent, it has been on an increase in the first two quarters of 1970, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger pointed out. The first quarter rate was 4.1 percent and rose to 4.8 percent in the April-June period.**

Nonfarm payroll employment last month showed declines in all industries except transportation and public utilities, which recorded slight advances.

Manufacturing employment dropped by 120,000 in June to 19.6 million and contract construction was down by 34,000 jobs to 3.5 million, the BLS reported.

The decline in factory employment occurred mainly among the durable goods industries where 110,000 jobs were lost. These included 21,000 in nonelectrical machinery, 24,000 in transportation

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# *4 More Cities Hit by Severe Unemployment*

Four more cities of the nation's 150 major manpower centers were added to the Labor Dept. list of areas with an unemployment rate of 6 percent or more.

This makes 20 areas now suffering from "substantial" unemployment. In June 1969, only six centers were classified in that category.

The four new additions are Brockton, Mass.; Jersey City, N.J.; Kenosha and Racine, Wis.

At the same time, the Labor Dept. shifted 11 major labor areas from the low unemployment category—jobless rates of 1.5 percent to 2.9 percent—to the moderate unemployment category—3 percent to 5 percent.

The Labor Dept. also reported that Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., has been reclassified into an extreme unemployment category with a jobless rate of 9 to 11.9 percent.

# Workers Jobs Not Pawns In Game to Cool Inflation



**WRONG TACTICS** being used to stop inflation are sacrificing jobs of American workers without curbing prices, I. W. Abel tells the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. Abel, testifying as chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, is accompanied by Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, right.

## Abel Assails Cold Policies On Job Loss

The American worker is not a cold statistic or expendable item in the fight against inflation, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, chairman of the federation's Economic Policy Committee, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that the American worker "has a right to expect—I would say demand—that another way be found to harness inflation" other than making him pay for it with unemployment.

"What deeply disturbs me and my colleagues in the labor movement is this detached, unconcerned, coldly analytical assumption that the American worker is expendable—that unemployment is the price that has to be paid," Abel said.

**"Inflation and unemployment concern human beings. Unemployment means hardship, privation and perhaps some suffering," Abel said. "It is economic nonsense and unjustifiable to ask the worker, who has not shared in the profit boom and whose real earnings have lagged, to make further sacrifice of joblessness in order to cool the inflation he did not cause."**

Abel, who is also president of the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., was accompanied by Nat Goldfinger, AFL-CIO research director.

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's call for the President to use the emergency powers Congress gave him last December to impose interest-rate ceilings and expand credit for needed housing, public facilities and regular business operations.

The Administration's continued failure to act has brought the U.S. economy into a recession while failing to stem inflation, Abel said. As a result, he said, the mood of the nation's workers today is one of "uncertainty, frustration and anger

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**48 Contracts Signed:**

# *11 New Grape Ranches Join Growing Union-Label Ranks*

Delano, Calif.—Eleven more grape growers signed union contracts to broaden the United Farm Workers' sweep into the once-closed field of California table grapes.

Union negotiators moved from ranch to ranch to consolidate the spread of union-won conditions to additional thousands of field workers.

UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez and Larry Itliong, his second in command, continued to press for meetings with more growers, and to make arrangements for elections at the signed-up ranches. They look to a breakthrough soon in the hard-core of Delano area growers who have been resisting the union under the leadership of Giumarra & Son, the biggest holdout.

**Large employers signing union contracts included John J. Kovacevich of Arvin, and Bagdasarian & Co., which markets Mr. Grape, Pasho and Bagdad brands, grown on more than 1,000 acres in the Coachella area.**

Other growers signing up were: F. & M. Co., Fresno marketer of grapes under the F & M and Supreme labels; Sammy LoGreco, producing grapes in the Arvin-Lamont area and using such labels as Camelot and Galliano; Tony De Mallo, Fresno; Tony George and Galderas & Son, both of Orosi, near Fresno; the American Produce Co., Los Angeles; Edward G. Camderian, Coachella; the Castellani Co., Fresno, and Ben Mardian, Phoenix, Ariz.

Five other growers are still discussing contract terms and election procedures. After the grape harvest, the union plans to follow the crops into other areas of the highly productive California and Arizona fruit and nut country.

All the contracts have the standard provisions contained in the first pioneering agreements signed by UFWOC negotiators and growers in the series that began Apr. 1 at Coachella.

They provide a minimum wage of $1.75 an hour, plus a bonus payment of 25 cents a box for pickers; 10 cents an hour additional per employe for the union's health and welfare fund; 2 cents more per box for the UFWOC Economic Development Fund, and protection against the use of "hard" pesticides in spraying the fields against insect infestation.

**The Economic Development Fund will, as the union plans it, protect members against layoffs or retirement because of age, physical disability or automation of the ranches.**

All the contracts bind the growers not to use insect-killing sprays or powders that may cripple or incapacitate employes working in the fields alongside spraying rigs or under crop-dusting planes. Union members have testified to the danger from uncontrolled use of "hard" poisons.

A key inducement to growers is the "bird" that consumers insist on seeing before buying grapes. The bird is the union label or "thunderbird"—an Aztec eagle that has been designed by UFWOC for use on every box of grapes produced under union contract.

Food markets across the country report continuing heavy sales of union-label grapes. In some cities, the arrival of UFWOC label grapes

*(Continued on Page 7)*

# Rail Strike Halted on First Day By Court and Presidential Orders

Presidential intervention ended a railroad strike on its first day—after management threatened a nationwide lockout if a walkout against three railroads were allowed to continue.

The United Transportation Union had called a strike against three lines in an effort to bring management into "meaningful" direct bargaining over the long-smouldering issue of the size of engine crews.

But before the day was over:

- Owners of the nation's 125 major railroads said they would shut down completely unless the strike were halted.
- A federal judge issued a temporary restraining order directing the strikers to return to work.
- Pres. Nixon agreed to the request of railroad management to name a presidential emergency board—an action which prohibited any strike for 60 days.

**The UTU's limited strike came after years of negotiation had failed to budge management from its refusal to allow locomotive engineers to have a helper in the cab, a job rail labor contends is necessary for safety reasons even though the locomotive "fireman" no longer shovels coal.**

Pres. Nixon named Frederick Livingston, a federal mediator who had tried in vain to bring about a negotiated settlement, as chairman of the three-member emergency board which will hold hearings on the dispute and make recommendations to both sides.

Livingston had withdrawn from the dispute on June 11, after bargaining talks were broken off.

Union Pres. Charles Luna charged

*(Continued on Page 2)*






**A MUSICAL BLITZ put on by a force of 150 Musicians from Cleveland's AFM Local 4 paraded through downtown streets to entertain Clevelanders. After the 19 combos and bands marched down Euclid Avenue, they put on a three-hour concert at the city's Public Square. The event was held just to help people forget the troubles of the world for a few hours, said AFM Local Pres. Anthony A. Granata. "It's our way of thanking the city, merchants and citizens for supporting our efforts to bring live music to downtown Cleveland," he added. The musical blitz was financed by the Musicians Performance Trust Fund.**

# Rhode Island Labor Moves Ahead With Group Health Care Program

Providence—The Rhode Island AFL-CIO has signed an agreement under which doctors will provide 10,000 union members and their families with a prepaid group practice program of comprehensive medical care at two hospitals here.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown describe the program, due to start next March, as the first ever sponsored by a state labor federation.

**The agreement, signed by the Rhode Island Group Health Association and trustees of St. Joseph's and Our Lady of Fatima hospitals, clears the way toward a medical care program to be paid for by a schedule of rates now being worked out. Policastro heads GHA as well as the federation.**

Details of the program began to take shape three years ago. For the last year, the sponsors sought to overcome problems of hospital services. When the two hospitals finally agreed to grant hospital privileges to GHA doctors, a three-year contract was signed by the state labor group, the Group Health Association and the Most Rev. Russell J. McVinney, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Providence, on behalf of the trustees of the two hospitals.

Highlights of the agreement are:

- Fatima Hospital will build a one-story annex with about 13,000 square feet of space to serve as a temporary treatment center for ambulatory GHA members.
- The association will lease the building until a permanent larger facility is built at St. Joseph's.
- The new building will be equipped and furnished by GHA. All movable items will later be transferred to the permanent care center.
- To avoid duplication of service, GHA will buy from the hospitals such equipment for treatment of ambulatory patients as X-rays for diagnostic and treatment purposes, laboratory tests, physical therapy, electrocardiograms and occupational therapy devices.
- Physicians who join GHA's medical panel will join the staff of the hospital involved if they are not already staff members, the agreement provides.

Brown said the plan to be used here is similar to prepaid group health plans like the Kaiser Foundation plan. It will, however, be the first in the U.S. to combine the resources of a consumer-oriented group, an established community hospital and the teaching program of a medical school—in this case, that of Brown University, he said.

# *Union Shop Foes Win In House Postal Vote*

"Right-to-work" supporters won a House victory in their effort to scuttle a section of the postal reorganization legislation that would permit collective bargaining over the issue of a union shop.

The Senate had voted to follow the agreement reached by the Administration with the AFL-CIO and seven postal unions. It provided for collective bargaining in the new U.S. Postal Service on virtually all issues that are negotiated in the private sector—including union security. **(Senate rollcall vote on Page 7.)**

Earlier, the House had stricken the authorization for union shop negotiations from its version of the postal bill.

**Before the bill was sent to a House-Senate conference committee, "right-to-work" supporters moved to instruct the House conferees to hold firm for a ban on union shop agreements in the new postal service.**

Supporters of the right to negotiate union-security provisions sought to table the motion to instruct the conferees. They lost, 238-153.

The motion to direct the conferees to uphold the "right-to-work" ban on a union shop then carried, 225-159.

**Even though the Administration had endorsed the collective bargaining provision, including the right to bargain for a union shop, Republicans in the House voted overwhelmingly to forbid it.**

The issue still remains alive in conference, depending on the position taken by Senate conferees and efforts to reach a compromise over the House and Senate versions of the bill.

# Clerks' Strike Stops Flights At Northwest

Minneapolis—Northwest Airlines canceled the vast majority of its flights as 3,500 ticket agents and office employes went on strike nationwide for wage parity with other airline employes.

Picket lines of the Railway & Airline Clerks at company locations from Florida to Alaska and the Northwest were being observed by the Machinists, Transport Workers and other unions.

The strike was called when Northwest management refused to match wages and conditions for comparative jobs on other U.S. airlines, the union said.

**Negotiations opened last year and continued after the contract expired Nov. 1.**

BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis announced the July 8 strike deadline well in advance to avoid inconveniencing travelers, the union said.

## In 3 More Cities:

# *Trades Sign Pacts On Minority Jobs*

Area-wide agreements to bring an increasing number of black workers and other minority-group members into the building trades have been signed in three more cities—Boston, Denver and Los Angeles.

The plans, similar to earlier agreements worked out in Chicago and Pittsburgh, provide for recruiting, counselling and placing of minority-group members at all levels of the building crafts.

**All three plans call for preapprenticeship training and apprenticeship entry, but also for upgrading to journeyman status for older workers with some experience in a craft.**

In each instance, the agreement was signed by representatives of the local Building Trades Council, the contractors association and representatives of minority organizations.

In Boston, the signatories included the Workers Defense League, one of the original groups which set up Apprenticeship Outreach, a three-year-old program which has placed over 6,000 apprentices in more than 60 cities. Outreach was subsequently expanded to include upgrading to journeyman status.

All three of the new agreements established boards to oversee the program.

In Los Angeles, the board will consist of 20 members, four each from the building trades and contractors association and 12 from minority-group organizations. Those 12 are broken down to four spots for Negroes, four for Mexican-Americans, three for Asians and one American Indian.

Similarly, the Boston agreement established a 9-man board, three each from union, contractors and minority groups. The Denver plan has a 12-member board, including six from minority organizations.

In Boston, the board in turn created a non-profit organization which will use a $500,000 grant from the Dept. of Labor to administer the program. The Los Angeles agreement calls for each craft to establish an operations committee which will classify applicants for jobs at the appropriate level—apprentice, trainee or journeyman.

**The Los Angeles agreement was signed at a meeting of the full city council with press coverage. John A. Cinquemani, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council and one of the signers of the agreement, told the press that "one important ingredient is missing—jobs" and urged the council to take "bold steps to create jobs in the city."**

All three agreements will span five years. The original Boston agreement is for one year, renewable annually for a total of five years overall. Denver set up an 18-month program originally, also with extensions to five years, and the Los Angeles agreement is for five years, with year-to-year extensions on a self-renewing basis after that.

## Air Controllers Merge with MEBA

A nationwide referendum among members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Association resulted in a 92 percent majority in favor of joining the AFL-CIO Marine Engineers.

PATCO Pres. John Leyden said he was "greatly enthused" by the vote to ratify proposals previously approved by the organization's convention.

The merger "brings us new resources, including MEBA's very considerable experience in labor-management relations for professional people," he said.

MEBA Pres. Jesse Calhoon said he expects both groups will find "great dividends" in the affiliation.

PATCO, formed some three years ago, has 7,300 members.

# Railroad Strike Halted As Nixon Names Board

*(Continued from Page 1)*

that management had forced the breakoff in negotiations by rejecting ground rules proposed by the mediator.

The strike was initiated against the Baltimore & Ohio, the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Pacific railroads.

The former Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen initiated the bargaining back in 1965, after a compulsory arbitration award allowing railroads to abolish most contested jobs had expired. After the Firemen merged with three other unions to form the United Transportation Union, the new organization took up the case.

**To the union, there are two major principles involved. One is the merits of the case itself. And the other is the conviction that railroad management will avoid the give-and-take of collective bargaining secure in the belief that Congress will impose compulsory arbitration before allowing a shutdown of rail services.**

In calling the strike against only three railroads, Luna said the UTU has made "every effort" to settle the issue and has sought to avoid inconveniencing the public. But, he added, "railroad management, in its destructive determination to acquire compulsory arbitration by going back again and again to Congress over bargainable issues, now has forced us to exercise our economic strength."

Unlike other segments of industry, which has generally opposed compulsory arbitration, railroad management has long lobbied for a prohibition against strikes and has used threats to shut down the entire railroad system as a bludgeon to compel government intervention in strikes against a part of the industry.

During the brief period the walkout was permitted to take place, the strike was 100 percent effective as members of other railroad unions respected the picket lines of the striking UTU members. Some 78,000 railroad workers in 16 states were affected.

## Top Editorial Award Won by United Paper

United Paper, the newspaper of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, won the top award for editorial excellence in the journalistic awards contest of the International Labor Press Association among international newspapers of 50,000 to 150,000 circulation.

The July 4 issue of the AFL-CIO News incorrectly listed the runner-up publication in that category, the Allied Industrial Worker, as the winner.

*Labor's Stand Upheld:*

# Court Curbs NLRB On Jurisdiction Rifts

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia told the National Labor Relations Board to stay out of jurisdictional disputes over construction work when the unions involved have agreed to arbitrate the dispute.

Upholding the position of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., which filed a friend-of-the-court brief, the 2-1 ruling by a three-judge appeals panel was that Congress did not intend the employer to be a party to a jurisdictional dispute within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act.

Therefore, the judges ruled, the NLRB had no right to decide the dispute, since the unions contesting the issue had previously agreed to let it be settled by the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

**The decision, according to the department's general counsel, Louis Sherman, is important to construction unions and employers. Sherman said it gives "added status" to the role of the Joint Board in ruling on disputes.**

"The Joint Board often reverses an employer's assignment of work to a particular union," Sherman declared. "The labor board usually takes the employer's way out."

The appellate court judges set aside a 1968 NLRB order and denied enforcement of a finding that Plasterers Local 79 committed an unfair practice by picketing two Houston, Tex., tile firms in protest against an award of work by the NLRB to a tile setters' affiliate of Bricklayers Local 20.

The court majority said "the NLRB may not properly proceed to determine a jurisdictional dispute" under Section 10(k) of the labor act "when the disputing unions have agreed to settle their dispute through binding arbitration."

A new method of setting tile raised a question of union jurisdiction over the work. When the two unions disagreed over the issue on construction of an addition to the University of Houston library, the dispute was submitted to the Joint Board.

The Joint Board awarded the disputed work to the Plasterers, with certain exceptions. Shortly afterwards, the NLRB held a hearing to settle the dispute, rejecting the Plasterers' claim that the notice of hearing should be quashed because the unions had agreed on a method of voluntary settlement. It ruled that the tile setters were entitled to do the work in dispute.

**The appeals judges declared "in our view the NLRB erred in claiming authority" under the labor law to settle a dispute between two unions when the unions had "agreed on a method for binding arbitration."**

This was the position taken by the Building Trades Dept., which told the court that the jurisdiction dispute machinery—which dates back to 1948—has "resulted in thousands of job decisions and the rapid elimination of many work stoppages."

"The stability of this system, which is essential to the maintenance of industrial peace," it said, "is being threatened by the NLRB ruling which encourages forum shopping and the effective withdrawal of jurisdictional disputes" from the scope of the private settlement machinery.

The department took the position that the NLRB has no legal right to hear any dispute where there is a binding agreement among unions to settle it privately.



**USABLE PRODUCTS** derived from the waste disposal of glass containers are displayed by Renee Stuart of the Glass Bottle Blowers. At left is a sample of building block material created by researchers from glass residue in an incinerator. The salami-looking sample on the right is "glassphalt" in which crushed glass is used to replace limestone in road surfacing materials.

# Citizens Group Backs National Health Drive

Strong support for enactment of national health insurance has been added by a 100-member citizens group which announced a plan to be introduced in the Senate.

The plan is similar to the bill introduced in the House earlier this year by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

Both plans would call for a comprehensive national health program which would be financed with a combination of federal funds and employer and worker contributions. It would replace Medicare and Medicaid as well as private hospitalization insurance.

The new plan was announced by the Committee for National Health Insurance, headed by Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers. The group was founded by the late UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

**In announcing the program, Woodcock described it as "identical in its substantive features" to the Griffiths bill.**

Leaders of the panel were optimistic about the chances of enactment of national health insurance, calling it "an idea whose time has come."

Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, president of the Baylor College of Medicine, and a member of the group, said he "has found a sense of urgency in the medical profession concerning the health care of all the people" and predicted that the opposition of organized medicine to national health insurance might be less than expected.

Committee member Dr. I. S. Falk of Yale University, predicted that opponents of national health insurance might be able to delay its passage but not defeat it.

# *Piano Plant Qualifies For Trade Act Relief*

Piano workers left jobless by rising imports will receive federal assistance under the Trade Expansion Act. And another group of workers, hurt by cutbacks in U.S. production of barber chairs, have been declared eligible for federal benefits.

In both cases, unions representing the workers have fought for years to reverse trade policies that were exporting thousands of jobs—and to convince the U.S. Tariff Commission that workers adversely affected were entitled to federal help under the 1962 law.

Eight AFL-CIO unions representing piano workers presented an appeal to the Tariff Commission last November on the impact of foreign piano imports.

**The first breakthrough came when the Labor Dept. certified workers at the Story & Clark Piano Co. at Grand Haven, Mich., members of the Allied Industrial Workers.**

All 280 workers at that plant are on temporary leave without pay until July 27 when the plant is expected to reopen. About a dozen have been laid off permanently.

The AIW piano workers who lost their jobs after May 13 are eligible for assistance — higher unemployment compensation, plus retraining and relocation expenses if necessary.

Eligible workers will receive a cash adjustment allowance equal to 65 percent of their weekly pay with a maximum payment of $85 a week.

**Duration of the payments is normally limited to 52 weeks, the Labor Dept. noted, but up to 26 additional weeks may be allowed for workers to complete approved training courses. An additional 13 weeks may be allowed for those who were over 60 when they lost their jobs.**

Pres. Nixon's authorization for assistance to members of another union, the Furniture Workers, came after the Tariff Commission split evenly—3 to 3—on whether the domestic barber chair industry was seriously injured by imports.

In cases where the commission is equally divided, the President can accept the finding of either side. In this case, which affects workers at the Emil J. Paidar Co. of Chicago, he accepted the finding of serious injury and authorized extension of adjustment assistance.

# Health-Safety Fund Set As Oil Contracts Goal

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will stress health and safety provisions and effective wage increases in contract negotiations with oil companies in coming months.

The union's national oil bargaining policy committee said it will ask oil companies to spend one-tenth of 1 cent for each barrel of petroleum refined to finance research on health and safety hazards encountered by workers.

**The OCAW will propose this research fund as a condition for renewing about 435 contracts with oil companies that expire next Dec. 31, union Pres. A. F. Grospiron said. The fund would be jointly administered by the union and the industry.**

Other proposals union negotiators will be working for when bargaining opens about Nov. 1 include:

- General wage increases of 50 cents an hour effective next Jan. 1 and another 50 cents an hour on Jan. 1, 1972.
- Substantial improvements in pensions.
- A uniform hospitalization-medical insurance program with costs paid by employers. Currently, such insurance coverage varies from employer to employer and employes generally pay the first $15 a month of the costs.
- Three additional paid holidays each year.
- Agreements to cover workers in case of total or partial shutdown of plants by offering jobs to affected employes in other company facilities or provide them severance pay or early retirement benefits.

**The union's national chemical bargaining committee also proposed a research fund for health and safety. It would be funded by a levy of 2 cents per hour per worker, Grospiron said.**

OCAW negotiations with chemical firms take place at different dates during the year.

# AFTRA Locals Ratify New Network Contracts

New contracts between the Television & Radio Artists and three broadcasting networks have been ratified by AFTRA members in five network cities—Los Angeles, New York, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford Wolff said an "overwhelming majority" of members voted at meetings in the five cities to approve offers by NBC, ABC and CBS managements for increased wages and improved working conditions for 20,000 union members.

Hazard insurance for newsmen was won at the same time in new agreements for staff newsmen and staff announcers on radio stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System in New York and Washington. Wolff said these also provide improved rates, fees and guarantees, and better vacation benefits.

**The AFTRA settlements with the three networks affect members in these categories: announcers, newsmen, network correspondents, transcriptions, recorded commercial announcements, network sustaining and two others.**

The networks agreed to raise their pension and welfare contributions from 5 percent of salary to 6.5 percent. The base pay of network staff newsmen was raised from $350 a week to $375 retroactive to last Nov. 16, with raises to $400 next November and to $410 a year later.

Won for the first time was pay for the re-use of commercials made in the United States and used in other countries.

Besides the network settlements, AFTRA reached agreement with managements in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles on local TV and radio codes and on new contracts covering staff newsmen in those cities.

## Coast Naval Unit Picks Metal Trades

Long Beach, Calif.—The Long Beach Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, defeated an unaffiliated union to win exclusive bargaining rights for more than 400 blue collar workers at the Long Beach Naval Station.

The vote, in a representation election conducted under federal Executive Order 11491, was MTC 175, National Association of Government Employes 139.

The council said the winning of exclusive recognition is a "significant victory" for the affiliated organization which already is the exclusive bargaining representative of 6,000 wage board workers at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. The campaign was directed by the Cooperative Committee on Organizing Federal Employes, created by affiliates of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

# New York City Cracks Down On Landlords

New York—City officials began cracking down on holdout landlords who have refused to sign contracts negotiated with the Service Employes.

The city obtained a court injunction ordering landlords to stop endangering public health and welfare by withholding essential services from apartment tenants.

SEIU Local 32B, representing maintenance and service workers, struck more than 200 landlords who balked at observing a contract agreement reached several weeks ago. The landlords charged that increases voted by the City Council for rent-controlled apartments were too small.

**After the strike started the city sent notices instructing balky landlords to reduce rents to compensate tenants for lack of services. Then it asked for court injunctions.**

In June the union negotiated a three-year agreement with building operators represented by the Realty Advisory Board. The contract provided wage hikes of $40 a week over the contract term, and other benefits to 25,000 union members serving 5,000 apartment buildings in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

# Workers Rediscovered

**IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS** political leaders, writers, television executives and others whose views set in motion a "new trend" have rediscovered the American worker.

There have been lengthy magazine articles, some TV shows, Sunday newspaper features—all mostly dealing with the "blue collar worker," the "lower middle class" or other sociological designations.

**The political analysts have chosen to describe the rediscovered group in the somewhat wider term of "Middle America." But it all boils down essentially to the same thing: the millions of Americans who make up what economists call the "labor force," who do the nation's work and who to a very large extent do not have it "made" in economic or social terms.**

A number of newspapers recently carried stories about a private document prepared for the President by the Labor Dept. dealing with the problems of blue collar workers. Columnist Joseph Kraft says that the report covers a group of 70 million persons or 40 percent of the electorate and that the chief finding is that blue collar work has a "dead end" quality, that the ordinary worker in the $5,000 to $10,000 bracket has trouble making ends meet as his children grow older.

But the really basic point made by the study, according to varied news reports, is that there are few if any government programs aimed directly at helping the ordinary worker; that many of the current or proposed programs bypass or ignore the very real problems of this great bulk of Americans who make the country go.

**THE AFL-CIO** has hammered away at this problem since its founding. It has worked hard for tax justice geared to an honest break for the ordinary worker who has no loopholes or gimmicks to fall back on.

**It has pushed for federal aid to education that would aid all Americans, including the children of American workers. It has sought community college aid so that workers' children can attend college more easily; it has fought for scholarship aid so that lack of funds will not prevent higher education for those who are qualified.**

And there has been the unrelenting fight for improved social security and Medicare and disability coverage and health care that meets workers' needs and is economically possible. There is the drive for housing for all at a price workers can afford.

These programs and countless others tied in with the basics of organizing and bargaining, are what the AFL-CIO is all about. And they are designed for all workers, all Americans, not only those who belong to trade unions.

The AFL-CIO has long known and understood what the media is now discovering—the problems of American workers and the very marked limitations of what has been called the "affluent society."

The trade union movement's program for America in the 1970s is the foundation for any approach to improve the lot of America's workers, blue, white or gray collar, skilled or unskilled, of whatever color or national origin or religion.

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## Breakthrough




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Hard-Learned Lesson of Past Ignored by 'New' Isolationists

By John P. Roche

**EVERYONE HAS PROBABLY** on one occasion or another had a variation of the solipsistic nightmare. He (or she) alone is vividly aware of impending disaster, but all efforts to alert others fail. One screams at the top of his lungs, grabs bystanders, but they do not hear. There is a total failure of communication.

Sometimes life seems to resemble this bad dream. Arthur Koestler once wrote a poignant essay on his efforts to convince pre-World War II Englishmen that Nazi atrocities were real. They would listen in rather embarrassed fashion to this obviously paranoid account and then, on one pretext or another, nervously scuttle off.

**The narrator, aware that he is being sized up for a straitjacket, gets more and more compulsive and shrill and is likely to end up screaming with frustration. Which, of course, confirms the suspicion of his audience that he is a nut and his "facts" are lunatic fantasies.**

Our greatest problem with intelligent young people today arises from this kind of communications gap. A while ago an old friend and I spent an evening discussing foreign policy with a group of talented students. By a curious coincidence, we had both emerged from the socialist, anti-World War II movement—and we were both endowed by our Creator with extraordinary memory-banks.

When the discussion—which was cordial but utterly inconclusive—ended, we sat musing. In essence, we had been talking Gaelic to them, and the students had been replying in Greek; we just never met on the same level of discourse. However, what struck us both was they reacted to the world precisely as we had back in 1940-41.

They have their "military-industrial complex;" we had our "merchants of death," the "munitions barons" who started wars to drum up trade.

They talk about the "unrepresentative, repressive regime" in Saigon; we denounced "Polish colonels," "French imperialists," and British colonialism.

**THE RHETORICAL PARALLELS** are singular. Listen, for example, to this: "intervention [in the European war is] a fantastic moral proposition . . . out of the devastation and hatred of wholesale war does not come any promise of a fair peace . . . the basis of all our beliefs—the respect for the inherent value and dignity of the individual—would be lost the world over in the impersonal brutality of war. . . . We are young. In the light of a greater inspiration or a higher wisdom we are ready to change our ideals or our conclusions. But we shall be shamed out of neither." (Atlantic Monthly, September, 1940)

Kingman Brewster of Yale who like most of us was in the anti-war camp, changed his conclusions, not because of "greater inspiration" or "higher wisdom," but because we were attacked at Pearl Harbor.

Right down to Dec. 7, 1941, we fought passionately against intervention—in the summer of 1941, we almost eliminated the draft (it was extended by a vote of 203-202 in the House).

**But what is important here is that, like the young militants today, we were totally immune to rational argument. Like them, we were not unpatriotic or cowardly—nor were we the high moralists we pretended to be. We were prepared to fight for our own turf, but not to protect somebody else's.**

Recently Ithiel de Sola Pool, the distinguished MIT political scientist, prepared an analysis that cut to the heart of the problem.

"What none of our last three Presidents has recognized," Pool says, "is that serious as the political consequences may be, a democracy cannot without internal disintegration use war as a means until it is so thoroughly provoked and badly abused that the innate pacifism of its people is overwhelmed by a sense of imminent and absolute danger."

If Pool is right, it would take a Pearl Harbor to rally real support for an active internationalist foreign policy. But a nuclear Pearl Harbor is far too high a price to pay for educating the post-war generation, and our second-strike capacity should deter such an attack in any case. So we are left with the question: Will the post-war generation ever emerge from its isolationist cocoon? If not, the relatively stable international sytem that has existed since 1945 could slide into chaos.

***Consumer Finance Abuses:***

# Sellers Use Fine-Print Clause To Seize Cars, Keep Payments

By Sidney Margolius

**THUG-LIKE TACTICS,** personal abuse, threats of embarrassment, loss of job and jailing, seizures of cars, homes and other property, are just some of the devices used by collectors to harass debtors who owe even small amounts or have been forced to delay payments.

Sometimes the same cars will be repossessed over and over again. Often cars are repossessed even after the buyer has paid more than the real worth. Tardy debtors even have lost their homes for default on small debts.

These are just some of the scandalous collection practices going on in the United States today as revealed by recent hearings of the new National Commission on Consumer Finance.

The commission was established to investigate such practices as part of the recently-enacted "truth in lending" law. "Truth in lending" requires that lenders and sellers tell you the annual percentage rate they charge for time payments. The new law also provides some safeguards against garnishment and door-to-door selling abuses. But the heroic Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan was determined also to probe the widespread reports of unfair collection methods.

The Consumer Finance Commission already has opened a can of worms, and one of the biggest and crawliest is the tactics used in car repossessions.

**WHEN YOU BUY** a car on time, and also often household equipment, there usually is a fine-print clause buried in your contract stating that the creditor has the right to repossess the property if you default. Usually the contract says he can do it without your permission, even if he has to enter your premises.

**Lawyers call this "self help repossession." Many self-help repossessions involve "trespass, deceit, fraud and even perjury," Ralph Stone, a St. Louis Legal Aid attorney and a former auto dealer himself, told the Consumer Finance Commission. Sometimes the car dealer actually avoids payment because he'd rather get the car back.**

One St. Louis workingman, a returned veteran, bought a car and made a substantial down payment. When the first payment came due he mailed a money order for it. But the dealer said he didn't get the money order. When the second payment came due the buyer mailed a second money order. But the dealer told the buyer that he was a month in arrears and demanded payment immediately. The buyer explained that he had mailed the first money order and offered to show the stub as evidence. But the dealer repossessed the car from the street in front of the buyer's house.

The young worker thought his car had been stolen. The police, who often get such reports when cars are suddenly repossessed, found what had really happened. The buyer, even though his union local was out on strike, offered to borrow to make up the lost payment and get his car back. The dealer refused. The St. Louis Legal Aid Society repeated the offer in writing, and had the buyer visit the dealer and tender the payment. The dealer still refused.

**In another case a man bought a new car for over $2,000. It was financed by the factory's own finance company. Because of circumstances beyond his control he fell behind in just one installment. Even though he had kept in touch with the finance company, when the second installment came due the car was repossessed. He then offered to pay both installments plus repossession costs and late charges. The finance company refused and said they had sold the car back to the dealer. The dealer denied that he had re-bought the car.**

Later the dealer did admit that the finance company had returned the car to him. But he refused to give it to the buyer and take his payments and expenses to date. Stone points out that the dealer now had both the down payment and the car and still could sue the buyer for a deficiency judgment.

One of the most revealing cases is that of a laborer who bought a 1962 Pontiac for $800 in 1969. I would estimate that this model, that old, if in operating condition is worth about $250-$350 at normal depreciation rates. Stone believes this exorbitant price really was a way of evading the "truth in lending" law. The dealer told the buyer he would not charge any finance charge. But instead of a finance charge of normally about $120 on this sale, the dealer overcharged $400 or more for the car itself.

This incident should serve as a warning to compare both the price of a car and the finance charge. Other sellers also are using this loophole in "truth in lending," Stone reports. While such practices are a violation of the "truth in lending" law, they are hard to prove.

In this case the buyer made a $100 down payment. He could not even get the car home. It stopped halfway there.

**He pleaded with the dealer for another car or repair of the one he had. He was told that there was no warranty, and that he owed another $50 due that day. He did not pay it. The very next morning the car was repossessed.**

Stone points out that the authority to repossess is buried in a maze of small print, and "the average person neither understands nor reads that far in the contract, nor is given time to do so if he should wish to."

Resale of repossessed cars nearly always result in deficiencies for which the buyer's wages are garnished or his home and other property taken at a sheriff's sale, Prof. Philip Shuchman of the University of Connecticut told the Consumer Finance Commission. Debtors often get credit for only about half the actual retail value of the repossessed cars.

One car had been bought for a net cash price of $2,605. The following year the buyer defaulted after having paid a total of $1,835. The finance company repossessed the car and resold it to the original dealer for $400. The car then had a quoted retail value of $850-$900 and a wholesale value of $700. It was then resold for $995, even though the first buyer got a credit of only $400 against his deficiency.

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***Impact in South:***

# Extension of Voting Rights Act Hailed as Key to Negro Gains

**TEAMWORK** by labor, civil rights and church groups led to extension of the Voting Rights Act this year—"the most effective civil rights law passed by Congress"—AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young declared.

"More than 1 million Negroes have registered" and voted in the South since enactment of the original law in 1965, said Young, pointing out that some 400 Negroes have also been elected to political office there during the same period.

**He said that while there hasn't been a "total overturn . . . of the political establishment of the South . . . southern politicians are becoming more responsive to minority groups and to more liberal groups."**

Young cited the "decline of George Wallace's strength in Alabama" as an example of the change brought about, in large measure by the Voting Rights Act. Young appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Young said that the renewed and expanded law, which now includes a nationwide ban on literacy tests, uniform residency requirements and the 18-year-old vote, will aid formation of coalitions between Negro and young voters to elect more moderate and responsible officials.

**HE CREDITED** passage of the new Voting Rights Act, despite strong White House opposition, to an effective combination of civil rights, church and union efforts in Congress, as well as the hard work of "a number of influential Republicans," including Representatives McCulloch of Ohio, Anderson and Railsback of Illinois and Robinson of New York.

## Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**THE NATURAL RESOURCES** of a country are its heritage and its future.

The late Gifford Pinchot, probably the most noted U.S. conservationist, once said: "A nation deprived of liberty may win it, a nation divided may reunite, but a nation whose natural resources are destroyed must inevitably pay the penalty of poverty, degradation and decay."

**Most of our natural resource reserves—minerals, coal, oil, wildlife, timber, for example—are found on public lands. Some 755 million acres or one-third of the total land area of the United States is public land.**

Currently the responsibility for the administration of public lands is placed on a number of federal agencies. The largest is the Bureau of Land Management within the Dept. of Interior, responsible for 62 percent of public lands. The Forestry Service of the Agriculture Dept. administers 25 percent, the Fish & Wildlife Service and the Defense Dept., 4 percent and the National Park Service, 3 percent.

The other day a 19-member commission, named by Congress in 1964, completed a five-year, $7 million study on public lands policy and submitted it to the President and the Congress.

The report, touted as the first comprehensive study of public land use undertaken in the last two centuries, made some 350 recommendations.

The President received the report in the White House Rose Garden from Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.), commission chairman. While the chief executive stated that the report would have an enormous impact on public land policy, others raised questions.

**From the public viewpoint, one of the most significant recommendations was the spelling out that the public domain must not fall into private hands.**

This is a considerable advance over some of the top advisers to Pres. Eisenhower who openly stated that they believed the federal government should figure out how fast it could get rid of public lands and its invaluable resources.

**Nevertheless, there was general agreement that the report went out of its way to satisfy the interests of oil, mining, mineral, grazing and timber interests.**

Public lands are not to be kept by the federal government just for the sake of some principle. Wise administration provides that natural wealth must be utilized carefully but not exploited and that whenever possible, rehabilitated for future use.

**CONSERVATIONISTS** expressed concern that the report contained no deeply meaningful projections of the use of natural resources. There was little emphasis on the need for reseeding, for reforestation, restocking of streams and improving water flow.

Most authorities welcomed the recommendation for modernization of public land laws. There are some 3,700 separate acts on the books dating back to 1792 and the period that followed which encouraged rapid settlement and development of frontier country.

Also, the idea of merging the Bureau of Land Management and the Forestry Service was considered sensible. But the crying need has always been for adequate funds for both agencies.

**On the other hand, a proposal that Congress—particularly the Senate and House Interior Committees—act on a day-to-day basis in administering the public lands program was not considered very practical by some observers.**

Chairman Aspinall and the majority of his committee could not be called conservationists in the historical sense. Most of the members have either been a part of—or acted on behalf of—various private interests. Perhaps, as one observer said, this is the best report we can get out of this committee.

To many concerned about the future of our public lands, the great disappointment is that the rare opportunity to define clearcut policies and safeguards on public lands, and project out needs over the long range, was largely lost.




**RENEWAL** of the highly effective Voting Rights Act was a major victory for the civil rights coalition and will help elect more responsive public officials in the South, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast nationwide on Mutual radio.




**NATIONWIDE ORGANIZING DRIVE** of the Office & Professional Employes to bring union representation to thousands of workers in the banking industry gets an assist from two members of the OPEIU executive board in San Francisco. Here, Vice Presidents J. Oscar Bloodworth, left, and Edward P. Springman join members of OPEIU Local 3 in passing out handbills. The union's executive board was in San Francisco for its semi-annual meeting.

# Metrics Study Enlists Workers' Cooperation

Organized labor will have a major voice in deciding whether the United States should convert to the metric system for weights and measures.

The National Bureau of Standards is currently undertaking a study of the metric system and preparing its recommendations for the Congress.

The bureau has established a National Metric Study Advisory Committee, which has asked presidents of unions in virtually every industry for their advice and opinions on a changeover to the metric system.

A three-page questionnaire has been received by union officials seeking their views on the advantages, disadvantages, problems and estimated costs of converting to metrics in industries employing their members.

Among the questions being asked are those relating to worker-owned tools and equipment that would become obsolete and the cost of replacing them with metric-measuring tools.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has written to the union presidents urging that they participate fully in the committee survey. He notes that the AFL-CIO supports the metric study legislation and calls the work of the advisory committee "very comprehensive."**

Meany added that the advisory committee needs assistance on its final assessment of a metric program for the nation. Labor was represented on the advisory panel by Vernon Jirikowic, research director of the Machinists, and James Noe, who was research director of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers until his recent death.

The question has become particularly urgent in recent years because the United States is now the last large industrial nation to keep the old system of British pounds and inches.

Japan completed its conversion in 1968 following a ten-year period in which tools, books, maps, roadsigns and other measuring devices were changed gradually.

Britain started its changeover in 1965 and hopes to be "mostly metric" by 1975.

## *Younger Workers Unaware of Benefits*

**Young workers are largely unaware that social security works for them as well as retirees, the Social Security Administration found in a recent survey.**

**The survey showed that 83 percent of workers aged 18-29 didn't know about survivor benefits and 69 percent didn't associate social security with disability benefits. In fact, of the 25 million persons drawing social security, 6 million aren't retirees at all—they're disabled workers and their wives, young widows or minor children and students.**

**As a result of the survey, the Social Security Administration is conducting a public information campaign to inform all Americans of the important insurance protection they and their families receive under social security before reaching retirement age.**

## D.C. Stores Paying $2 Minimum Wage

A minimum wage of $2 an hour went into effect July 1 for 45,000 retail store employes in the District of Columbia, 40 cents more than the federal minimum wage.

Workers in department stores, liquor stores and other retail business must be paid at least $2, an increase of 20 cents over the minimum wage set for the retail trade by the D.C. Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board last July under the district's minimum wage law.

The retail order, one of eight supervised by the board, also requires overtime rates for hours worked in excess of 40 a week.

The only exceptions from the wage order are for workers under 18, apprentices and adult learners, who may be paid 20 cents less than the new minimum, and handicapped workers, whose rates are set by the board on application.

# *Urban League Staff Gets Labor Briefing*

Eleven Urban League staff members recently took a three-day course at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in an effort to broaden their knowledge of the labor movement to help them in their work in the black community.

The program was developed jointly by Center Director Fred K. Hoehler, Jr. and Urban League National Director of Labor Affairs N. B. Johnson, II, and was under the direction of Otto Pragan of the Center.

Class subjects were selected to answer the immediate needs of the new field representatives who will implement the Urban League's Labor Education Advancement Program (LEAP), in St. Louis, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Akron and New York City.

**They will work with local central bodies, building trades councils and the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute to seek, train and find jobs for the young and the hard-core unemployed from the black community.**

This down-to-earth purpose was put in perspective in classes led by Pragan, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman and Education Dir. Walter Davis; Thomas Hannigan, director of research and education for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Edmund Ayoub, assistant director of research for the Steelworkers.

After its Urban League alumni have had several months of actual experience in the field, the center plans to invite them back, listen to their progress reports and incorporate useful features into the regular Staff Development Program for the benefit of union-member students.



**URBAN LEAGUE** staffers hear N. B. Johnson, II, national director of labor affairs for the league, sum up results of the group's three-day orientation and training program held at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. Objective of the jointly-administered program was to equip field representatives with trade union knowledge to enable them to work with the federation's Human Resources Development Institute, local central bodies and building trades councils in job recruitment and training.

*For Remainder of '70:*

# Scheduled List of Union Conventions

*Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1970 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.*

| DATE | ORGANIZATION | PLACE |
|---|---|---|
| July 13 | Technical Engineers | Milwaukee |
| July 13-17 | Bookbinders | Detroit |
| July 13-18 | Maintenance of Way Employes | Detroit |
| July 16-18 | Virginia | Norfolk |
| July 20 | Stage Employes | Cincinnati |
| July 26 | Glass & Ceramic Workers | Miami Beach |
| July 27 | Yardmasters | Chicago |
| July 27-29 | Mississippi | Biloxi |
| July 31 | Nevada | Las Vegas |
| Aug. 1-7 | Typographical Union | Buffalo, N.Y. |
| Aug. 3-7 | Fire Fighters | Miami Beach |
| Aug. 3-7 | Post Office & General Services Maintenance | Omaha, Neb. |
| Aug. 5-7 | Utah | Salt Lake City |
| Aug. 7-9 | New Mexico | Las Cruces |
| Aug. 9 | Potters | New Orleans |
| Aug. 10 | Lathers | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Aug. 10 | Special Delivery Messengers | Minneapolis |
| Aug. 10-14 | Government Employes | Denver |
| Aug. 10-16 | Postal Clerks | Los Angeles |
| Aug. 13-15 | Montana | Helena |
| Aug. 16 | Letter Carriers | Honolulu |
| Aug. 17-21 | Signalmen | Las Vegas |
| Aug. 17-21 | Teachers | Pittsburgh |
| Aug. 17-22 | Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes | San Francisco |
| Aug. 23-29 | Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers | Houston |
| Aug. 24 | Washington | Richland |
| Aug. 24-28 | Carpenters | San Francisco |
| Aug. 26-28 | Iowa | Sioux City |
| Aug. 31-Sept. 4 | California | San Francisco |
| Aug. (no date) | Transport Service Employes | (Not set) |
| Sept. 1 | New York | Kiamesha Lake |
| Sept. 8-11 | Massachusetts | Boston |
| Sept. 9-11 | Connecticut | Hartford |
| Sept. 10-12 | Railway Supervisors | Chicago |
| Sept. 11 | North Dakota | Bismarck |
| Sept. 14 | Sheet Metal Workers | Atlantic City |
| Sept. 14 | Stereotypers & Electrotypers | San Diego |
| Sept. 14-18 | Bricklayers | Atlantic City |
| Sept. 18-20 | South Carolina | Charleston |
| Sept. 18-20 | Vermont | Burlington |
| Sept. 20-23 | Missouri | St. Louis |
| Sept. 20-24 | Illinois | Peoria |
| Sept. 21 | Oregon | Roseburg |
| Sept. 21-23 | Minnesota | Duluth |
| Sept. 21-24 | Alaska | Ketchikan |
| Sept. 25-27 | Rhode Island | Providence |
| Sept. 28-30 | Nebraska | Hastings |
| Sept. 28-Oct. 2 | International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers | Seattle |
| Sept. 28-Oct. 2 | Steelworkers | Atlantic City |
| Sept. 28-Oct. 3 | Rubber Workers | Miami Beach |
| Oct. 5-8 | Wisconsin | La Crosse |
| Oct 8-14 | Marine & Shipbuilding Workers | Los Angeles |
| Oct. 19-22 | Stone & Allied Products Workers | St. Louis |
| Oct. 19-23 | Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers | San Diego |
| Oct. 21 | Georgia | Augusta |
| Oct. 23 | Delaware | Rehoboth |
| Oct. 26-30 | Florida | Hollywood |
| Oct. 28-30 | Indiana | Indianapolis |
| Oct. (no date) | Alabama | (Not set) |
| Oct. (no date) | New Hampshire | (Not set) |
| Nov. 10 | Flight Engineers | Hilo, Hawaii |

52-38 Victory:

# *Postal Union Shop Rollcall in Senate*

*The Senate on June 30 voted 52-38 to permit postal unions and management to negotiate a union shop agreement as part of the proposed reorganization of the postal service.*

*On labor's scoreboard, "right" votes were cast by the 36 Democrats and 16 Republicans who voted to authorize the union shop and "wrong" votes were cast by the 25 Republicans and 13 Democrats who voted against permitting a union shop.*

## FOR UNION SHOP

### Democrats 36

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Hart (Mich.) | Montoya (N.M.) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Hartke (Ind.) | Moss (Utah) |
| Bible (Nev.) | Hughes (Iowa) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Church (Idaho) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Cranston (Calif.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Eagleton (Mo.) | McGee (Wyo.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Gravel (Alaska) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Young (Ohio) |

### Republicans 16

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Hatfield (Ore.) | Saxbe (Ohio) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Schweiker (Pa.) |
| Brooke (Mass.) | Mathias (Md.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Packwood (Ore.) | Stevens (Alaska) |
| Fong (Hawaii) | Prouty (Vt.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Goodell (N.Y.) | | |

## AGAINST UNION SHOP

### Democrats 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen (Ala.) | Fulbright (Ark.) | Sparkman (Ala.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Hollings (S.C.) | Spong (Va.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Ellender (La.) | McClellan (Ark.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | | |

### Republicans 25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allott (Colo.) | Dominick (Colo.) | Miller (Iowa) |
| Baker (Tenn.) | Fannin (Ariz.) | Murphy (Calif.) |
| Bellmon (Okla.) | Goldwater (Ariz.) | Pearson (Kan.) |
| Bennett (Utah) | Griffin (Mich.) | Smith (Me.) |
| Cook (Ky.) | Gurney (Fla.) | Smith (Ill.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Hansen (Wyo.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Jordan (Idaho) | Williams (Del.) |
| Dole (Kan.) | | |

**Paired For Union Shop: Percy (R-Ill.)**
**Paired Against Union Shop: Mundt (R-S.D.)**
**Announced Against Union Shop: Holland (D-Fla.)**
**Absent and not announced: Dodd (D-Conn.), Inouye (D-Hawaii), Long (D-La.), Metcalf (D-Mont.), Nelson (D-Wis.), Russell (D-Ga.), Tydings (D-Md.)**

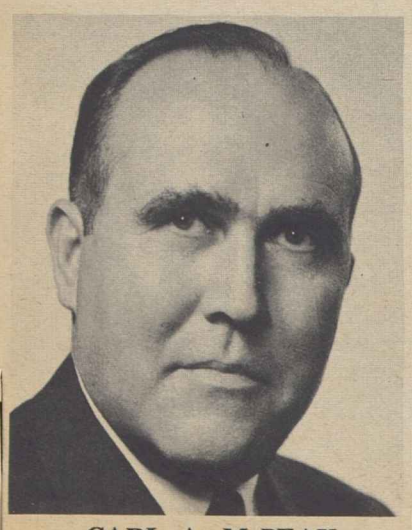
# Carl McPeak, 65, Dies; Battled 'Right-to-Work'

Carl A. McPeak, who fought state "right-to-work" proposals vigorously wherever they appeared, died July 4 after a long illness. He was 65.

McPeak was an AFL-CIO staff representative who, down the years from 1958, worked effectively with state and local central body leaders to defeat legislation aimed at preventing unions and employers from negotiating union shop agreements.

He was as successful in putting out anti-union brush fires as he had been in halting oil fires in his early days as an engineer in the Oklahoma oil fields. In one year alone—1958—he stumped six states to help defeat five of six R-T-W proposals.

**Later in Indiana, working with the National Council for Industrial Peace as well as trade union groups he helped bring about repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law. Equally important were his efforts to block repeated attempts to ban the union shop in states such as Oklahoma.**

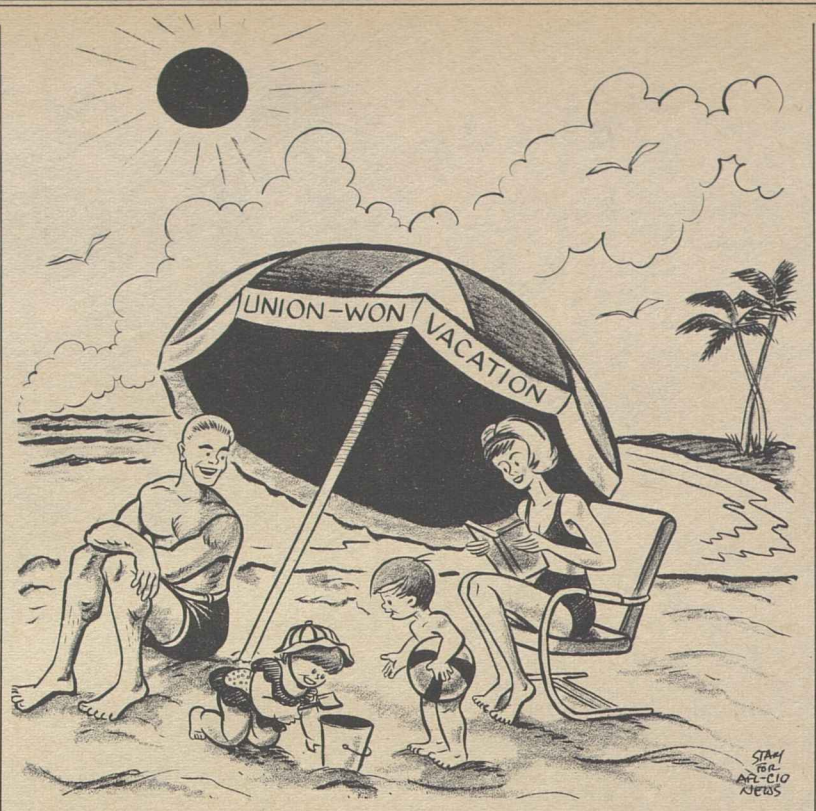


CARL A. McPEAK

McPeak was born in Parsons, Kan. He became a union member when the depression struck the oil fields, and joined the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. He was president of OCAW Local 283, of the union's 5th District Council and of the former Oklahoma CIO Council before becoming a CIO organizer and CIO-PAC director in six Southwest states.

He played an active role with the CIO's Southern Organizing Committee, as state CIO director for Texas, and then as assistant to the CIO executive vice president.

When the AFL and CIO merged in 1955, McPeak was named assistant director of organization in the West and Southwest. He was "loaned" to the federation's Special Committee on State Legislation in 1957, and since then had worked with COPE and other groups in legislative and political action fields.




# Per Capita Hike Voted By Upholsterers Union

Los Angeles—A 50-cent increase in monthly per capita payments was approved by delegates to the 36th quadrennial convention of the Upholsterers here. The increase will come in two steps of 25 cents each—the first next Sept. 1 and another Sept. 1, 1972.

UIU members belonging to locals serviced by their own business agents currently pay $1.25 in per capita dues and for locals which are serviced by UIU international representatives the dues are $1.35 a month.

Revenues from the per capita increase will be used for additional operating costs of the union and for an expanded educational program, the UIU reported.

**Delegates also renewed a 25-cent monthly levy—which is used to finance the union's organizing programs.**

UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann noted that the union's organizing efforts resulted in enrolling 5,629 workers in 84 shops in the United States and Canada since the last convention.

But Hoffmann said in his keynote address that the potential is greater and urged the union to continue to press for organizing the unorganized as its prime obligation.

Among the newly organized workers, more than 2,400 are in the South.

"Southern states continue to be the lowest in the percentage of organized workers and the lowest in the average weekly wages of industrial workers in the United States," Hoffmann told the 140 delegates.

"The gains we have made," he added, "were made in the face of persistent, continuous and vicious anti-union hostility and practices of employers inspired, encouraged and back-stopped by anti-labor laws of recent years."

Hoffmann, who has served the UIU as president since 1937, was re-elected to another four-year term.

**Leon Forman, business manager of UIU Local 500 in Los Angeles, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed R. A. Albarino, who retired.**

Two new positions, vice presidents at-large, were filled by Jess Gonzales, Los Angeles joint board business agent, and Wardell Lamberson, business agent of Philadelphia Local 404.

Donat Thireault was elected vice president of the union's Canadian division. He succeeds Victor Valin, retired.

To help solve legal problems in the Canadian province of Quebec, the UIU adopted a French name "Union Internationale des Rembourreurs de L'Amerique Du Nord" to be used in addition to its English name.

In a three-way race for vice president of the union's bedding division, Bob Beck of Munster, Ind., was elected over Al Severino of Boston and Edward Tomalavage of Elizabeth, N.J. Beck replaces Hubert Bell, who resigned.

# *11 More Growers Sign Farm Union Contracts*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

beginning with the first harvest in June has been announced in full-page newspaper ads.

Union committees in more than 50 cities are helping promote the sale of union grapes while continuing to push the nationwide boycott of non-union grapes declared by UFWOC in 1967 and supported by the AFL-CIO and its unions ever since.

The farm workers credit the boycott with moving growers to end their refusal to meet with the union and to bargain contract terms with it for the members it represents. They give credit also to workers who refuse to cross union picket lines.

**First contracts negotiated by the UFWOC were with wine grape growers in California. This year the union broke new ground in winning contracts with table grape ranchers who previously had refused to sign. To date, 48 contracts have been signed.**

At the same time, the union has been chosen as bargaining agent for farm hands at every ranch where a poll has been taken, either by secret-ballot vote, by a check of membership cards against the payroll or by some other method.

The first polls were supervised by a committee of three clergymen, selected by the union and by ranch owners. Since then, the method has varied from ranch to ranch. But in every case the choice of the union was free and enthusiastic, according to AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, who has taken part in many of the key negotiations.

# Pay Protection Held Issue on Penn Central

Congress must act to protect railroad employes and the public against possible banker manipulation of the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad, the Railway Clerks told the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Leslie E. Dennis, BRAC executive director, testified that many employes have had trouble cashing their pay checks, even after a court order issued July 2.

"If that happens again, there will be no one to run the railroad," Dennis testified when asked about the possibility of an employe work stoppage.

Dennis charged that Penn Central, which became the nation's biggest rail carrier on its recent creation by merger, has been withholding deductions from pay for U.S. savings bonds but some employes have received no bonds for two or three months.

**The witness said the public is not aware of the fact that Penn Central management recently voted a 5 percent salary increase for top officers, effective this month after the railroad filed a bankruptcy petition.**

Dennis said "we feel this committee must take immediate steps to protect the public interest, and the interest of the employes of the Penn Central."

If Congress were to postpone action until after a full investigation has been made, "it would simply be too late," Dennis declared. Besides Penn Central, other railroad managements may be unable to meet their payrolls, he said.

The BRAC spokesman concluded with a plea for "immediate transfusion of cash," followed by "some type of legislation" that will assure a national rail passenger system. Any loans, however, should spell out the railroad's obligation to honor its labor agreements and should prohibit any dividends until the loan has been completely repaid, the witness said.

# Ford Urges Joint Efforts On Shipping

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford urged maritime management and labor to keep their promises if the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 is to succeed and "help to put this industry back on its feet."

The Nixon Administration's proposal to revitalize the American-flag fleet in the next decade passed the House 307-1 and is now awaiting Senate action.

Speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., Ford said:

**Shipyard owners and workers must "keep prices and wages at reasonable and realistic levels" and must streamline operations to "cut the cost of American-built ships, without cutting their quality."**

The shipping industry must "introduce innovative new concepts" to speed up "the loading and unloading of cargo," Ford said.

He called on the merchant marine to put an end to the "self-defeating warfare" between the subsidized and unsubsidized segments. The new legislation will treat all American operators "fairly and equally" and will make "possible a unified industry" to fight "foreign competition," Ford declared.

*In Surprise Action:*

# Senate Votes Ceiling On Farm Subsidies

Huge corporate farms which have been receiving federal crop subsidy checks of hundreds of thousands of dollars—millions in some cases—may find the money well going dry.

In a surprise move, the Senate voted 40-35 approval of an amendment to the Agriculture Dept. appropriation bill to place a limit of $20,000 on the amount the government will pay a grower under any federal crop control program.

It was a stunning reversal of past performance. For the last two years, it was the House which voted for a subsidy ceiling and the Senate which balked at any payment limitations. Then the pattern was that House conferees—made up of Agriculture Committee members who supported farm subsidies—would bow to their Senate counterparts and the limit on payments would be deleted from the final version of the bill.

This year, the House did not amend the appropriations bill to impose a subsidy limitation, so the conference picture is reversed.

**Sen. Ralph T. Smith (R-Ill.), who led the bipartisan move to set a subsidy limitation, told the Senate that some $500 million a year is paid to less than one-half of 1 percent of the nation's farmers—under a New Deal program originally intended to help family farmers.**

If the subsidy limitation is scuttled in the final version of the appropriations bill, a strong effort is expected to write a dollar ceiling into the general farm legislation currently being drafted by the House Agriculture Committee.

The AFL-CIO position, spelled out in a resolution adopted by the 1969 convention, is that farmers are entitled to government help to obtain "a fair return" for their crops. But, the federation stressed, "a reasonable ceiling should be placed on the amount of federal aid paid to any farm. Excessive payments to large and profitable farm enterprises cannot be justified."

**In another labor-supported move, the Senate amended the agriculture appropriations bill to add $500 million to the $1.75 billion requested by the Administration and voted by the House for the food stamp program.**

The added money was proposed by Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.), chairman of a Senate panel which investigated hunger in America. It was approved by a 43-28 vote.

In House action, a bill opposed by unions and favored by newspaper publishers, was passed by a 292-87 margin and was just one step from final enactment.

The legislation would exempt from antitrust laws the combined operations of supposedly competing newspapers, including joint advertising and profit-sharing agreements. The Senate had earlier passed a similar bill and a House-Senate conference committee is expected to quickly reconcile differences between the two versions.



**SHIPMENTS OF MEDICINE** for victims of the recent Peruvian earthquake are checked in by staff members of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in Lima, Peru. The $300,000 worth of medicines were sent to Peru with the help of a grant from the AFL-CIO.

## Administration Backs Textile Import Quotas

The Nixon Administration has called for passage of legislation to regulate imports of textiles and apparel following a breakdown in efforts to negotiate voluntary quotas with Japan.

In May, the presidents of four unions—the Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Textile Workers Union of America and United Textile Workers—called for enactment of the limitations on imports as the only way to prevent the loss of thousands of jobs.

**A bill introduced by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee would permit quotas on textiles, apparel and shoes to the average of imports on these products in 1967 and 1968.**

Sec. of Commerce Maurice Stans, described for the committee the U.S. government's negotiations with Japan, which collapsed after three days of talks in Washington. He said Japan proposed only a one-year voluntary limit on exports of textiles to the United States with a requirement that there be no extension of the agreement. The U.S. proposed a five-year limitation.

Stans said Japan's plan would have allowed increases of up to 15 percent in imports of synthetic textiles and 1 percent for woolens above 1969 levels. He said the United States would have let imports increase annually in proportion to increases in American consumption.

### *Federation Updates Civil Rights Booklet*

**A new AFL-CIO publication on civil rights dealing with all aspects of organized labor's program and record is now available from the federation.**

**The 24-page illustrated pamphlet "Equal Rights for All . . . the AFL-CIO Program" is a completely rewritten and updated version of an earlier federation pamphlet that was widely distributed as part of the AFL-CIO unceasing fight for human rights and social justice.**

**In a foreword to the new publication AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany writes that the federation has devoted a large part of its resources "to the struggle to wipe out discrimination in every area of life and to win equal access for every man woman and child to every kind of activity, institution or service that can serve to lengthen, broaden or deepen the meaning of human life."**

**"Equal Rights for All," AFL-CIO Publication No. 133, is available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Single copies are free; up to 100 the price is 10 cents each; in larger amounts the price is $7.50 per 100.**

# Abel Hits Policy Keyed To Expendable Workers

*(Continued from Page 1)*

. . . a mood that is neither good for the workers or the nation."

**Abel said that dissatisfaction was based on the "well-founded feeling" that they have been victimized "both by inflation that shrinks their buying power and cuts in working hours that shrink their earnings."**

Abel refuted charges that wage increases have played a major role in the nation's economic difficulties. The root cause is a "profit inflation" brought about by "corporate greed," he said.

"The accelerated rise in living costs came first, long before the push for larger wage settlements," he pointed out. "From 1960 through the first half of 1969, corporate profits after taxes were up 93 percent, but the after-tax weekly earnings of the average non-supervisory worker were up only 34 percent. And in terms of real buying power, the gain for the worker was only 10 percent."

The record is plain, he said: "Workers have not shared fairly in the record prosperity of the 1960s through equitable wage adjustments. Consumers have not shared fairly in such prosperity because industry did not hold the price line when it could well have afforded to do so and still make substantial profits. If the facts on increased profits and take-home wages had been reversed, then only could the finger be pointed at unions."

Tight-money policies aimed at reducing inflation have placed crushing burdens on workers, consumers, small business and state and local government, Abel said, but they have had little effect on the rich or on blue-chip corporations.

In the face of all this, the Administration has stuck to its "game plan," which Abel called a "rather inept and calloused phrase for what it entails."

**If the nation is ever going to overcome its crisis of confidence in its institutions, Abel said, "there must come from those who hold the economic, political and legislative power and authority, a general resolve to bring equity and stability to the economy without making the worker the fall guy.**

"Not until this is done, not until the economy works for those who need it most—the old, the aged, the jobless, the untrained—can it be said that the economic system is meeting the needs of all Americans," he stressed.

"We think it can be done. We will continue to insist that it be done," Abel added. "And we will continue to take the position that the only correct policy regarding unemployment is one of full employment."

To assure full employment, the government must act as the employer of last resort, Abel said, and once full employment is achieved, it must be accompanied by an expanded supply of money at reasonable interest rates and full funding of federal appropriations for such socially vital needs as housing, education and health care.

In short, Abel said, "the national economy needs a fiscal stimulus, not continued fiscal restraint."

7-11-70

# *Unemployment Crisis Continuing To Haunt Economy at Midyear*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

equipment and 25,000 in electrical equipment.

Since a peak last September, jobs in durable goods were down by 700,000. Most of the decline came in autos and aerospace.

In nondurable goods last month, employment was off 10,000 from the May level. While the largest declines came in foods and kindred products, down 12,000, and textiles and chemicals, each down 10,000, gains were reported in rubber and plastic products, up 26,000.

**The economic slowdown in recent months also has been gradually lengthening the average duration of unemployment, which rose to 9.5 weeks in June from 9 weeks in May. It was at 8.4 weeks in June 1969.**

The number of workers out of a job 15 weeks or longer rose again last month to 685,000 from 612,000 the month before. Those without jobs 15 weeks or more in June 1969 totaled 385,000.

The factory workweek remained at 39.8 hours seasonally adjusted—the lowest since September 1961 and nearly 1 hour under highs reached last year. Although factory overtime rose one-tenth of 1 hour to 3 hours, it was close to the lows set in 1964.

The workweek for nonsupervisory employes in all occupations edged up one-tenth of 1 hour from May to 37.2 hours seasonally adjusted. Hourly earnings rose 1 cent to $3.21 and were 5.6 percent above a year ago—but the smallest year-to-year change in more than two years.

**Weekly earnings of nonsupervisory and production workers rose $1.65 to a record $120.05, up 4.2 percent from June 1969. But this was less than the increase in the cost of living over the same period.**

While the unemployment rate for white workers declined last month to 4.2 percent from 4.6 percent, the jobless rate for Negroes rose to 8.7 percent from 8 percent. The rise in Negro unemployment was almost exclusively among teenagers with the rate climbing to 34 percent, the BLS reported.

## Signalmen Elect Bates to No. 2 Post

Chicago—R. T. Bates is the new secretary-treasurer of the Railroad Signalmen. A vice president since 1967, he was named by the union executive council to succeed P. T. Drummond, who resigned recently.

Bates formerly was the union's general chairman on the Southern Pacific Co. Lines. His place as vice president was taken by J. T. Bass, grand lodge representative here. Elections for full terms will be determined by convention action at Las Vegas the week of Aug. 17.

## Power Named New President Of Plasterers

Joseph T. Power has been named president of the Plasterers & Cement Masons following the resignation of Pres. Edward J. Leonard because of ill health.

The union's executive board accepted Leonard's resignation and named him president emeritus. Power, who is 50, had been executive vice president since 1959.

The new president joined Chicago Local 5 as an apprentice before World War II. He became a journeyman after five years in the armed forces, and was elected vice president, then president of Local 5. Appointed an international vice president, he became executive vice president at the union's Washington convention. He has served since 1961 as a member of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Leonard became president in 1958 after 16 years as vice president.

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**SUMMER HEAT** in Minneapolis-St. Paul prompted picket Alyce Ziegenhagen of the Railway & Airline Clerks to patrol Northwest Airlines facilities in a bathing suit. Ticket agents and office employes went on strike against Northwest July 8 after management refused to match wages and working conditions of other U.S. airlines. **(Story, Page 2.)**

# Major Drive Aims For Job Safety Bill

## Fight Looms To Pass Key Legislation

The House Labor Committee has approved a strong occupational safety and health bill, and the trade union movement is mobilizing a major drive to win congressional enactment this year.

Purpose of the bill, the committee stressed in its report to the House, "is to reduce the number and severity of work-related injuries and illnesses."

To do this, it would give the Secretary of Labor the power and duty to set and enforce federal safety and health standards, subject only to appeal to the courts.

Each employer would be obligated by law to provide a "safe and healthful" workplace and working conditions.

**A massive two-day legislative conference has been called by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. to lobby for the bill. The conference will be held July 27-28, shortly before the legislation is expected to reach the House floor for a showdown vote.**

To combat the labor-supported committee bill—named after its sponsor, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.)—the Administration, most House Republicans and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are seeking to substitute a substantially weaker measure.

Twelve of the Labor Committee's 15 Republican members said they will seek to substitute a proposal rejected by the committee which would set up an independent board to hold hearings and—eventually—promulgate standards, and a separate commission to conduct formal hearings on alleged violations.

The GOP committee members stated in their minority report that, "We strongly object to the com-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

Conferees Agree:

## *School Aid Funds Top Nixon Limits*

Senate and House conferees have agreed on a $4.4 billion federal aid to education bill, an increase over last year and $453 million more than the Administration requested.

The conference committee also removed one of two amendments which would hamper school desegration efforts, both inserted in the House and opposed by labor and civil rights groups.

The amendment which was removed was by Rep. Charles R. Jonas (R-N.C.) and was an effort to retain the "freedom of choice" plans designed to perpetuate dual school systems. The Supreme Court has declared such plans unconstitutional.

**An amendment by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.) on school busing was retained, but in a much altered form from the wording which was originally in the House bill and removed by the Senate. The original amendment provided that no federal money could be used to bus students to achieve racial balance.**

But the version approved in conference "would have no legal effect," according to Administration sources who had asked that it be stricken because it would add only confusion to the bill.

The $4.4 billion final package for the 1970-71 school year was a compromise between the $4.1 billion approved by the House and the $4.8 billion voted by the Senate. The total is $606 million more than was voted for aid to education last year.

**The bill also retains full funding of $1.47 billion under Title I of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the section which provides special aid to 16,000 school districts with concentrations of poor children. The AFL-CIO made repeated efforts for retention of Title I in the basic law when a re-writing of it was threatened in House committee.**

The $1.47 billion for Title I funding was a slight cut from the $1.5 billion approved by the Senate and an increase over the $1.3 billion in the House version.

The $1.5 billion which Pres. Nixon had sought for emergency school desegregation programs in the next two school years was cut in half, to $750 million. That cut was not considered severe since there were doubts that the money could be usefully spent by the time school opens in September.

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Farm Workers Gains Continue In California

Delano, Calif.—The AFL-CIO Farm Workers signed their 50th grape rancher to a union contract in their increasingly successful drive to organize the industry in California, Arizona and Texas.

While union staff men kept up the union's organizing and negotiating momentum, a group of holdout growers in the Delano area announced that a majority of members are ready to pursue negotiations.

The announcement by Pres. Philip J. Feick, Jr., of the Western Employers Council, may signal a breakthrough into the ranks of the biggest ranchers.

"We are negotiating every day, and things are changing every minute," said Assistant Dir. Larry Itliong of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. "We are willing to talk with any grower who is sincerely interested."

**The latest signers are Al Missekian, who grows 350,000 boxes of grapes a year in the Delano area, and Guidera Farms of Edison, Calif., 100,000 boxes. Both will be voted on by the employes.**

In all the union has signed agreements for workers engaged in nearly 100 percent of grape production in the Coachella Valley, 50 percent of Arizona and Arvin, Calif., production, and more than 25 percent in the Delano area.

A few growers have signed for San Joaquin Valley ranches, but Delano is the major objective since its workers produce about 50 percent of the California grape yield.

All UFWOC contracts follow the same standard outline—a three-year agreement with a minimum wage of $1.75 an hour now, plus an incentive payment of 25 cents per box picked; an additional 10 cents an hour per employe for the UFWOC health and welfare fund; 2 cents more per box for the fund protecting workers against layoffs; and controls on the use of "hard" pesticides used in spraying crops.

## Chamber Opens Attack On Consumer Proposal

A battle over consumer protection legislation loomed in Congress after continued activity on a variety of consumer measures brought an "urgent" appeal from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to its members to help block the way.

The Chamber message, reportedly sent to 1,100 state and local affiliates, called specifically for stopping Congress from establishing an independent federal Consumer Protection Agency.

Instead, the Chamber supports keeping consumer affairs under White House control by making the President's adviser on consumer affairs a permanent post. The Administration has also proposed a White House office rather than an independent agency as advocated by labor and liberal groups.

**The Chamber newsletter said an independent agency's "potential for growth and for business harassment would be virtually unlimited" and urged members to notify Congress of their opposition. The newsletter warned that the legislation is "likely to receive early floor action."**

A bill to create an independent consumer agency, which would have power to speak for the consumer in the federal courts and before regulatory agencies, has been approved by a Senate subcommittee and by the full Government Operations Committee in the House.

Other consumer legislation which is progressing steadily through Congress includes a requirement that a manufacturer repair any defect within a reasonable limit of time on any product costing more than $5 or else designate the warranty as "partial." That measure, introduced by Sens. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Frank Moss (D-Utah), has been passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Also, the Senate Commerce Committee has approved "class action suits" through which one person can represent a group of consumers. An even stronger measure has been introduced in the House by Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.)

**A stiffening of penalties for violating federal flammability standards was also approved by**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *R-T-W Bill Killed Again in Louisiana*

**Baton Rouge — Louisiana once had a "right-to-work" law and a committee of the legislature agreed with the State AFL-CIO that the mistake won't be repeated.**

**The House Labor & Industry Committee voted down a proposal to ban union-shop agreements by a 5-3 vote, thus killing a "right-to-work" bill for the second year in a row.**

**Since the union shop ban was repealed in 1956, the State AFL-CIO noted, Louisiana has prospered along with the state's labor movement and industrial growth "far exceeded" that of most states with so-called "right-to-work" laws.**

## *Big City Poverty Areas Register Jobless Rate Rise to 7 Percent*

Unemployment in the poverty neighborhoods of the nation's big cities rose to 7 percent in the second quarter of 1970, the Dept. of Labor reported.

That 7 percent compares with 5.7 percent in the same period of 1969, an increase of 23 percent over the year. The rate was 6.6 percent for the first quarter of 1970.

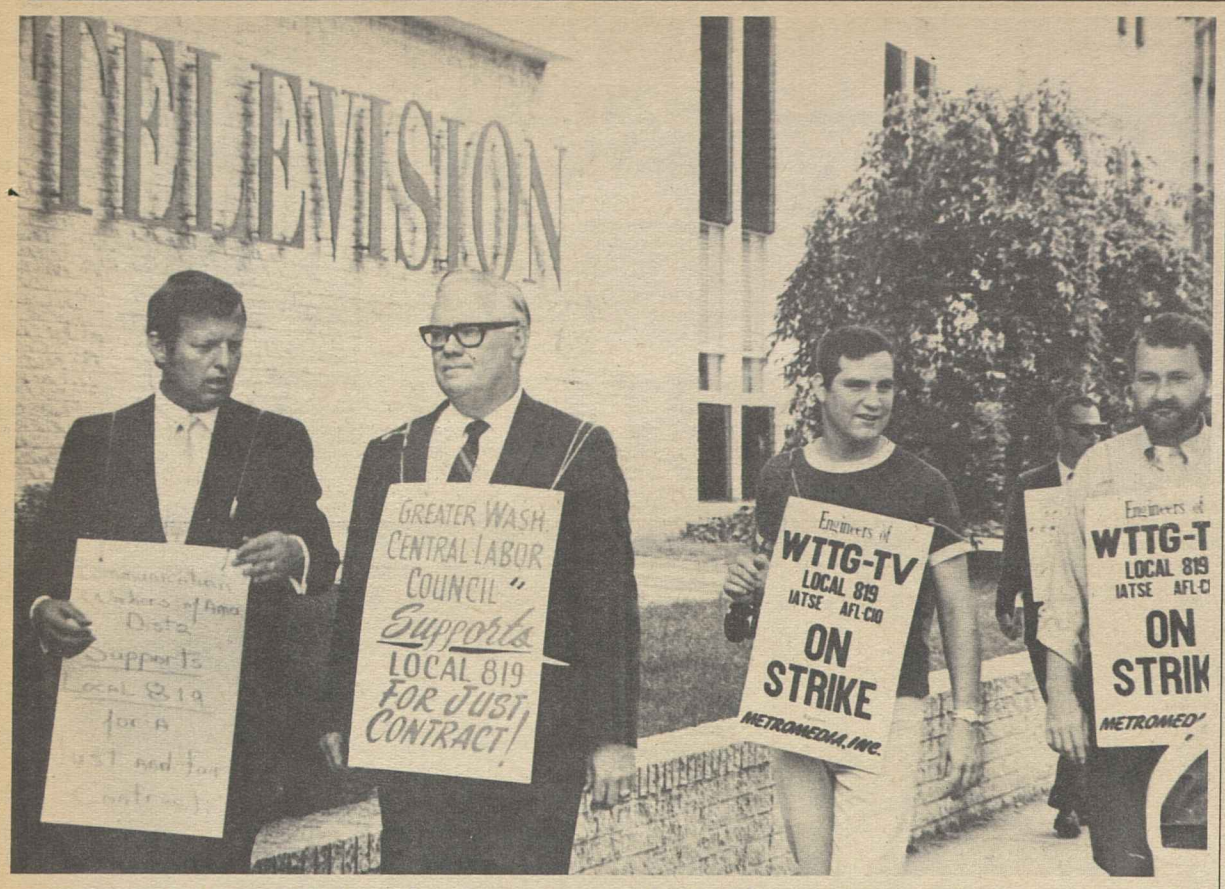
While the increase was decisive, the Bureau of Labor Statistics pointed out that the unemployment rate for the entire nation, now 4.7 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis, rose by 38 percent in one year compared to the 23 percent in poverty neighborhoods.

The bureau said a large proportion of workers in the poverty neighborhoods of the nation's 100 largest cities are concentrated in lower-skilled and service-related jobs, which have not been as hard hit by the recent economic decline.

The unemployment increase in poverty areas hit hardest among adult males, both white and Negro. The rate for all males 20 years of age and older jumped to 5.9 percent in the first quarter of 1970 from 3.4 percent a year ago. For whites the climb was from 2.8 to 5.2 percent and for blacks it was from 4.3 to 7.2 percent.

**But that was the only black group which suffered higher un-**

*(Continued on Page 8)*




**SUPPORT BLOSSOMS** for television engineers of the Theatrical Stage Employes—on strike against Metromedia TV in Washington and New York City since May 22—as members of Washington area labor organizations join in their picket line at WTTG-TV. Here, Pres. J. C. Turner, second from left, of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council takes his turn on the picket line. IATSE struck after the company demanded cutbacks in assignments for the engineers in new contract negotiations.

# 30.5 Million Women Job-Holders Employed in Nation's Labor Force

Women workers in the nation's labor force rose to 30.5 million last year, an increase of 1.3 million from 1968, the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. reported.

Women represented 38 percent of all the workers in the labor force. And 43 percent of the nation's women 16 years of age and older were holding down jobs.

Of the 40.9 million women who were not a part of the labor force, 32.5 million were not working because of home responsibilities, the bureau said in its newly-updated publication, Background Facts on Women Workers in the United States.

The study included summary data on age, marital status, educational attainment, occupations, earnings and unemployment of women workers.

**Earnings of women continue to lag behind the wages of men. In 1968, the last year for which full statistics were available, the median earnings of women who were employed full-time the year-around were $4,457. This was only 58 percent of the $7,664 median earnings for full-time men workers.**

The report also noted that while 20 percent of the women workers received less than $3,000 a year in 1968, only 8 percent of the men workers were in this wage bracket. At the upper end of the scale, only 3 percent of the women and 28 percent of the men earned $10,000 or more in 1968.

Of the 29.9 million women workers age 16 and older in March 1969, nearly 60 percent were married and living with their husband. Among the others, 22 percent were single, 8 percent widowed, 6 percent divorced and 5 percent were married but not living with their husband.

The largest single occupation group of employed women last year was clerical workers — nearly 10 million, with 3.4 million working as stenographers, typists and secretaries.

The next two largest groups were service workers, 4.7 million, and operatives, 4.5 million. Another 4 million women were employed in professional and technical fields, including 1.6 billion teachers and about 1 million in medicine and health work.

About three quarters of the women workers in non-agricultural industries in 1969 held full-time jobs. This compares with nine-tenths of the men workers. Most women who worked part-time did so voluntarily, the bureau said.

**Almost one-fourth of the 3.2 million families headed by women workers were classified as poor — where their income fell below the government's poverty level.**

Other data on women workers in 1969 covered by the report noted:

- The median age was 39.
- Nearly half of all women 18 to 64 years were in the job force.
- Highest labor force participation was among 20 to 24 and 45 to 54.
- 11.6 million women workers had children under age 18.

## FAA Employes Vote NABET At Three Sites

The Broadcast Employes & Technicians union has won exclusive recognition bargaining rights at the three Federal Aviation Administration installations in the Chicago metropolitan area by a 3 to 1 margin over the National Association of Government Employes.

The three FAA installations involved are the Airways Control Center in Aurora, Ill., the O'Hare Airport and the Midway Airport in Chicago. The 135 electronic technicians and wage board employes voted in a secret ballot election conducted by the Labor Dept.

This victory is a first effort by NABET in organizing in the federal service. There are some 6,500 electronic technicians and wage board employes employed by the FAA in the United States and its possessions.

Negotiations for a contract covering the FAA members in Chicago will be coordinated by George Maher, special assistant to the NABET Pres. Timothy J. O'Sullivan.

## Melvin Welles Named NLRB Trial Examiner

Melvin J. Welles, a member of the National Labor Relations Board staff since 1946, has been named a trial examiner.

He has served as a legal assistant to board members, a member of the general counsel's staff, and from 1965 until recently as chief counsel to former Board Member Sam Zagoria.

## Service Workers Strike at Brown

Providence, R.I.—A dispute over wages put 350 members of the Service Employes on strike at Brown University for the first time in the 25-year history of SEIU Local 134.

The strike began July 1 for building and grounds workers and maintenance employes when contract negotiations collapsed. Major issues besides wages are a union shop and improved fringe benefits.

Pickets at the university have been joined at various times by members of SEIU Local 580, Rhode Island Alliance of Social Workers.

## Higher Wages Set For Puerto Rico

The Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Division has ordered increased minimum wage rates for two industries operating in Puerto Rico. The orders are based on recommendations of two industry commissions acting under the Fair Labor Standards Act provisions.

In the electrical, and electrical instruments and related products industry where $1.60 an hour minimum wages rates had applied to all but three classifications, two of these classifications were raised to $1.60 level. The third was hiked to $1.56½ cents.

For three classifications in the metal, machinery, transportation equipment and allied products industry, the commission order called for $1.60 minimum hourly rates. These classifications had minimums below that rate before the 1966 amendments to the FLSA.

**Northwest Flights Off 90%:**

# *Clerks Hold Line In Airline Strike*

St. Paul—Strike-bound Northwest Airlines tried but failed to break a walkout of 3,500 members of the Railway & Airline Clerks, the union reported here.

The big air carrier sought to maintain service with strikebreakers, but a time table published during the second week of the strike showed service down to 25 domestic flights a day compared to a normal schedule of 229 flights.

Union members walked out July 8 when management refused union proposals for a new contract providing improvements on a par with those now in existence on competing air lines.

**BRAC posted picket lines in all the 38 U.S. cities which Northwest normally serves. The Machinists, who represent mechanics and other ground personnel, stayed away from work as soon as the strike started. So did the Transport Workers, with many stewardesses refusing to walk through picket lines.**

At Twin Cities Airport, miniskirted pickets from reservations and general offices helped provide some of the swingiest picket lines seen in years. Within the passenger terminal, the pickets had a sing-in to serenade supervisors working at Northwest ticket desks.

From the roof of the big Northwest office building, special detectives took pictures of the pickets and refused shouted invitations to "jump, jump."

When airport management opened a special "crash" gate on an access road for construction workers building a new hangar for Northwest jets, two BRAC pickets showed up before dawn one morning. The building tradesmen decided to work somewhere else that day.

**In Honolulu, at two hotels, 20 stewardesses who refused to cross BRAC picket lines were evicted from their rooms by Northwest. The Transport Workers, who represent the stewardesses, arranged to place them in rooms at another hotel.**

The walkout started after BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis and other officers pressed management for substantial pay increases. The company refused to improve its original offer and on June 12 Dennis told Northwest, and the public, to expect a strike after the July 8 deadline.

Airline management has made no change in its rejected offer despite continuing negotiations.

## Economics Group Appoints Kaczor

Lafayette, Ind.—Dr. Ralph S. Kaczor, professor of economics and community relations officer at Kent State University in Ohio has been named executive director of the Clergy Economic Education Foundation succeeding Dr. Olin W. Davis of Purdue, its founder.

Dr. Davis, who was honored at a retirement luncheon, remains as president of the board of directors of the foundation which is moving its headquarters from Purdue to Kent State. The foundation organizes statewide conferences to bring to clergymen of all faiths a factual and comprehensive analysis of the American economic system. Its board of directors includes labor, business, farm and university experts.

The AFL-CIO cooperated in establishing the foundation and Federation Pres. George Meany praised its achievement in a telegram expressing good wishes to Dr. Davis on his retirement and looking forward "to a continued fruitful relationship" under the new leadership

## Rubber Union Ratifies Pact at General Tire

Akron — Final agreements have been negotiated, ratified and signed with the Big Five of the rubber industry by the Rubber Workers for 77,000 employes.

The fifth firm to accept the pattern agreement was General Tire & Rubber Co. for 4,000 employes at two plants.

It took a 50-day strike before Goodyear came to terms with its 22,000 employes at 16 plants. A 39-day strike brought agreement with Goodrich covering nine plants and 11,000 workers.

Other pacts were signed without strikes at Firestone with 19,000 employes at 13 plants and Uniroyal, 19 plants and 21,000 workers.

**The only major holdout currently is Armstrong Rubber, struck since July 1 by 4,000 members of the union at plants in Des Moines, Iowa; West Haven, Conn.; Natchez, Miss. and Hanford, Calif.**

A URW spokesman said that Armstrong "has not accepted the economic provision of the pattern, has offered no proposal for occupational health and safety and, generally, seeks to weaken the present contract."

The pattern agreement calls for an 82 cents an hour increase across the board in three years, major programs to eliminate health and safety hazards, cutback of wage differentials, improved pensions and other fringes.

## Rawlings Wins Bid in Virginia To Face Byrd

Virginia Democrats have nominated George C. Rawlings for the Senate, but the voter turnout was so light that it heartened supporters of conservative incumbent Harry Byrd, now an independent.

Less than 150,000 of the state's 1.7 million eligible Democrats voted in the Senate primary, which was a close battle between two liberals, Rawlings and Clive L. DuVal.

Nearly complete returns gave Rawlings 45.5 percent of the vote to 44.8 percent for DuVal, a margin of just over 900 votes. Milton Colvin, a college professor, trailed far behind.

Virginia law would allow DuVal to seek a runoff since Rawlings got less than 50 percent of the vote, but indications were that DuVal would not do so. Republicans nominated Ray L. Garland earlier in their state convention.

**Barring a runoff, Rawlings, a 48-year-old Fredericksburg attorney, will face both Byrd and Garland in the November general election. Byrd announced this spring that he would leave the Democratic Party to seek re-election as an independent.**

The nomination of Garland came despite the efforts of some national Republican leaders to get the convention to leave the GOP spot vacant as a tacit endorsement of Byrd.

Sharp Battle Shapes Up:

# Union Conference Called To Back Job Safety Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee bill's sweeping general requirement that employers furnish safe and healthful working conditions."

And six of the committee Republicans went even further in their denounciation of the legislation, charging that the job safety-health problem has been overblown by "excessive emotion" over occupational casualties.

In fact, they contend that thanks to the voluntary efforts of American businessmen "the average American is safer at his workplace than he is at home, on the highway, or at play."

Therefore, they argue, "any federal legislation (should) be a cautious and reasonable effort genuinely tailored to strengthen our present safety system through incentives and cooperation."

**IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, in summoning the legislative conference, warned that "it won't be easy" to defeat efforts to weaken the committee-approved bill.**

**"The Daniels bill is opposed by the Chamber of Commerce," he noted, "and selfish employers who would rather lose workers' lives than spend a few of their own dollars on safety."**

Similar legislation had been proposed in the Johnson Administration and strongly supported by former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz. But a scare campaign generated by the Chamber of Commerce proved so effective that the legislation never reached the floor.

The chamber's anti-safety bill campaign included a wild-eyed account in its Nation's Business magazine of what businessmen could expect if federal legislation were enacted.

"A young man barges in," the article predicted. "You recognize him as a man you once refused to hire. He had no education and no potential talent you could use. His main experience consisted of cashing welfare checks."

But then he pulls out a card that shows he's now a Labor Dept. inspector "and he threatens to padlock your gates . . . if you don't do as he says."

Furthermore, the scare story went, he "tramps through your plant" and orders "costly steps to improve safety and health."

And the poor businessman couldn't even forget his troubles at a football game because some Secretary of Labor might decide to use his powers to "cancel any professional football game should he decide, say, that tag football would be safer and healthier than tackle."

**In the face of such fantasies, the House Labor Committee cited the grim toll of more than 2 million persons each year disabled through job-related accidents, of occupational health hazards leading to chronic illness and death—and of the unwillingness or inability of states to protect workers against these hazards.**

One chemical, the committee noted, was so toxic that the state of Pennsylvania "banned its use, manufacture, storage or handling in the state." But, said the committee, "production of this lethal chemical has begun in another state where legislation is inadequate." It added:

"Clearly, the life of a worker in one state is as important as a worker's life in another state, and uniform standards must be required to protect all workers from dangerous substances. Despite this obvious need, state response has been minimal. Federal leadership and assistance are necessary to change this record of inaction."

The AFL-CIO has declared passage of a strong occupational health and safety bill "a major priority" for this Congress and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller stressed that the Daniels bill "has the wholehearted endorsement of all segments or organized labor."



**THERE WAS NO WAITING** for a chair as thousands of barbers and beauticians were on hand in Washington for a two-day conference sponsored by the Barbers union. A highlight of the conference was the union's fourth annual competition in men's hair styling. Members also participated in workshops conducted by specialists in hair styling and fashions.

## Incentive Pay Negotiated at 3 Steel Firms

Pittsburgh — Incentive pay coverage for nearly 16,000 employes of three big steel firms has been negotiated by the Steelworkers.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel announced that union negotiators reached agreement on incentive pay with Bethlehem Steel Corp., National Steel Corp. and Allegheny-Ludlum Industries. They follow earlier agreements with Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Armco Steel Corp. and Inland Steel Co.

**All the settlements mean more money for more production above standards set in the union's agreements with steel firms.**

The agreements extend incentive earnings opportunities of employes to 85 percent or more of all employes. The formula became effective last Aug. 1 under an arbitrator's ruling following 1968 contract negotiations.

The Bethlehem settlement extends incentive coverage to more than 12,000 additional workers at 11 company plants. It provides also that retroactive pay will be given covered workers. Payment is expected in about six weeks, the union said.

The agreement with National Steel benefits 1,778 workers in three states. Affected workers in Allegheny-Ludlum are in five different plants.



**JOSEPH T. POWER** is the new president of the Plasterers & Cement Masons. Power succeeds Edward J. Leonard, who resigned because of ill health.

## Nixon Names Members Of Productivity Group

Pres. Nixon has named six labor representatives to the new 23-member National Commission on Productivity. The commission also has six members each from business and the public and five from the Administration.

The labor representatives are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers.

The commission is to hold its initial meeting next month in what the Administration hopes will help lead to more stable prices by achieving a balance between costs and productivity. The panel is expected to review at that time the first of a series of "inflation alerts" that will be prepared by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Pres. Nixon announced plans last month to publish the alerts periodically "to call attention to outstanding cases of price and wage increases."

Administration officials on the commission are Dir. George P. Shultz of the Office of Management & Budget, Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Commerce Sec. Maurice Stans and Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Representing business on the commission are Harlee Branch, Jr., chairman of the Southern Co.; Edward W. Carter, president of Broadway-Hale Stores, Inc.; George E. Keck, president of United Air Lines; R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel Corp.; James Roche, chairman of General Motors Corp., and Walter Wriston, chairman of the First National City Bank of New York.

Public representatives are William T. Coleman, Jr., partner in a Philadelphia law firm; John T. Dunlop, a dean at Harvard University; Howard W. Johnson, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edward H. Levi, president of Chicago University; Arjay Miller, a dean at Stanford University, and W. Allen Wallis, president of the University of Rochester.

## House Doubles Share Of Health Plan Costs

The House voted to raise the government's share of the cost of health insurance for federal employes to 50 percent of the premium cost—approximately double what it is paying now.

It rejected—by a 199-147 vote—an Administration proposal to peg the government contribution at 38 percent of the cost, substantially less than virtually all private employers pay.

Under present law, the federal government in its role as an employer of more than 2 million workers pays a fixed dollar amount that averages about 24 percent of the cost of health insurance policies. This means that federal employes have had to pay more than three-fourths of the cost, even though an increasing number of workers in private industry have the full cost paid by their employers.

**The dollar amount paid by the government under the 10-year-old federal employe health benefit program initially averaged about 38 percent of the cost, but the steady rise in health insurance costs eroded the amount to 24 percent. Federal employes have a choice of a wide assortment of plans to choose from, so the premium percentage represents an overall average.**

Under the House bill, the government's contribution to health insurance premiums would be 50 percent of the average cost of the high-option programs of the six largest insurance plans which enroll about 90 percent of federal employes.

A bill approved by the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, but not yet scheduled for floor action, would come closer to the Administration proposal. It would peg the government's contribution at 40 percent of the cost.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Ia.) was the only House member to speak against the 50 percent bill during the floor debate. But his motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the government's contribution to 38 percent was supported by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford and a large segment of the House conservative coalition.

When it was defeated by a 199-147 vote, the House then gave overwhelming 284-57 approval to the legislation.

### Lovell Nominated For Manpower Post

Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., has been nominated by Pres. Nixon as Assistant Sec. of Labor for Manpower to succeed Arnold R. Weber, who has shifted to the new Office of Management & Budget as associate director.

Lovell has been Deputy Sec. of Labor for Manpower since June 1969. Before joining the Labor Dept. he was executive associate for manpower with the Urban Coalition.

## NLRB Asks Views On College Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board plans to follow the Administrative Procedure Act in deciding whether to take jurisdiction over disputes or elections at private colleges and universities, and has called for written arguments on the subject.

Last month the board decided to assert jurisdiction over private educational institutions whose operations have a substantial impact on interstate commerce. It applied the new ruling to Cornell and Syracuse universities but left for the future the development of a set of standards to be applied.

On July 14 it published a notice in the Federal Register asking all interested parties to submit 25 copies of data, views or arguments within 30 days to NLRB Executive Sec. Ogden W. Fields, Washington, D.C. 20570.

## Family Income Median Rises to $9,400 in '69

The U.S. median family income rose about $800 last year and another 1.1 million persons escaped from the government-defined poverty level, according to the Census Bureau figures on 1969.

Median family income—the point at which half the families are above and half below—rose to $9,400 in 1969 from $8,632 in 1968, the bureau said. That increase of 9 percent, however, was offset by a 5.4 percent increase in the cost of living and other factors such as increased taxes.

The government's definition of poverty was put at $3,743 for a non-farm family of four in 1969. The bureau reported 24.3 million persons were in families with incomes below that level in 1969, down from 25.4 million in 1968 and 39.5 million in 1960.

While family income had a median of $9,400 in 1969, the report put the median earnings of men only at $8,500 in 1969, up from $7,700 in 1968.

For Negro families, the median income was at 61 percent of the white rate last year, or $6,000. In 1965, Negro family income was 54 percent of the white median.

## Santo J. Ruiz Joins Civil Rights Dept.

Santo J. Ruiz, 27, has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Ruiz has been an organizer and business representative for the Upholsterers in Austin, Tex.

A graduate of the University of Texas, Ruiz was a member of the Austin Human Relations Commission and has served as president of the Travis County Political Association for Spanish-speaking organizations. He is married and has three children.

# A Losing War

**ON EVERY WORKING DAY,** 55 American working men or women lose their lives because of on-the-job accidents or illness.

Another 8,500 working people are disabled.

Another 27,200 are injured.

That's a lot more than the U.S. casualty list in Viet Nam.

In effect, the 80 million American working men and women fight a losing war against occupational injury and death every day. The cost of this war, to the workers themselves, is conservatively estimated at $1.5 billion a year in lost wages—plus over $600 million in medical expenses. The cost to the American economy is $6.8 billion.

**These estimates don't even take into account the misery and waste resulting from the death or disablement of a breadwinner, the breakup of families, the loss of pride and confidence that comes with the inability to continue earning one's way in the world.**

Every day that the nation goes without an effective federal occupational safety and health program brings danger of greater disasters.

An estimated one to two million Americans suffer from cancer and other diseases picked up at work. Two to four million American workers regularly do their jobs exposed to gas and dust that hold the capacity to kill or cripple them in unknown ways.

The danger of on-the-job sickness or injury is not confined to the obviously hazardous occupations. Danger is a condition of work in many occupations—not through carelessness by the employee but because of the very nature of the job.

A strong, nationally-administered occupational safety and health program could end this tragic and preventable wastage of human life. Reasonable safety standards must be established and maintained.

**The states just can't do the job on industrial safety and health. Their record is a sad one, whether one looks at it from the standpoint of safety and health laws on the books or from the standpoint of inspection and enforcement of the laws that a few of of the states have managed to pass.**

The Dept. of Labor, surveying the occupational safety and health field, had this to say:

"While most of the (states) have been diligent in making codes, only a few meet the standards established by the American Standards Association. Four states do meet such standards, eight more have from 45 to 90 percent comparability, while all others have from 0 to 45 percent comparability."

In other words, only four states have occupational health and safety laws that meet accepted standards. Thirty-eight of the 50 states don't even come half-way to providing decent on-the-job protection to workers.

**THIS SAD RECORD** is emphasized by a look at the 15 states having the greatest number of manufacturing, mining and construction employes. They had, between them, 1,102 of the 1,661 safety inspectors employed by the state governments.

**But the best of the top 15 states had roughly 12.5 inspectors for every 100,000 workers. And the proportion of inspectors dropped way down to less than one for each 100,000 workers.**

This is hardly calculated to inspire respect for state authority in on-the-job safety and health programs. It goes far to explain why the tragic toll of death, disablement and destruction from on-the-job accidents and illnesses continues to mount.


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## 'Here's Some Better Equipment'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Facts Don't Stand in the Way When Agnew Rewrites History

**By John P. Roche**

**AS READERS** of this column know, I take a dim view of revising the past to meet the needs of the present. Perhaps it is a historian's pride of craftsmanship, perhaps it is merely the surly reaction of a born spoil-sport—but I believe in telling it as it was.

Over the last year or so most of my fire has been directed at those whom I called the "tigers emeritus"—the former Democratic "hawks" who today, when pressed, will blandly assert that their opposition to the Vietnamese war began in 1946. At a time that the Gallup Poll indicates that 58 percent of the American people think it was a mistake to ever get mixed up in Southeast Asia, it may be understandable that politicians scuttle for historical cover. Yet it is not an inspiring spectacle, particularly since it is founded on the hope that the American electorate can be conned—a notion that is both morally dubious and empirically doubtful.

**Now a new precinct has reported. In Cleveland recently Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew took a hand in the game, and—in the course of attacking "summertime soldiers and sunshine patriots"—he did some nasty tricks with the historical record.**

His technique was, for all its thunder, quite subtle: beginning with perfectly valid criticisms of leading Democrats (which could have been lifted from this column), he proceeded to indict Clark Clifford, Cyrus Vance, and—of all people—W. Averell Harriman as opportunists, turncoats, and architects of appeasement.

This is preposterous. While I do not share Clifford's mordant views on Viet Nam, I am convinced that his shift in position emerged from his experience as Secretary of Defense and was based on that radical willingness to reassess one's premises which is characteristic of a superb legal mind. While his change of view did not occur (as has been claimed by some of his associates) in February and March 1968, it had certainly jelled by October.

**And, by the way, Clifford has never to my knowledge claimed to have been an underground "dove." He changed his mind and made no secret of it.**

Agnew's attack on Vance is simply mystifying. Vance characteristically did his job and kept his mouth shut—in the Johnson Administration and out. And at the risk of getting personal, for those of us who watched with anguished admiration as Cy, tormented by a bad back, climbed on a plane for Detroit or Cyprus or Santo Domingo, Agnew's reference to him as a "dandy of the old school tie" was simply reprehensible.

**FINALLY,** what about Harriman? Agnew set out in the tradition of the Moscow Trials. "In every great diplomatic conference," the Vice President said, "that turned out to be a loss for the West and freedom, one can find the unmistakable footprints of W. Averell Harriman."

From Yalta in 1945, to the Geneva Conference on Laos in 1962, to the Paris negotiations in 1968—so Agnew's history runs—Harriman was out "trusting Communists" and betraying freedom.

Good God! Has Agnew never seen Harriman's cables to FDR alerting the President to Soviet postwar hostility? They have become the centerpiece of the New Left historians' argument that the United States started the Cold War.

**As far as Laos negotiations in 1962 were concerned, I wrote some years ago, "the Laotian agreement was a horse dead at the post . . . and all the evidence I have seen indicates that Pres. Kennedy, who had a cold eye, realized this and, writing Laos off as tactically hopeless, turned his attention to Viet Nam where the situation was very different, particularly in terms of accessibility."**

Harriman's job at Geneva was to put the best face on an impossible military situation. To put it brutally, he had to provide cover for American disengagement from a previously unconditional commitment. As I know from a conversation with him back in 1966, Harriman had hoped the Soviet Union would cooperate in the neutralization of Laos, but only because he felt the then Premier Khrushchev would find it in Russia's interest to do so. This was hardly a matter of "trusting Communists."

If the Vice President wants to play historian, he had better do his homework.

***Haven of the Dispossessed:***

# Negro's Economic Liberation Fused to Role in Trade Unions

*The following is excerpted from "The Role of the Black Trade Unionist," by Frederick O'Neal, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, which appears in the July 1970 AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**NEGROES ARE** a working people. The labor movement has been the home of the working man—traditionally the only haven of the dispossessed.

That brief credo, which A. Philip Randolph has used to sum up the reason for the his life's work, still serves well as the answer to the questions many blacks are asking about their role in today's society. We are a nation of working people and black people are workers. And it is in the trade union movement where blacks have both a job to do and a great future.

The black trade unionist can play a creative and essential role in three identifiable areas:

● First, he must be a militant integrationist and an advocate of militant non-violence. As part of an integrated trade union movement, the black worker knows well the folly of separatism.

**As part of a movement that has won real and concrete gains for black Americans, he knows that frustration politics is merely a form of psychotherapy which can lead only to a dead end. And he knows that violence will sooner destroy the black community than contribute to its salvation.**

His willingness to stand firmly on the principles of integration and non-violence are particularly essential in this very difficult period we are living through, when so many despairing elements within the black community are advocating strategies of withdrawal and recklessness.

● Second, the black worker must articulate a sensible economic strategy as an alternative to the fanatical ideas that are currently gaining popularity in some quarters. Several facts are elementary to this strategy: Black capitalism will not help the black worker; tax incentives will only mean more profits for the rich; there is absolutely no land on which to build industry in the ghetto; community control over an impoverished ghetto will be that and only that—it will not provide jobs for the unemployed, homes for the ill-housed, doctors for the sick and better teachers for the uneducated.

**The black worker must understand and publicize the principle that the fundamental division in America is not between white and black but between rich and poor, that there can be no cure for black poverty in the absence of an attack on white poverty and that the racial problem in America requires an economic solution.**

The black worker, who has been educated to a sophisticated economic point of view as a result of his participation in the trade union movement, must now speak out against psychological solutions to economic problems. And he must also speak out against deceptive programs which divert people's attention from the real objectives.

Those objectives are outlined in A. Philip Randolph's Freedom Budget and in the economic program of the trade union movement. They are full employment, the redistribution of wealth and the reconstruction of our cities.

● Third, the black worker has an enormously significant political role to play. He must continually point out that the source of funds for a genuine war on poverty lies in Washington and that if liberal-thinking men are to be elected to national office, black people must vote. The kind of voter education and registration campaigns that Negro trade unionists carried on in all of the major American cities in 1968 must remain a model for similar political activity in the future.

**But even more important, the black trade unionist must never cease reminding his brothers and sisters in the ghetto that Negroes represent only 11 percent of the American population. Therefore, Negroes cannot go it alone. Any positive action coming from Washington will come only through a coalition of Negroes, liberals and the entire trade union movement.**

The black worker must be a forceful spokesman for unity within this coalition and he must speak out firmly against any activities which promote racial polarization. He must become an agent of reconciliation who will break the bitter connection between black rage and white fear.

Unity must be re-established between the economically deprived and the economically insecure in their common struggle against the economic elite. And no group in America is in a better position to bring about this reconciliation than the black worker.

Today there are over 2 million black trade unionists and this number is increasing daily. More Negroes are also moving up through the ranks of their local unions to positions of power and influence.

Today, despite all the progress we've made, the unemployed are filling our ghettos, the inner cores of our cities are literally rotting, health care is primitive and our schools are ill-equipped to serve the enormous needs of children bred in poverty. And the situation is growing worse daily, for automation is transforming the character of labor. Unskilled jobs are being eliminated, muscle power is no longer in demand and as always, black workers suffer most from these changes.

**OVER THE PAST** 100 years, since Negroes first entered the trade union movement in America, many mistakes have been made. One of the most serious errors was the enforced pattern of segregated unions and the tolerance of segregated jobs in the plant.

**Discrimination and segregation still exist within certain areas of the union movement. There is no attempt here to close our eyes to that situation. Discrimination is there, perhaps less than in many other major American institutions, but it's still there and must be opposed.**

But because it exists, we should not take the foolish path of the separatists. We should not employ the distorted logic which says that the existence of discrimination justifies separatism and further segregation.

These mistakes have been made repeatedly during the long history of the black struggle for equality. They have been rooted in justified anger and frustrations, But they have also been rooted in opportunism, and the result has always been the further exploitation of the exploited and the further enrichment of the enriched.

The economic liberation of the black American can best be achieved through his participation in the trade union movement.

***In Dictator Nations:***

# Repression Spurs ILO Efforts To Insure Trade Union Rights

**GROWING REPRESSION** of unions in totalitarian societies has spurred international efforts to safeguard the civil liberties of trade unions, the U.S. worker representative to the International Labor Organization reported.

Although the ILO adopted conventions guaranteeing "freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining" more than a decade ago, "the experience of the last 12 years has made it clear that too frequently civil liberties have been denied," said Rudolph Faupl.

**"Without civil liberties, you have no trade union rights," he declared, and the jailing and persecution of union leaders in Spain, Greece and other "dictatorship countries" were major issues at the recently-concluded 51st annual session of the ILO in Geneva.**

Faupl, who is also an international representative of the Machinists, appeared on the AFL-CIO produced program, Labor News Conference.

Education and training to upgrade the skills of young workers throughout the world was also a major topic in the 1970 ILO sessions, Faupl reported. He said that field representatives of the worldwide labor organization are working in several countries in specific elementary education and vocational training programs that are similar to current efforts in the United States. In many parts of the world, the so-called drop-out problem is even "more complicated and much more severe than it is here in the United States," he added.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE 1970 CENSUS RESULTS** are beginning to come in and while a great deal of further analysis is needed it is clear that the face of the United States, in terms of its population distribution, is rapidly changing.

Study of preliminary returns from some 29 states widely scattered throughout the country shows a pattern of uneven growth with some states such as Texas booming ahead by almost 1.5 million during the past 10 years and other states, such as Mississippi, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming actually losing population.

In general the industrialized western states have gained heavily; mid-western states have pretty much held their own in growth while eastern states have shown relatively small growth.

**Overall growth of the country has been over 10 percent and while the four largest states—California, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois—have still to be completed, there is no reason to believe that the general pattern of change will be affected.**

Texas, the nation's fifth largest state has now passed the 10 million mark, going from 9,579,000 to 10,981,000 for a gain of 1,400,000. Houston and Dallas both have shown great growth, Houston going from 938,000 to 1,213,000 and Dallas from 680,000 to 836,000.

Yet, Texas has shown a population shift characteristic of most of the rest of the country—a shift of population from the core cities to the suburbs. Abilene, for example, has lost population —dropping from 90,000 in 1960 to 88,400 in 1970. Another example is Amarillo which has dropped from 138,000 in 1960 to 124,000 in 1970. Abilene, Beaumont, Galveston, Odessa, Port Arthur, Waco and Wichita Falls are cities which have actually lost population.

So far states which have shown healthy growth are Arizona, up half a million; Colorado, up half a million; Wisconsin, up 412,000; Minnesota, up 356,000. Two of the smaller states which have shown impressive increase are Nevada, up 196,000, an increase of almost 70 percent, and Oregon, up 290,000.

**On the other hand some states have been shocked to discover that they have lost population or haven't gained as much as they had expected. Alabama, for example, is on the verge of demanding a recount. Preliminary census figures give it a gain of only 3.2 percent.**

In these cases, as is true of many other cities, the suburbs have shown much growth. While Birmingham was losing 43,000, its suburban area gained 44,000. In Wisconsin, Milwaukee lost 32,000 population, yet its suburbs gained 113,000.

**THERE HAS BEEN** a marked shift in rural population, too. Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and West Virginia, all heavily rural states have either lost population or have trailed behind the rest of the country in population growth.

On top of this rural loss has been a changing pattern in the occupational status of rural residents. Census returns show that there were 3,863,000 Americans age 14 and over employed in agricultural industries last year.

**In 1960 about 66 percent of men and women living on farms worked primarily in agriculture. The rest commuted to industrial jobs in nearby cities or towns. Ten years later the similar proportions were 56 and 44 percent showing a growth of farm people who find it necessary to work at industrial jobs also.**

Farm population, by and large, has one advantage over the rest of America. Unemployment is low. Only 1.6 percent of the labor force living on farms was unemployed at a time when the nonfarm civilian rate was 3.8 percent.

All-in-all, the 1970 census already is giving us a new picture of American life. When the returns are all in, we'll pretty well know what has happened to us in the past 10 years.




**REPRESSION OF UNIONS** has spurred the International Labor Organization to safeguard the civil liberties of workers, Rudolph Faupl, center, U. S. worker representative to the ILO, reported on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Don Finley, left, of United Press International and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

# House Vote Against Postal Union Shop

*The House on July 9 went on record against allowing postal unions to negotiate a union shop, even though the right to do so was part of the agreement the Administration made with the AFL-CIO and seven postal unions.*

*In this 230-153 rollcall, 134 Democrats and 19 Republicans cast Right votes (R) to table a motion to instruct House conferees to insist on a "right-to-work" clause. The 148 Republicans and 82 Democrats who voted against the motion cast Wrong votes (W) on labor's scorecard.*

*Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.*

**ALABAMA**
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) R

**ALASKA**
AL Pollock (R) A

**ARIZONA**
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

**ARKANSAS**
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) A

**CALIFORNIA**
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) PR
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) PR
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) A
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

**Los Angeles County**
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) A
29. Brown (D) PR
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) PR
32. Hosmer (R) W

**COLORADO**
1. Rogers (D) A
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) PR

**CONNECTICUT**
1. Daddario (D) R
2. Vacancy
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Weicker (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) A

**DELAWARE**
AL Roth (R) W

**FLORIDA**
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) PW
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) PR
12. Fascell (D) R

**GEORGIA**
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

**HAWAII**
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

**IDAHO**
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

**ILLINOIS**
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) PW
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) R
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) A
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) PR
24. Price (D) R

**Chicago—Cook County**
1. Dawson (D) A
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Vacancy
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

**INDIANA**
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roudebush (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) A

**IOWA**
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

**KANSAS**
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

**KENTUCKY**
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Cowger (R) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

**LOUISIANA**
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) PW
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) PW
7. Edwards (D) PW
8. Long (D) PW

**MAINE**
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

**MARYLAND**
1. Morton (R) PW
2. Long (D) W
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Beall (R) W
7. Friedel (D) W
8. Gude (R) R

**MASSACHUSETTS**
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) A
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) A
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

**MICHIGAN**
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) A
19. McDonald (R) A

**Metropolitan District**
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) PR
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

**MINNESOTA**
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

**MISSISSIPPI**
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) PW
.3 Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

**MISSOURI**
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) A
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) W

**MONTANA**
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

**NEBRASKA**
1. Denney (R) PW
2. Cunningham (R) A
3. Martin (R) W

**NEVADA**
AL Baring (D) W

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

**NEW JERSEY**
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Vacancy
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) W
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

**NEW MEXICO**
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Foreman (R) W

**NEW YORK**
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lowenstein (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. McKneally (R) W
28. Fish (R) W
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) A
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

**New York City**
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) PR
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) PR
16. Murphy (D) PR
17. Koch (D) R
18. Powell (D) A
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

**NORTH CAROLINA**
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) PW
11. Taylor (D) W

**NORTH DAKOTA**
1. Andrews (R) A
2. Kleppe (R) W

**OHIO**
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) A
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) PW
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hayes (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) A
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Lukens (R) W

**OKLAHOMA**
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

**OREGON**
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) F
3. Green (D) A
4. Dellenback (R) F

**PENNSYLVANIA**
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) PR
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

**Philadelphia**
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

**RHODE ISLAND**
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) PW
6. McMillan (D) W

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
1. Reifel (R) A
2. Berry (R) W

**TENNESSEE**
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) W
6. Anderson (D) W
7. Blanton (D) W
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

**TEXAS**
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Bush (R) A
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) W

**UTAH**
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

**VERMONT**
AL Stafford (R) R

**VIRGINIA**
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

**WASHINGTON**
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) A
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

**WEST VIRGINIA**
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

**WISCONSIN**
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Byrnes (R) R
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

**WYOMING**
AL Wold (R) W

*Federationist Details Story:*

# GE Strike Victory Rooted in Unity

The story of victory at GE in 1969-70, and how it was accomplished, is reported in the July American Federationist providing details of the historic strike and its lessons for labor in the 1970s.

The 100-day strike was a "severe test of labor's ability to unite," says James D. Compton, chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, an assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Compton writes that victory in the end "hinged on the ability of 15 unions to act as one, and on the AFL-CIO's ability to rally the resources of the entire labor movement."

He concludes: "They did, on both counts."

**By strike's end, nearly 150,000 trade union members in 34 states had walked picket lines for 100 days, and the AFL-CIO had "conducted the largest fund-raising campaign in its history, and the most successful nationwide consumer boycott ever mounted."**

The magazine relates how, for the first time on such a massive scale, labor rallied its forces behind the cooperating unions under the leadership of Federation Pres. George Meany. The detailed job of day-to-day operations was entrusted to Compton and other members of his coordinating union committee.

What Compton calls the many-leveled victory of the strikers was among other things a vindication of the principle of coordinated bargaining. In addition, it "points the way toward new techniques by which unions, fragmented among the divisions of the new conglomerate corporations, can pool their strength to meet them on more nearly equal terms," the magazine says.

The foundation on which this effort was built was the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee. The CBC was formed in 1965 "after years of painful experience with GE's ability to coordinate its own efforts against the unions, one by one."

Over 20 years, GE had created a juggernaut system to blunt the strength of its organized employes by making their unions powerless. The unions called the system Boulwarism after Lemuel Boulware, company vice president who made it a highly effective weapon.

Boulwarism, says Compton, "rests on the assumption that workers are primarily cost items and, like all costs, something to be minimized by any means possible."

**Management decides how much it is willing to spend on wages and other contract benefits, "then takes such action as is necessary to make its decision stick."**

Using techniques similar to those used in marketing a product—like refrigerators or washing machines—GE "seeks to convince its employes that the company knows what is best for them and they may as well like it, because they are powerless to change anything." The article points out:

"While the company does—as the law requires—negotiate with its employes' unions, it is made clear that the negotiations and the contract don't mean anything. It rejects grievances, refuses arbitration and offers only silent contempt toward any contract proposal" except its own take-it-or-leave-it offer.

In challenging this system, Compton says the difficulties were formidable for the unions. "Old hostilities had to be ironed out and rivalries laid aside. Large militant locals had to be persuaded to submerge parochial goals in the interest of national unity. Small, isolated locals had to be . . . fortified to resist company efforts" at splintering the union alliance.

The author spells out the history of the effort that finally produced an overwhelming victory, induced by an effective nationwide labor boycott of all GE-produced products right through the Christmas buying season. The value of the final settlement package was put at $1.12 an hour in increases over 40 months.

The 15 unions stood shoulder to shoulder, Compton says, through the GE crisis, "but not without friction." He adds:

**"There was friction and there were failures of communication, and differences that must be solved before the unity can be put to another test.**

"But first to last, the unions succeeded in finding ways to live with friction without letting it get in the way of victory."

# *Shoe, Textiles Quotas Set Up In Trade Bill*

Import quotas on shoes and textiles are part of a foreign trade bill nearing final approval in the House Ways & Means Committee.

Introduced by committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), the bill would restrict textile and shoe shipments to the United States to the average annual level of the 1967-69 period.

The Nixon Administration has opposed quotas on shoe imports, but reluctantly became a supporter of textile quotas last month after negotiations failed with Japan on voluntary restrictions of Japanese textile imports.

**In another facet affecting international trade and the U.S. economy, committee member Charles D. Vanik (D-Ohio) expressed dismay that federal moneys were used to finance a study to aid multinational companies on tax dodges.**

"I am shocked to hear that the Office of Naval Research has used taxpayer funds for research in the opportunities of multi-national companies to reduce tax obligations to America as well as other host governments," Vanik said.

The study was conducted by a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University. It carried a footnote that the project was financed by the Navy.

The Navy denied that it had paid for that particular project.

Reaffirming the labor movement's concern on imports affecting adversely the jobs of American workers, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has issued a pamphlet urging support of a program to regulate imports.

Many industries have already been seriously hurt by the imports, IUD Pres. I. W. Abel declared.

"The list grows longer every day. Each addition means fewer American jobs," the pamphlet notes, and "that means less money to be spent in an American community."

The IUD brochure asks union members to seek support of the program to restrict foreign imports by appealing to their congressmen, the President and other public officials.



**LOS ANGELES AGREEMENT** designed to increase the number of black workers and other minority members in the building trades is signed by labor representatives in the city council chambers. From left are Assistant Sec.-Treas. Russ Auten of Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, Executive Sec. John Cinquemani of the Los Angeles County Building & Construction Trades Council, and Sec. C. J. Monson of the Southern California District Council of Plasterers & Cement Masons.

# Labor Board Orders GE to Reveal Pay Data

The General Electric Co. was not justified in refusing to let a union see area wage data the company used in setting wage rates, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

It is no excuse to say the information was obtained in confidence, the board wrote in ordering GE to give the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers the original information gathered in 1968, and later used to justify its refusal to raise rates at its Rome, Ga., transformer plant.

The ruling, by a three-member NLRB panel, nailed down the right of unions to check the accuracy of area wage surveys made by companies for use during contract negotiations.

Members of IUE Local 191 in Rome called a series of one-day strikes from January through April of 1968 to protest GE's refusal to grant higher wages. Management said it would conduct a survey of other plants if IUE members would return to work. They did so, and the survey was made.

What GE showed the union committee was not the original figures keyed to each company by name, and each job classification, but a list of the companies surveyed, a graph listing the highest and lowest rate paid for each of 20 classifications; the community average for each classification, and GE's pay rate for each.

**The union challenged the accuracy of the figures and asked GE to tie each classification and rate to a specific company. Management refused, and the IUE filed unfair labor practice charges.**

The board agreed with a trial examiner's finding that the information requested "was relevant and necessary to the union in order that it might bargain intelligently concerning wages."

The NLRB noted that management has relied on similar surveys in the past in adjusting its wage rates; relied on this one in refusing to make new adjustments; and the union needed the data to check the accuracy of the survey.

Pointing out that the IUE had never "clearly and unequivocally waived its right" to the information when it halted its "quickie" strikes, the NLRB said it is "well established that a request for relevant and necessary information cannot be denied on the ground that it is confidential."

**The union found some discrepancies in the figures presented by management. Moreover, the board ruled, "it was impossible for the union to determine whether the rates for each classification were based on figures obtained from all 11, or only some of the plants surveyed; whether the figures represented straight averages or were weighted in some other manner."**

The board disagreed with the examiner's suggestion that supplying the requested information might prejudice the rights of the other employers. It ruled that GE committed an unfair labor practice and ordered it to give the union the full information it requested.

GE's Rome plant makes medium transformers and related electrical products. It has had contracts with IUE since 1954.

# J.P. Stevens Hit 11th Time for Union-Busting

Statesboro, Ga.—The J. P. Stevens Co. has been slapped down for the eleventh time on an unfair labor practice charge.

John M. Dyer, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board found that the huge textile corporation failed to bargain in good faith with the Textile Workers Union of America at its Gulistan plant and unilaterally changed its pay structure, resulting in a pay cut for the workers.

The company had sought to avoid the new unfair labor practice charges by claiming that an earlier NLRB order to bargain is not binding since it is being appealed in the courts.

**Dyer rejected this argument, noting that the NLRB has ruled that Stevens had been illegally refusing to bargain since March 1968, when the union was certified. In such cases, an employer acts "at its peril" if it does not meet that duty, he said.**

The company committed a new law violation when it changed its pay system unilaterally, the examiner found. He recommended that Stevens, the nation's second largest textile chain and a big government contractor, be ordered by the NLRB to give backpay to all Gulistan employes who suffered a pay cut, and to restore the old pay system, subject to proper collective bargaining.

# *Hodgson Cites 8% Increase In Training*

Manpower work and training programs administered by the Labor Dept. were benefiting 452,975 persons as of June 1, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson reported. This is a net increase of 31,767, or about 8 percent more than a year earlier.

Although there was an overall increase in the number of enrollees, certain sectors of the manpower programs showed declines.

Leading the increase was the Work Incentive Program—designed to aid welfare recipients to find useful jobs—which had 87,936 enrollees, a gain of 27,440 over the year.

The Concentrated Employment Program, a service for all manpower and related program services, dropped to 50,388, a decline of 22,534 from June 1, 1969.

**While gains also were made in on-the-job training, Operation Mainstream and New Careers programs, declines were shown in such areas as institutional training, the out of school Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps.**

Operation Mainstream, which trains chronically jobless workers on public improvement projects, had 13,019 registrants, compared with 10,262 on June 1, 1969.

On-the-job training under the Manpower Development & Training Act totaled 45,329, up 10,101 from the year before, and the highest month on record except for August 1968 when 46,352 persons were in the program.

**The in-school and summer Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollment rose by about 5,000 to 100,903, but the out of school sector dropped to 32,384—a decline of almost 14,000.**

Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) increased its enrollment to 46,723 from 22,005 a year ago. Enrollment in the New Careers program rose to 4,099 from 3,508.

Enrollment in the Jobs Corps declined to 19,926 from 20,587. The decline has been almost steady since the Administration cut back on the Job Corps operations early last year. In March 1969, the Job Corps enrollment was at 35,000.

# 42 Cities Using Computer Plan To Spot Jobs

Job banks with computerized employment services are now operating in 42 cities across the country, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson reported. Another seven are expected to be operational by the end of July.

The first pilot job bank was opened a little less than a year ago in Baltimore, Hodgson noted. With the number growing to 42 on July 1 and 24 more expected to be in operation within three months, Hodgson said "we consider this a remarkable accomplishment."

The Labor Dept. allotted $9 million for the development of the computerized job bank operations during the past fiscal year. Most of the job banks use existing computers in the federal-state unemployment insurance system.

Operation of the job banks is based on the quick collection of all available jobs in a labor market area. Daily computerized data enable a job seeker at a public employment office to have a selection of openings available and suitable to him, the Labor Dept. said.

*Rep. Griffiths Tells House:*

# Soaring Costs Point Up Need To Enact National Health Plan

The cost of medical care in America has reached such astronomic proportions that the nation cannot afford to delay enactment of a health insurance program any longer, Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) told Congress.

"On the basis of current trends," she said, "failure to enact a national health insurance program with effective cost control in the next Congress can only mean further increases in future costs.

"Certainly the vast majority of Americans are ready for a change in the system."

Mrs. Griffiths announced that health care costs are rising much faster than taxable payrolls. Therefore, she said, she plans to reintroduce the bill she sponsored last February. Twenty other legislators from nine states later added their names as co-sponsors, and four other members introduced identical bills.

"Because of shocking health cost escalations," she said in remarks printed in the Congressional Record, "I will reintroduce my national health insurance bill in the next Congress."

**When she first began researching the subject 18 months ago, the cost of an acceptable health care system was estimated at 7 percent of covered payrolls. That figure has since risen to 7.9 percent.**

The Michigan congressman said her new bill will contain some improvements over the old one. It will provide for increased revenue by raising the health insurance tax rate from 7 percent of payroll to 8 percent—3.5 percent from employers and an equal percentage from federal revenues, leaving the tax on employes at the proposed 1 percent rate.

Mrs. Griffiths declared she does not believe Congress can afford to let runaway costs and inadequate care go on much longer.

If health expenditures continue to absorb an increasing share of the gross national product at the present rate—nearly 7 percent— in 30 years the rate of spending will nearly double to 13.4 percent, she said, adding:

"This is why I believe it is imperative to bring the nation's health delivery system under budgetary control as soon as possible. The only questions that require answers are whether the providers of health care and services could live within the budget" proposed in her bill, and whether the budget is one under which the quality of service would improve.

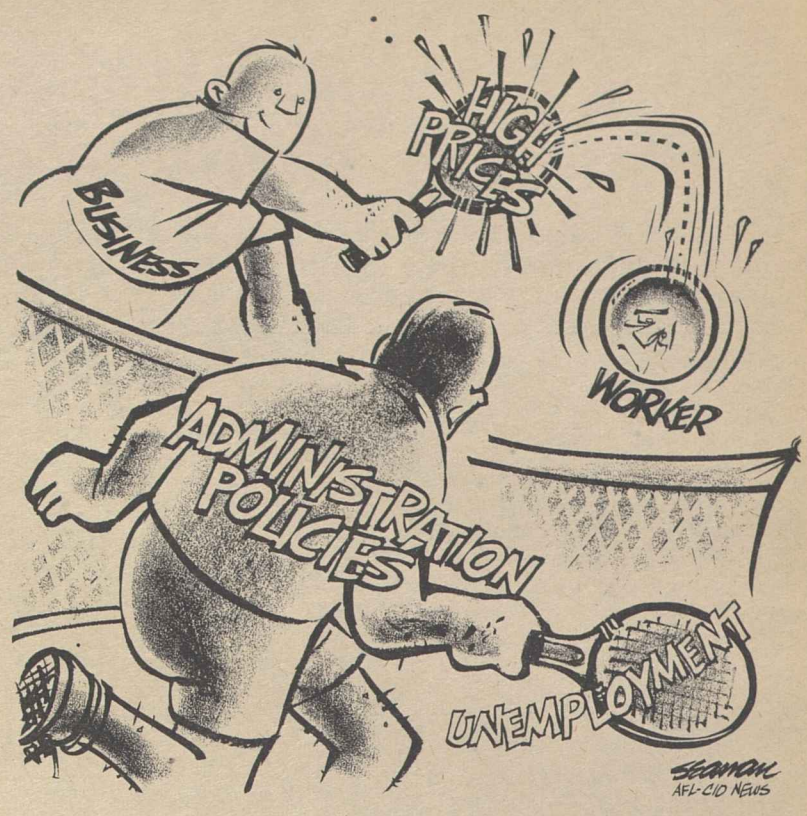
Mrs. Griffiths stressed her belief that her bill, which has been strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO, is the only bill now pending which would "control costs effectively and in a manner acceptable to all concerned."

**The AFL-CIO Legislative Dept. reported in a 1970 fact sheet on the subject that benefits for health services in the Griffiths measure are "far more comprehensive than those in any existing health plan under collective bargaining or Medicare."**

**It said "virtually every kind of medical service . . . is covered, including physical examinations, physician visits . . ., specialist services including surgery and psychotherapy, eye care including eye-glasses and frames, prescription drugs, rehabilitation and physical therapy."**

Institutional benefits would include hospitalization, skilled nursing home care, home health services and ambulance services. Children under 16 would receive comprehensive dental services, the fact sheet points out.

## Game Plan




# Jobs for Handicapped Stressed in New Study

Handicapped workers need full employment just like all other workers the U. S. government reported in a study stressing the need for model employment services.

A study by the Office of Manpower Research concluded that 2.2 million of the nation's 17.8 million handicapped need an expanded employment service program to help them qualify for jobs for which there is competition.

The OMR reported that full employment is a must if handicapped workers are to be accepted for jobs. But training for high-demand positions, such as office work, also is necessary, it said.

The agency reported that acceptance of the handicapped by able-bodied workers is another need, along with the elimination of architectural barriers.

**Specific features of the expanded service program recommended by the report include greater efforts to find the employable handicapped, community centers offering a wide range of services, effective evaluation procedures, special placement programs, more use of the handicapped in federal and state government jobs, more attention to them in manpower training programs, and better communication between all agencies and organizations involved in placement and training of the handicapped.**

A key feature of the recommendations is for income supplements to workers in the service stage of their rehabilitation, and wage subsidies for those in training or sheltered employment.

The study was distributed by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Fact sheets may be ordered from the committee. Copies of the report are available at $3.75 from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific & Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22150.

7-18-70

# Urban Poverty Areas Show Jobless Increase

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**employment. The rates for black women and teen-agers either declined or remained steady.**

For black teenagers, the steady rate was at 34.2 percent, compared to 34.7 percent a year ago. For white teenagers, the rate was 16 percent, up from 13.4 percent a year ago. That puts the overall teenage rate at 23.2 percent, only slightly increased from the 22.5 for the same period of 1969.

The rate was down for all adult women in the poverty neighborhoods. Overall it was down from 5.7 percent from 4.1 a year ago. That breaks down to a decline from 4.1 to 3.8 percent for white women and from 7.5 to 6 percent for black women.

All together, the number of people out of work in the poverty areas rose by 75,000, almost all of it among whites—52,000 among white adult men. But while the increased number of unemployed was numbered at 75,000, the decline in the number employed dropped even more, by 200,000.

**For adult men, the unemployment rate of 5.9 percent in poverty neighborhoods compares with 3 percent in all urban areas and the 5.2 percent among whites compares with 2.9 percent for the entire cities.**

Negro men, now 7.2 percent unemployed in the poverty neighborhoods compared to 4.4 percent in other areas of the same 100 cities, now make up 153,000 of the nation's 3.8 million unemployed. Of that 153,000 unemployed blacks, 94,000 are classified as living in urban poverty areas and 79,000 live in all other areas.

# Education Aid Funds Above Nixon Limits

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The conference committee action accomplished a long-time goal in separating education from the budgets of the Depts. of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare. This was one of the objectives of an emergency committee on full-funding of education programs in which the AFL-CIO played an active part.

It also enabled the aid to education funds to move through Congress much earlier in the year. Usually, education funds aren't cleared until October, well after the school year is under way. Last year, they were delayed even more by the fight which resulted in Pres. Nixon's veto of the $19.4 billion Labor-HEW package.

# Air Line Pilots' New Unit Wins First Contract

The new Union of Professional Airmen signed its first contract with a commuter airline and announced it will step up its drive to organize thousands of other "third level" pilots flying for employers other than scheduled commercial airlines.

Thousands of pilots employed by commuter, executive, pipeline and other aviation firms need the protection of a strong union, said Pres. Scruggs A. Colvin of the union, chartered last Aug. 25 by the Air Line Pilots. Colvin had been an ALPA organizer for nearly 25 years.

The new union's first working agreement was signed for 34 pilots flying for Suburban Airlines, Inc., of Reading, Pa. The line operates in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Washington, D.C. area. The contract provides improved wages and conditions, a seniority list and grievance machinery.

UPA recently won elections conducted by the National Mediation Board at Executive Lines and Hinson Airways Inc. and is in negotiations with those firms and others, it said.

## LPIU Members Vote Per Capita Increase

New York — Members of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, voting in a referendum, have approved a 50-cent monthly per capita increase.

The proposal, defeated in a previous referendum after convention action last November, carried by a margin of about 4,000 votes, Sec. Donald Stone said. It goes into effect July 1.

# *Union Workers Get More, Census Findings Show*

**What's a union card worth? A lot more money in the paycheck, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.**

**The bureau has just worked out a pay comparison between union and non-union workers based on 1966 earnings—the latest figures available.**

**It found that among skilled craftsmen, the workers with a union card averaged 23 percent more in pay. For semi-skilled production workers, the union man made 34 percent more, and among nonfarm laborers, union members averaged 50 percent more than non-union workers.**

**And that's just in pay. It doesn't count the big difference in fringe benefits, job security and working conditions.**

# *C of C Moves to Block Strong Consumer Bill*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**the Senate Commerce Committee on the heels of a report by the National Commission on Product Safety on the 30,000 deaths and 20 million injuries attributable to home safety hazards.**

In other congressional developments:

- The House Commerce Committee added a new dimension to the Senate-passed bill to limit television campaign spending by extending it to primaries and governors' races. The Senate bill applied to federal offices only.

The subcommittee also provided an effective date, Jan. 1, 1971, and called for a 3½-cents per voter ceiling on TV ads in primaries. The Senate bill provided a similar 7-cent ceiling in general elections.

- The Senate Finance Committee was urged by new Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Elliot L. Richardson not to approve a social security increase of more than the 5 percent passed by the House.

Richardson, in his first congressional testimony since replacing Robert H. Finch at HEW, told the senators that "the federal budget is seriously strained" and that any increase above the amount approved by the House "might upset the delicate balance of our economy." The House bill also calls for further social security increases tied to the cost of living.

- The Senate approved $100 million for financially ailing medical schools as part of a five-year extension of the Public Health Service Act.

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# House Jobless Aid Action Excludes Farm Workers

## Real Wages Continue To Trail 1969

Real spendable earnings for the nation's rank-and-file workers fell below year-ago levels for the 15th consecutive month in June as consumer prices moved up another four-tenths of 1 percent.

While the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the increase was slightly less than in the past two months, the rise in the index sent it to 135.2. This means that goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period cost $13.52 last month.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had this comment on the report:

**"We are still a long, long way from an end to the worst inflation in 20 years. The slightly lower climb of consumer prices in June still leaves living costs 6 percent above a year ago. It still leaves the rank-and-file worker with less buying power than last year. And it still means workers need substantial wage increases to achieve a decent standard of living."**

The BLS report said that higher prices for used cars, homes and most types of consumer services were primarily responsible for the June increase, while food prices declined and other price rises slowed.

The gross weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers increased to $120.05 in June due to a longer workweek and higher hourly earnings. A worker with three dependents took home $105.08.

But in terms of real spendable earnings—take-home pay expressed in 1957-59 dollars—his earnings were $77.72, compared to $78.73 a year ago.

The four-tenths of 1 percent rise in the CPI in June, combined with previous rises, brought cost-of-living wage increases to 114,250 workers, BLS said, ranging from 3 to 8 cents an hour. The workers included those in aerospace, mail order houses, food processing, steel fabricating, bus drivers, sheet metal workers and printers.

The report disclosed that about 7,000 workers who would normally receive pay increases as a result of the June CPI will not receive them because they have reached the maximum stipulated in their contracts.

In April and May the CPI increased, on a seasonally adjusted basis, five-tenths of 1 percent. The June increase of four-tenths, while a slowing of the rate of in-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Labor Hits Effort to Sap NLRB

A proposed Senate bill to weaken the National Labor Relations Board drew a sharp attack from the AFL-CIO.

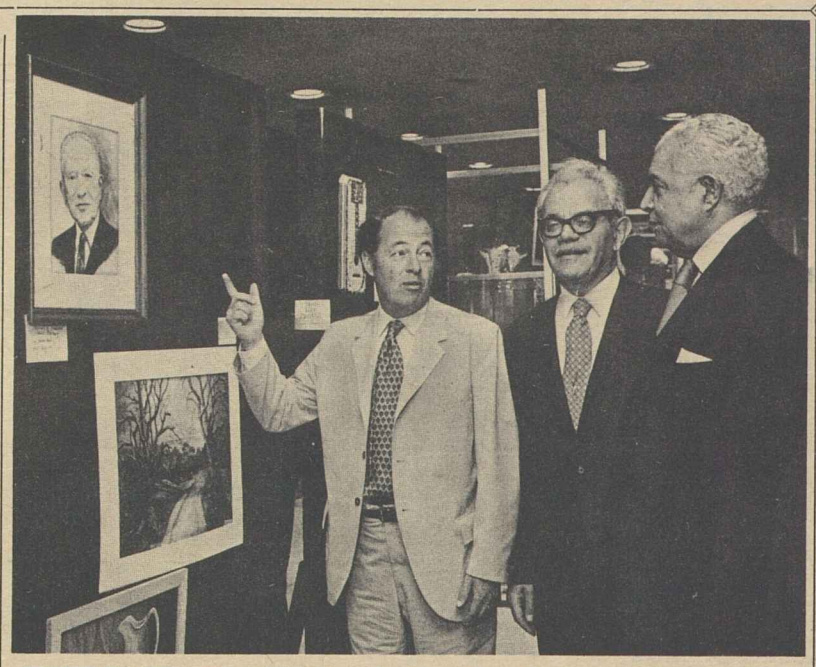
Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the federation, outlined labor's opposition to a bill introduced by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Separation of Powers. Harris also expressed the AFL-CIO's belief that such a measure ought properly to be considered by the Labor & Public Welfare Committee.

**Harris said the bill would worsen, rather than relieve, the shortcomings of the National Labor Relations Act in these major ways:**

- By transferring initial jurisdiction over unfair labor practice cases from the Labor Board to the U.S. District Court, it would vastly increase delays that are already serious. Cases that now take nearly a year to resolve would, in some jurisdictions, require several years to reach trial.

- By abolishing the office of the labor board's general counsel, it would place prosecution of unfair labor practices in the hands of U.S. attorneys, who already are overloaded with criminal cases and are unpracticed in labor law. Alternatively, it would place the burden of prosecution on the charging party, giving employers, with far greater legal resources, an overwhelming advantage over even the strongest unions.

*(Continued on Page 7)*



**OPUS 70-70**—an exhibition of arts and crafts by members and retirees of the Ladies' Garment Workers—is displayed at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City. ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler notes a portrait of union Pres. Louis Stulberg, painted by Jesse Reid of Local 130. Also taking in the show are Murray Gross, assistant manager of the Dressmaker Joint Board, and William H. Bowe, right, treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Council. The show marks the union's 70th anniversary.

## Protection Added For 4.75 Million

The House has passed a pared-down unemployment insurance bill extending coverage to 4.75 additional workers but leaving another 12 million unprotected, including more than a million farm workers.

The House voted to accept the conference committee version of the bill, which now goes to the Senate for similar action. The vote was 388 to 3.

Besides extending coverage to some new workers, the bill also provides for a system of extended benefits for periods of severe unemployment.

When the insured unemployment rate hits 4.5 percent for three consecutive months, workers who have exhausted their state benefits and are still jobless become eligible for 13 additional weeks of coverage beyond the 26 weeks in the present law.

**However, the insured unemployment rate is always lower than the overall rate and it would probably take a national level of 6 percent unemployed to trigger the extended benefits.**

A last-ditch effort to extend coverage to 275,000 farm workers, or about one-fourth of the nation's total, was voted down. A motion by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to send the bill back to conference committee with instructions to include the farm workers provision was rejected, 219 to 170.

O'Hara's motion sought to salvage the Senate's original extension of coverage to farms employing eight or more workers who are on the payroll for 26 weeks of the year. That provision had been stricken in conference.

The bill also fails to make any

*(Continued on Page 6)*

***Despite Upturn in Economy:***

## Unemployment Rise Forecast in 2nd Half

The economy has "turned the corner," the "downturn has bottomed out," but unemployment will remain high and probably increase during the rest of 1970.

That's the story coming out of the Administration in statements by Pres. Nixon and testimony before congressional committees of top economic experts.

The President told a news conference that on the basis of economic indicators and his meetings with economic analysts "the downturn has bottomed out and the last half of the year will see an increase in productivity and an upturn in the economy."

**The President noted that inflation has been slowed and as the economy has "cooled" it "has inevitably had some upturn in unemployment and also this upturn has been greater than would usually be the case" in moving out of an inflationary period.**

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, spelled it out more specifically for the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. He said:

"Even when the economy has turned the corner, we cannot assume an automatic return to full employment."

McCracken gave the committee an optimistic forecast for the rest of 1970 but noted that unemployment is going to grow more severe in the remainder of the year with the rate for the second quarter, which averaged 4.8 percent, rising still further.

He said cutbacks in defense spending, reduction in the size of the armed forces as well as business sluggishness were responsible and called on Congress to act quickly on job training programs and broader unemployment compensation to cushion the blow on the jobless.

Former Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, now director of the Office of Budget & Management, joined McCracken in suggesting that there

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *President Challenges Congress on Funds*

The debate between the White House and Congress over funding of federal programs took a sharp turn and threatened to continue as the House began consideration of appropriations for the Depts. of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare.

Pres. Nixon threatened "difficult and painful measures" if Congress continued to vote funds for critical domestic needs in excess of Administration requests. He raised the possibility of tax increases, vetoes of appropriations bills or simply refusal to spend the money Congress appropriates.

This statement came in the wake of House passage of a $4.4 billion federal-aid-to-education bill which included many mandatory spending provisions. The bill, a compromise between the $4.8 billion originally voted by the Senate and the $4.1 billion approved by the House, was about $453 million above what the Administration had asked.

**Mandatory spending provisions were also written into the $2.79 billion hospital and health care bill which was passed over Nixon's veto in late June.**

White House spokesmen said that no decision had been reached on whether Nixon would veto the education bill. Another possibility, they said, was that the legality of the mandatory spending provisions might be tested by White House refusal to spend the money.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.) said Nixon's statement was "merely another attempt to camouflage the disastrous economic policies of his Administration." Albert predicted that voters "would not fall for this obvious political gimmickry designed to

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Musicians' President Herman D. Kenin Dies

New York—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, who guided the Musicians to new heights in membership and program, died in his sleep at a hotel here. He was 69 and had been AFM president since 1958.

A message of sympathy from Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed "deep sadness . . . at the tragic death of our colleague and warm friend."

His years of service to the AFM, they said, were matched "by his service to the entire trade union movement." The message recalled that "to every assignment he brought calm and thoughtful competence, and deep compassion for his fellow man."

**Kenin was "a true trade unionist and a fine gentleman, and we shall miss him," the federation officers said. They conveyed "our sincere regret" to AFM officers and members and the family. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. V. Maxine Kenin, sons David and James, brother Frank K. and sister Fanny Friedman, Portland, Ore.**

The family asked that instead of flowers, memorial tributes be sent in Kenin's name to Reed College, Portland, Ore. 97202.

To meet the emergency caused by Kenin's death, Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard and the officers called a special board meeting for July 29.

*(Continued on Page 3)*

# AFTE Elects W. T. Cleary, Raises Dues

Milwaukee—The Technical Engineers elected William T. Cleary as president for a two-year term at the union's 39th convention.

Cleary, formerly director of AFTE industrial employe activities, succeeds James Woodside, who declined to seek reelection to become a labor relations adviser with the Navy Dept.

Delegates voted to increase monthly per capita payments from $1.50 to $1.85. The increase in dues is subject to ratification by members in a national referendum. If approved, it will go into effect next February. The additional revenue will be channeled into the union's general fund and defense fund.

**Sec.-Treas. John H. Dunne, who was re-elected to his second full term, reported that union membership rose by 3,000 since the last biennial convention to 18,000 members. The membership growth was due primarily to internal organizing efforts by AFTE locals, Dunne said.**

Three new vice presidents were elected: Robert Coughlin, Philadelphia, Atlantic district; A. Roy Gilchrist, Toronto, Canadian district, and Robert M. Andraski, Milwaukee, Midwestern district. Re-elected to additional two-year terms as vice presidents were Joseph F. Swain, Northeast; Albert Gross, West, and Albert J. Resolute, federal.

Delegates selected Hawaii as the site for the 1972 AFTE convention.



**THREE GENERATIONS** of railroad men from the same family had a reunion at the Detroit convention of the Maintenance of Way Employes. New union Sec.-Treas. B. L. Sorah, Jr., hands lifetime membership plaques to his grandfather, G. A. Sorah, left, and his father, B. L. Sorah, center. The elder Sorah, now retired from his railroad job in North Carolina, is a former union chaplain. B. L. Sorah, Sr. still is an active wayman in Virginia.

# Waymen Chart Goals On Service and Wages

Detroit—Delegates to the 36th convention of the Maintenance of Way Employes approved a program designed to preserve a high standard of living for the union's 140,000 members while improving the services of the railroads they work for.

The 700 delegates in five days of meetings, elected Pres. Harold C. Crotty and other officers to new four-year terms, raised Grand Lodge dues from $6.75 quarterly to $9.75 effective in 1971, and adopted 37 policy statements based on recommendations by the officers.

The recommendations were for action to improve agreements with railroads in such fields as wages and working conditions, paid vacations, travel time and expenses while away from home, cost-of-living wage adjustments, health and welfare, railroad retirement and unemployment insurance.

**Two vice presidents and four board members retired at the convention. Crotty was chosen for a fourth term without opposition, and B. L. Sorah, Jr., who has been serving as secretary-treasurer pro tem since the death of Frank L. Noakes last May, was elected to succeed Noakes.**

Crotty set the theme of the convention in a keynote address that called on labor, management and government to "work together to preserve and improve a railroad industry whose existence and services are absolutely essential to the well-being of our society."

The waymen's brotherhood, he declared, "is not an enemy of the railways. We are their friends. We realize that the structure of laws and regulations . . . ought to recognize that change has brought challenge to the rail industry."

**On the other hand, Crotty declared, "we have every reason to expect that railway management will recognize" that the men who build and maintain rail bridges, tracks and buildings for the railroads "are entitled to wage rates and working conditions at least equal to those received by workers performing similar tasks" elsewhere.**

Throughout their deliberations the delegates considered major problems affecting railway labor in the United States and Canada: railroad mergers, elimination of branch lines and facilities, erosion of maintenance of way forces with resultant unsafe working conditions, retirement benefit needs and united efforts with other railway labor organizations.

Unity was a principal note struck in convention addresses by Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union, Vice Pres. R. W. Smith of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Donald S. Beattie, executive secretary of the Congress of Railway Unions, and Paul R. Ornburn of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Neil P. Speirs, labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board, brought the delegates up to date on railway retirement legislation and the financial status of retirement funds. He predicted House passage of a bill increasing retirement benefits by 15 percent.

# TV-Radio Artists Elect Bill Baldwin President

Louisville, Ky.—The Television & Radio Artists elected a new president at the union's 33rd convention and prepared for a sharp rise in membership due to proliferating new processes like cable television and home video tapes.

The shape of the future became obvious for the 250 delegates who saw a demonstration of a process whereby television programs can be put on a cartridge for representation in living rooms like a tape recording or motion picture.

**Acting on a series of recommendations by AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff, incoming Pres. Bill Baldwin and others, delegates representing 40 local unions and chapters approved policy statements on organizing, job opportunities for minority groups, and job rights of present members.**

They voted to strengthen the union's jurisdiction in such areas as cable TV and recordings. The convention also:

- Voted to work with other AFL-CIO unions to combat runaway film production and encourage more U.S.-produced films.
- Authorized the AFTRA board to seek agreement of sponsors, agencies, networks and producers to use more talent of professional standing in programming, and more dramatic programs in radio and television, including educational TV stations.
- Agreed that the union should seek ways to provide more work for performers affected by the use of program re-runs.

Wolff reported the successful conclusion of negotiations with NBC, CBS and ABC radio-TV chains on new contracts covering 20,000 network employes in Los Angeles, New York, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.

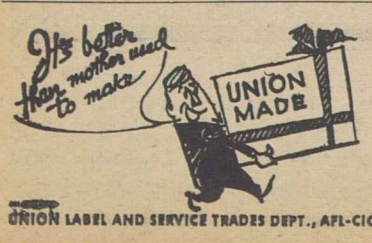
**Wolff and Baldwin both stressed the need for "staggered" contract bargaining to avoid overloading negotiators with prolonged and highly technical contract talks held simultaneously with employers. The delegates approved a resolution calling for different expiration dates for major contracts.**

Baldwin succeeds Mel Brandt, who served three years as president and was not a candidate for another term. Baldwin, of North Hollywood, Calif., had been first vice president since 1967. He has been an actor, narrator, announcer and sportscaster for nearly 35 years.

Also elected without opposition were Vice Presidents Ken Harvey, New York; Joe Slattery, Chicago; Julian Barber, Washington, D.C.; Rubin Weiss, Detroit; Elizabeth Morgan, New York; Art Metzler, Louisville, Ky.; John Henning, Boston; Treas. Jack Costello, New York, and Recording Sec. Roy Glenn, Los Angeles.

Delegates unanimously voted to support newsmen members in protecting the confidential nature of information and news sources. They approved establishment of an equal employment opportunity program in the initial stages of negotiation in cable TV and cassettes.

In pre-convention sessions, singers reviewed proposals for improvements in the National Code of Fair Practice for Phonograph Recordings, expiring next Mar. 31.




With LPIU:

# *Bookbinders Back Merger Proposal*

Detroit—Nearly 300 delegates to the 36th biennial convention of the Bookbinders voted unanimous approval of a recommendation to "enter into an agreement for merger with the Lithographers & Photoengravers Union."

Merger of the two internationals would create a 125,000-member union and was approved by the LPIU international council in June. The LPIU itself came into being through the 1964 merger of the Amalgamated Lithographers with the Photo Engravers.

In recommending the action, the Bookbinders executive council said it would enable the union to meet the "twin challenges of increased employer size and strength, and job insecurity caused by a changing technology."

**The convention resolution authorizes the executive council to "take any and all actions which it deems necessary to bring about a merger" with the goal of consummating the action prior to the next convention. Any agreement must be ratified by the membership before becoming effective.**

In an address to the convention the day before the merger resolution was adopted, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the delegates that "the AFL-CIO is strongly pro-merger."

He said that when the AFL and CIO merged in 1955, the constitution that was adopted "stated as one of its main charges to the federation the responsibility to promote and encourage voluntary mergers between affiliates in similar or related trades and industries."

Kirkland went on to emphasize the increased importance of such mergers for unions faced with "rising costs of operations, the consolidation and merger of corporations, the growth of conglomerates and the onrush of technology."

**These factors, he said, "argue very strongly for the consolidation of trade union structures," and he added "it is our conviction that the best interests of the trade union movement at large would be more clearly served by another couple dozen mergers of our affiliates than by almost any other single step that might be taken."**

Delegates also heard from LPIU Pres. Kenneth Brown who detailed the gains he felt both unions could make under a merger.

In other actions, the Bookbinders voted a two-installment increase of 50 cents in per capita payments. On Feb. 1, 1971, per capita dues will go up 25 cents, and a similar raise will be made Feb. 1, 1972. Fifteen cents of each increase will go into the union's general fund and 10 cents into the defense fund.

Delegates also approved a 9 percent salary increase for international union officers and representatives, to be effective next year, and turned down a resolution prohibiting 65-year-old members from seeking office in the union.

During the five-day convention which ended July 17 delegates heard addresses by Sec.-Treas. J. Frazier Moore of the Pressmen, Pres. James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle, Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Services Trades Dept., and the U.S. Public Printer, Adolphus M. Spence.

Pres. Nixon headed the list of political figures who sent greetings and good wishes to the convention.

Final action taken by the convention was a unanimous decision to hold the 1972 convention in St. Paul.

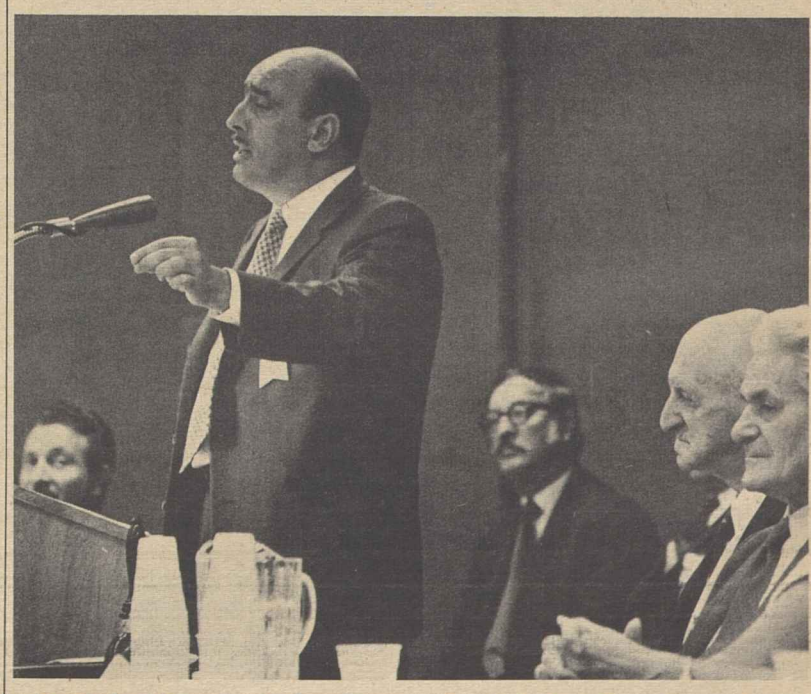
# REA Workers Rebuff Raid By Teamsters

New York—The Railway & Airline Clerks has repulsed a Teamster raid at REA Express, winning a nationwide mail ballot by a heavy margin.

The National Mediation Board announced these results of the voting: eligible 20,598: BRAC 10,074, Teamsters 6,077, void ballots 629.

BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis and Vice Pres. Robert Devlin, who heads the union's express division, congratulated the membership "for a vote of confidence in BRAC."

The union has represented REA Express workers since 1920. The last big election was in 1965, when employes in seven cities voted to leave the Teamsters and unite with the majority group in BRAC. The present contract at REA Express runs for another year.



**ADVANTAGES OF MERGER** to both the Bookbinders and the Lithographers & Photoengravers are described by Pres. Kenneth Brown of the LPIU at the 36th biennial convention of the Bookbinders in Detroit. Delegates authorized the Bookbinders executive council to proceed with merger negotiations.

*Workers Stand By:*

# Emergency Action Urged for Housing

American workers are ready and anxious to meet the challenge of the nation's housing crisis, the AFL-CIO told the Senate subcommittee on housing.

But more federal action is needed than the Administration proposes in its housing bill, Federation Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger declared.

The Administration proposal offers nothing new to meet the crisis, Goldfinger said. "The bill," he added, "has the appearance of action without the substance."

**"When we are faced with a housing crisis so severe that only the upper one-third of America can afford decent shelter," Goldfinger suggested, "the Administration's 1970 housing program should be an emergency crisis plan to meet the annual goal of 2.6 million housing units spelled out in the 1968 Housing Act."**

"Unfortunately, it does little to produce new homes or meet the crisis," he observed.

He noted that the Administration bill is designed merely to recodify existing housing laws and tidy up the many programs that have been developed over the years.

Meanwhile, the nation's home construction program slips behind its stated goals and more than 10.9 percent of the construction workers are without jobs.

"They are ready to go to work tomorrow if the housing plans and programs can be produced," Goldfinger told the senators. "America can make no greater effective utilization of this skilled labor reservoir and its human and material resources than by an immediate and massive program of residential construction."

**Goldfinger pointed out that as of mid-1970, the annual rate of 1.3 million housing starts was about half of what the nation's needs are.**

"It is obvious that our goal of the 1968 Act won't be met in 1970 and it was not met in 1969 either," he said. "We are failing desperately to meet the needs of new family formations, the loss of homes to demolition, condemnation and fire, without any great consideration to general lifting in the national standard of shelter."

"In this atmosphere of emergency," he continued, "the AFL-CIO cannot understand the failure of the Administration to put forth an emergency program to produce the millions of housing units that are so badly needed"

Goldfinger reiterated an appeal he made before the House Banking subcommittee, citing the need for improved credit policies of financial institutions to make home mortgages more available.

"The President has the power," he stressed, "to establish discretionary credit controls . . . to channel available credit at low interest rates to where it is needed and curb inflationary expansion of credit for purposes that are less important to society.

"Because the President has failed to act, we now urge Congress to direct the President to take the necessary steps to implement these discretionary controls and help meet this critical housing need."

While the rising cost of materials, labor, land and money have been factors in putting home ownership out of reach for low and moderate income families, the major blame lies with high interest rates, Goldfinger told the subcommittee.

**He pointed out that the current effective interest rate on an FHA-VA home is 9.1 percent, compared with a rate of 5.46 percent just five years ago.**

"Shelter at reasonable cost is one of the nation's most pressing needs," he declared. "The Administration's bill is not the answer."

"When the issue of credit allocation is met head on and resolved, and when new concepts for bringing new money and new concepts to the mortgage market are accepted, then America will have taken a giant stride toward resolving its housing crisis," he concluded.

# Musicians' President Herman D. Kenin Dies

*(Continued from Page 1)*

In his lifetime Kenin combined a career as violinist, orchestra leader and practicing attorney to become an influential labor leader. He had been an AFM officer since 1943.

Born in Vineland, N.J., he was the son of a member of the Cigar Makers when it was headed by Sam Gompers. He went to school in Portland, attended Reed College, and in 1930, following three years as a night student at Northwestern College of Law, was admitted to the Oregon bar.

During his college and law school days, Kenin played with the George Olsen Orchestra, then led his own band on hotel, radio, theater and club dates on the West Coast. He practiced law starting in 1931 but kept up his membership in AFM Local 99, and in 1936 was elected its president.

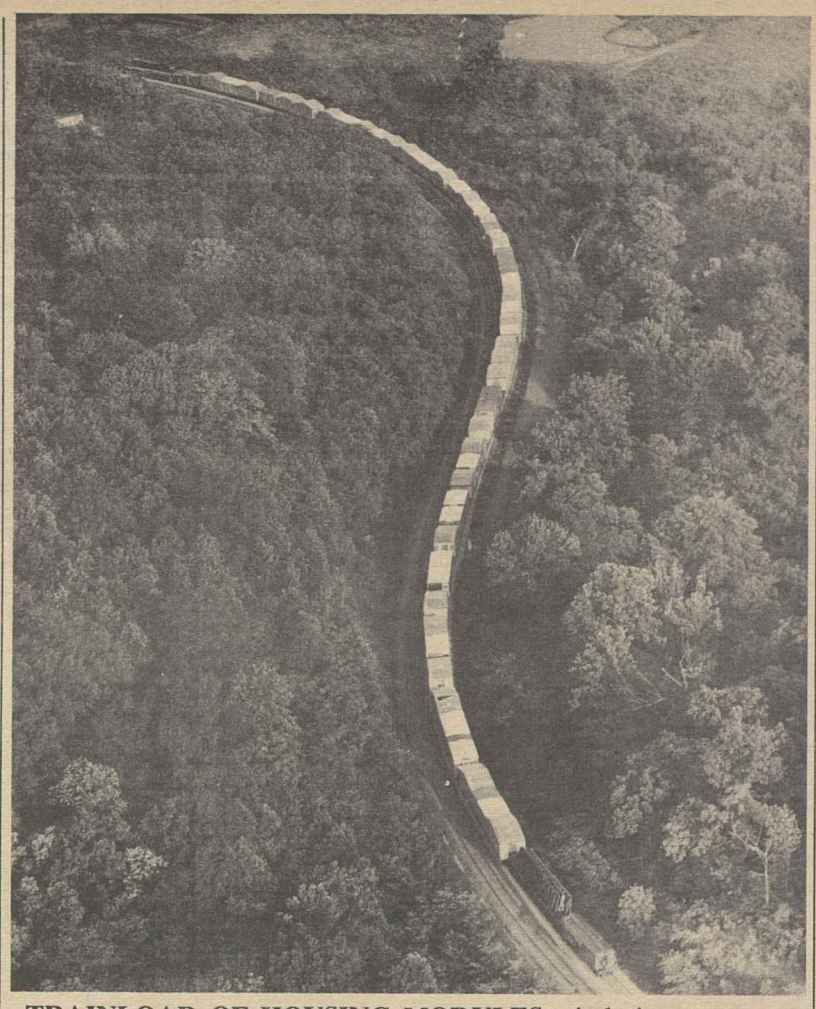
Kenin gave up his law practice at the request of AFM Pres. James C. Petrillo in 1943 to become a board member of the union. He was elected president in 1958 succeeding Petrillo and helped guide the 300,000-member union during its period of greatest growth.

Under his leadership the union became a major force in efforts to establish the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. Also it won a long battle in Congress to reduce the 20 percent cabaret tax, established pension trust funds for musicians, persuaded television networks to eliminate foreign-produced music from their programming in favor of "live" domestic music, achieved major gains in salaries and conditions for symphony musicians, and set up scholarship and student-aid programs like the world-renowned Congress of Strings.

**He was largely responsible for negotiating agreements with the major television networks and film studios, and with recording firms that fortified the role of the musician in those industries.**

Kenin's death brought messages of sympathy from several world labor groups. Sec.-Gen. Arturo Jauregui of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers—ORIT—cabled "heartfelt condolence on the death of a great leader and devoted trade unionist, also . . a valued friend."

Kenin played a leading role in founding the Inter-American Federation of Entertainment Workers and the International Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions. He was past president and, at his death, treasurer of the AFL-CIO Council for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.



**TRAINLOAD OF HOUSING MODULES** winds its way on a 1,000-mile trip to Corinth, Miss., where a townhouse complex is being erected for victims of a tornado. The modules are built by members of the Carpenters in Avon, N. Y.

# *Tornado-Raked City Gets Prefab Homes*

Corinth, Miss.—Families whose homes were destroyed by a tornado were ready to move into a townhouse complex within hours after a trainload of union-made modules arrived on the building site.

The pre-assembled units were built by members of the Carpenters at the Stirling Homex Corp. plant in Avon, N.Y., and shipped by rail 1,000 miles to this northern Mississippi community.

Fifty-six modules made up the initial shipment of components that were assembled as 14 houses. After arriving in Corinth, the modules were hauled by truck trailers to building sites where they were placed on prepared foundations. In a short time, the modules were joined together and were ready for occupancy.

**Stirling Homex is to ship a total of 130 modules for the building of 33 townhouses within a month. The Tennessee Valley Housing Authority will purchase the homes with financing from the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. The units will then be rented to the tornado victims.**

Witnessing the operation were a number of labor, government and local officials who helped in the dedication of the townhouse community.

Representing labor were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. M. A. Hutcheson and First Vice Pres. William Sidell of the Carpenters; Vice Pres. J. P. Saunders of the United Transportation Union, and Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO.

The operation was hailed as the first long-distance shipment of homes by rail to open an important new means of filling the nation's acute housing shortage.

Kirkland noted that trade union members in both the housing and transportation industries "can take justifiable pride in the role they have played in providing this housing today for those who need it."

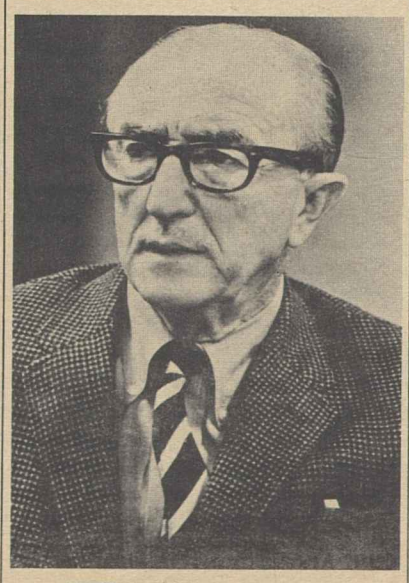
The prefabricated modules are built under a contract the Carpenters had signed a year ago with Stirling Homex. Hutcheson noted that the agreement has served as a model for other contracts in the modular construction industry.

The modules were made on the production line in Avon as sections of houses, complete with plumbing, lighting and central heating. Four modules are combined to make a three or four-bedroom house.

Stirling Homex Chairman David Stirling, Jr., said "this first shipment of homes by rail presents an important new means of filling the nation's acute housing shortage." It "opens new vistas for industrialized housing to satisfy the dwelling needs of our exploding population," he declared.

The long-distance rail shipment was hailed as a major innovation for the housing industry. Previously, industrialized housing was limited to shipment by highway only in an area of less than 400 miles. The cost of shipping by rail for a distance of about 1,000 miles is approximately 50 percent less than by highway, Stirling reported.

UTU Pres. Charles Luna said in a message: "It is not too often that we of the UTU can see so immediately the impact of our efforts."



HERMAN D. KENIN

## CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union was made as of June 30, 1970. Members who do not receive statements by July 30, 1970 are asked to notify the chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 706, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

# Laborers Sign With Precast Housing Firms

The Laborers have signed agreements with five companies that are bringing European systems of precast concrete, factory-built housing to the United States and Canada for the first time.

In a ceremony at the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, Laborers' Pres. Peter Fosco hailed the agreement as a "major and significant breakthrough" in helping to solve the nation's housing crisis.

"All of us," he said, "the consumer, government and the construction industry are deeply aware of the necessity of providing better housing fast and in great numbers."

Fosco said that the systems have been successful, noting that "high-rise apartments that stand throughout Europe, Israel and some parts of Africa and South America testify to the validity of the techniques."

The agreements with the Laborers cover production and mainteance personnel and, in some cases, on-site skills. Individual contracts will be negotiated with each employer.

**Each system employs similar techniques of using highly automated equipment to produce precast concrete components in the manufacture of housing units. Most of the components are designed primarily for high-rise and other multi-family developments.**

The five firms are Ecology Development Corp. and American System Building, Inc., both of Washington, D. C.; Florida System Building/Coignet, Inc., Dade County, Fla.; Jespersen-Kay Systems, Inc., Toronto, Ont.; Balco Building Systems, Alsip, Ill.

In March, the Laborers signed national agreements with two U. S. manufacturers of industrialized housing in the precast concrete field.

# Painters Win National Pact On Tank Jobs

Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters has announced a new two-year national agreement covering the priming, painting, coating and preparatory work for water storage systems and general storage tanks.

Retroactive to Mar. 1, the agreement is between the Painters, National Tank Fabricating & Erector Contractors, and a number of independent painting contractors across the nation.

**The group does most of the work on big tank towers, reservoirs, standpipes, chemical plant penstocks, surge tanks and ground storage tanks.**

Worked out after six months of intensive negotiations, the new agreement contains five major features, Raftery said.

- The contractor will be required to hire at least one local man on each project. The local man will be paid at either local or national rates, whichever is higher. Under the old agreement, the contractor was permitted to bring in three of his regular employes and pay the national agreement rates.
- A job steward will be employed at all times when work is being performed.
- Fringe benefits will be returned to the local union where the contractor's regular employe has membership.
- Rates are increased to compensate for rising living costs. They vary by districts but range up to more than $9 an hour.
- To coordinate manpower needs, the employer is required to notify the Painters 15 to 20 days before starting a job.

# The Housing Crisis

**WE HAVE STUDIED** the Administration's proposed Housing Act of 1970 as well as other measures that relate to America's current housing crisis. We agree that there is a need to recodify the current housing laws and tidy up the multitudinous programs that have developed over the years.

However, the American public should not be misled into believing that the Administration's bill proposes new and extensive housing programs. The bill has the appearance of action without the substance.

**At this moment in 1970, when we are faced with a housing crisis so severe that only the upper one-third of America can afford decent shelter, the Administration's 1970 housing program should be an emergency crisis plan to meet the annual goal of 2.6 million housing units spelled out in the 1968 Housing Act. Unfortunately, it does little to produce new homes or meet the crisis.**

American workers are available now in all trades and in any number to produce 2.6 million housing units this year and any year hereafter: American workers are available in any numbers necessary to produce lumber, home-building materials, and appliances. These workers are available and anxious to go to work now.

More than 10.9 percent of America's construction workers are presently jobless and ready to go to work tomorrow if the housing plans and programs can be produced.

We note that last month's slight upturn in housing starts, after a 16-month slide, has caused general optimism in trade circles. We wish it were more than the possibility of a promise that the bottom has been reached. We cannot ignore the fact that every passing month puts us further from realizing our 10-year goals.

**DESPITE OUR MANY** programs and lofty goals, America is steadily falling behind in its shelter needs. And these are not impossible goals, either. If we could achieve the annual housing production of 20 years ago, we would be enjoying a comfortable housing boom and an end to the joblessness that is gripping workers and communities throughout America.

In 1950 we built 1,952,000 new private dwelling units. We have never reached that number of new units in any year since.

**We now stand, as of June 1970, at an annual rate of 1,358,000 housing starts—only about half of what is needed. It is obvious that our goal of the 1968 Act won't be met in 1970 and it was not met in 1969 either. We are failing desperately to meet the needs of new family formations, the loss of homes to demolition, condemnation and fire, without any great consideration to a general lifting in the national standard of shelter.**

In this atmosphere of emergency, the AFL-CIO cannot understand the failure of the Administration to put forth an emergency crisis program to produce the millions of housing units that are so badly needed.

How can we meet the housing needs of a 250-million population that will soon be upon us, when we can't even meet the housing output of 20 years ago? America was able to achieve nearly 2 million housing starts in 1950, when the population was 152 million. But in 1969, with a population of 203 million, the number of housing starts was only 1.5 million and falling. And even if housing starts improve somewhat during the remainder of this year, it is likely that the annual total will be less than in 1969—unless decisive action is taken immediately.

*—From testimony by the AFL-CIO before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing, July 21, 1970.*

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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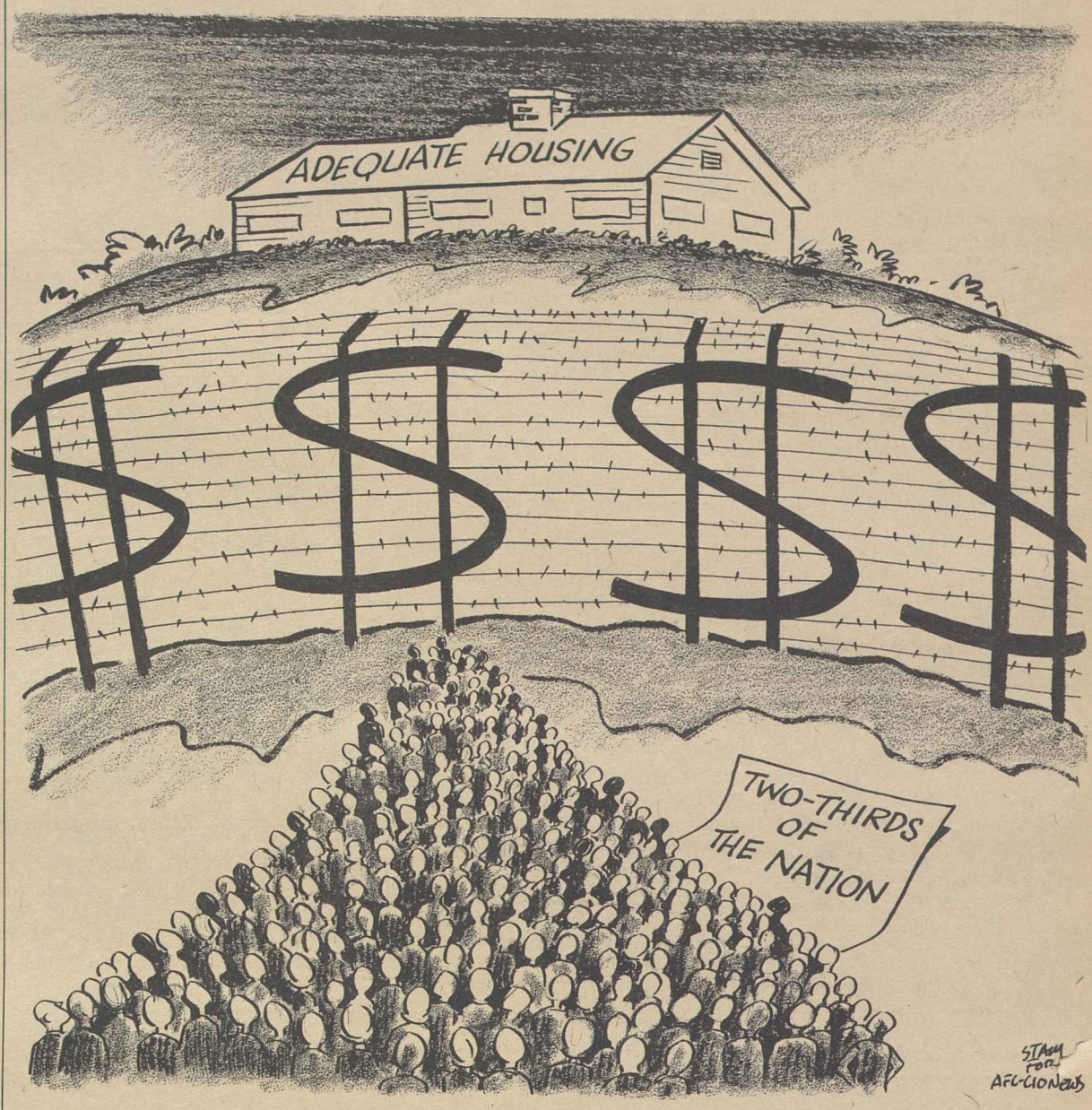
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## Barricade




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Hard Look Needed at Torrent Of Invisible Political Spending

**By John P. Roche**

**THE STUDY** of invisible political finances understandably arouses a great deal of suspicion among Democrats and Republicans alike. Without for a minute suggesting that all the fun should be taken out of American politics, I submit that when $100 million are spent in a presidential election, we have gone beyond the "boys will be boys" phase. And that a very hard look should be taken at the level of acceleration of campaign spending, which may soon make it impossible for anyone without the personal fortune of Nelson Rockefeller, Richard Ottinger, or the late John Kennedy to run an effective statewide-race.

**On the national level, a great deal of money is funneled invisibly into political war chests by various financial dodges: the use of corporate credit cards by political workers, or, even more notably, the hiring of a political worker by a large business, which pays his freight but never sees him.**

However, one of the most useful ways of bankrolling a campaign is to find jobs for the troops in the federal government. True, more than 95 percent of federal civilian employes are covered by civil service. But, in practice, what does that mean? Most political experts these days are well qualified for civil service appointments. Thus there is nothing dishonest in the award of, say, a GS-15 rating to a skilled statistician. He is then appointed—to use a hypothetical example—Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of Commerce and sent on detached service to the White House. Meet the President's chief pollster.

Control of the presidency provides almost unlimited possibilities for invisible campaign financing. Take the phone bill as a case in point. Those in the White House share the demonic urge to call all political acquaintances once a week. But while the Democrats owe a million dollars on this account, the Republicans ask for a permanent leased line, and Uncle Sam picks up the bill. From 1961-69, of course, the tables were reversed and the GOP kept AT&T nervous.

Since the job of organizing a campaign is not very different from that of preparing a regular presidential trip, the highly skilled men who "advance" the President are obviously also campaign workers. As any insider will acknowledge, a good advance man is worth three Secretaries of State. A man who can, on eight hours notice, turn out a million and a half Mexicans with flags and balloons (or in this case knows which Mexican official can push that button) is worth his weight in gold. He merits a good, quiet post, one with minimal burdens.

What could be more appropriate than membership on the Subversive Activities Control Board? Or any one of 40 or 50 miscellaneous commissions, boards, etc., that are tucked away in the Administration? I used to play poker with the advance men on Air Force I and their formal titles never ceased to amaze me; the prize went to a man whose official style (slightly altered to protect the guilty) was "Political Adviser to the International Meteorological Commission."

**NOW, AS I SAID** before, we certainly don't want to purify politics to the point of boredom—that could start a revolution. But at the same time, the American people have a vested interest in guaranteeing that no party can buy an election. The first priority is obviously TV, and here CBS has set a good precedent by giving time for the Democrats to reply to the President. After that, the whole structure of campaign financing should be investigated and reformed.

**In this area, I might add, the Democrats are not just howling because they lost. In 1966, and again in 1967, Pres. Lyndon Johnson urged upon Congress a comprehensive cleanup in our election procedures. As Johnson put it in May 1966, "The essence of our democratic system is the clash of ideas beeween differing men and differing parties."**

In 1968, the GOP spent nearly $25 million in the final campaign; the Democrats, $10.6 million; Wallace, $6.9 million. It would take a pretty strong idea to stay afloat in this torrent of money.

***'The Third Pollution':***

# Public Urged to 'Make Noise' About Growing Hazard of Noise

**JETS, JACKHAMMERS,** sirens, food blenders, electronic music—all contribute to making the sound of our cities almost unbearable. At home, at work, at play, innumerable pieces of equipment add to efficiency and convenience—and threaten us with the jitters and with loss of hearing.

Noise—The Third Pollution, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet, by Theodore Berland, explains what noise is and what it does—physically and psychologically—and what you and your community can do "to quiet our society."

"Noise," Berland states simply, "is sound that is obnoxious. Noise travels like waves on water, but invisibly. It is usually carried by air, but it can also be conducted by the wood walls of homes, by the steel floors of offices, by the glass in windows, and by the metal bodies of autos and airplanes. . . .

**"If the noise is loud enough," he continues, "your ear can suffer temporary inability to hear. . . . If the cells are given a rest, they can recover. But they can't if the noise is too prolonged or repeats itself too soon."**

Sirens and jet engines and highly amplified rock music are examples of noise which is most dangerous to hearing and which today few persons can fully avoid. They exemplify what noise researchers have found: "What has passed unnoticed is that many noise levels encountered in the community exceed sound standards found injurious in industry."

Hearing impairment is not the only hazard. There is evidence that even the unborn child in its mother's womb suffers stress because of noise, "which may induce developmental abnormalities in the fetus." Other studies have shown that "noise increases the level of cholesterol in the blood and raises blood pressure," Berland reports.

**One researcher "concluded that his findings meant that night sounds such as those of traffic, heard while we sleep, might endanger the health of our heart and arteries."**

Psychological effects of noise, Berland summarizes, "are centered on fear and annoyance. . . . It's easy to understand how a man who works in a frustratingly noisy environment comes home irritable. If his home is also noisy, he not only is not a pleasant person to be with but his mental health is seriously threatened."

Finally, noise can cause cracks in metal, break glass windows, crack plaster walls, destroy irreplaceable archeological ruins.

**BUT WE CAN** protect ourselves against noise and its hazards—by personal measures, by appropriate laws, and by community action. Most simply, Berland suggests, you can cover your ears with your hands, or with ear plugs, when noise becomes unbearable. He even recommends that "each of us should carry a pocket set of ear plugs or ear protectors."

Proper construction techniques can make walls effective barriers against noise. Until everyone lives and works in better-constructed buildings, though, it should be noted that "drapes, carpets, upholstered furniture, and acoustical walls or ceilings all work to absorb sound. . . ."

**Even more important, Berland stresses, is prevention of noise—by public pressure for the manufacture of quieter home and commercial equipment, and the containment or proper placing of noisy industries far from town and residences.**

The United States lags behind other countries in control of noise because it has no national anti-noise legislation. And the state and local regulations that do exist are only weakly enforced.

Berland reports that "health professionals, hearing experts, and sound specialists, aided by lawyers, public officials, and . . . private citizens, are leading the fight against noise. And they are winning small but significant battles." A few such victories show "that when citizens organize themselves and make their wants known, government, business, and industry must listen. It has happened in the area of pure foods, and in auto safety, and it is happening in air pollution and water pollution. If more citizens make noise about noise, this too will be actively and successfully fought."

Noise—The Third Pollution is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, a non-profit educational organization, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

***Organizing Harvest:***

# Farm Union Scores Advances As Growers Shed Fear of Pacts

**GROWER REALIZATION** that a union contract isn't "lethal" was the key to the "sudden and dramatic breakthrough" of the Farm Workers union in the grape fields of California and Arizona, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher declared.

Pointing out that about one-third of the total table grape crop is now union-harvested and marketed under more than 80 trade labels, Kircher predicted, "It is just a matter of time until the rest of the growers . . . join the collective bargaining march into this modern era." He made the statements on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, Labor News Conference.

**Kircher credited the mounting success of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee to strong, able and determined leadership from within the ranks of the union itself.**

"They have intelligence . . . courage . . . ability to learn . . . desire to understand, and they work tirelessly toward goals they set for themselves" in behalf of "farm workers of today, and those who will come tomorrow," he said. "This movement is really a movement of farm workers, for farm workers and by farm workers" with long personal and family experience and background as migrant workers, he added.

Kircher said that in addition to substantial wage gains under the union contracts, farm workers and their families will for the first time be protected by prepaid medical insurance and a seniority system that will help ease the uncertainty of where they will work from year to year.

**THE NEW MEASURE** of job security will give the farm worker "a chance to put down roots, and give his family some of the stability that other workers have built for themselves through the collective bargaining process over the years," he noted.

He stressed, however, that the grape boycott continues against those growers still refusing to sign union contracts and urged "our friends all over the nation to determine whether or not the grapes they see in a market have been union-harvested" before they buy them. Shoppers, he said, should demand to see the UFWOC union label on the boxes.

Questioning Kircher were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.







By Press Associates, Inc.

**WE ARE CONTINUALLY** working with the democratic machinery of our government seeking to perfect it and bring it closer to the people.

In the last few years legislation has been enacted to assure the voting rights of all citizens, elimination of the poll tax, protection against fraud at the ballot box, and—last month—lowering the voting age to 18. The U.S. Supreme Court, with the backing of Congress, gave us one-man, one-vote.

When this nation was founded, members of the U.S. Senate were elected by the state legislatures. However, in 1913, the 17th Amendment to the Constitution provided for the popular election of Senators.

Attention is now being centered on our system of election of President and Vice President.

**Many voters still do not realize that when they cast their ballots they are not directly voting for President and Vice President. They vote for members of the Electoral College.**

Members of the Electoral College from each state are equal to the number of senators and representatives from that state. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands and Guam have no electoral votes. Only in 1964 was the District of Columbia awarded three votes.

Today the electoral college totals 538. The necessary majority to elect a President is 270.

If no presidential candidate receives a majority in the Electoral College, the election is decided by the House of Representatives. Under the 12th Amendment to the Constitution, each state has one vote. The House chooses from among the three candidates with the highest electoral votes.

**This means that a third party candidate—such as George Wallace—could maneuver his balance of power role for concessions that would throw the White House to one major candidate or another.**

This happened twice before in our history, when Thomas Jefferson was elected President in 1800 and John Quincy Adams in 1825. And judging by the devious maneuverings, the open buying and selling of votes, this is no way to determine the leader of the nation.

**ANOTHER FEATURE** of the present system disturbs many people. In 12 presidential contests the winner received less than a clear majority of the popular vote. In three elections—John Quincy Adams in 1825, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876 and Benjamin Harrison in 1888—the victor came second in the popular vote.

A plan for direct election of the President is now before the Congress. Its prime sponsor has been Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.). But it was the House of Representatives which first took action, securing the two-thirds vote necessary for a constitutional amendment.

The House-passed bill is quite simple. The candidate for President who receives the largest popular vote would be elected, without regard to the states won or lost. If no candidate receives 40 percent of the vote, a runoff would be held between the two top vote getters.

**The support given the Bayh Amendment is non-partisan and across the board as far as political and economic philosophy goes. It is backed by the AFL-CIO, United Auto Workers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Bar Association, the League of Women Voters and many religious and other public interest groups.**

The proposal is not expected to sail through the Senate, however. With the 100-member Senate it must receive 67 votes and while a clear majority is already committed there are some roadblocks.

Some of the undecided senators are from small states. Under the present system their states play a bigger role in determining the President than they would under a direct election system.

And even if the proposal receives the two-thirds vote in the Senate, it still must be approved by 38, or three-fourths, of the states.




**THE KEY** to the Farm Workers union's dramatic breakthrough in the grape fields of California and Arizona was grower realization that union contracts aren't "lethal," AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, heard Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network, were Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

# N.Y. Landlords End Holdout, Strike Settled

New York—Employes of 2,500 apartment houses returned to work with a new three-year contract and a $40 wage increase after holdout landlords approved a settlement they had previously rejected.

The settlement ended a two-week walkout by 12,000 members of Service Employes Local 32B against building owners represented by one landlord group.

Another 13,000 members of the union previously had won contract improvements without a strike. For all 25,000 members, the contract calls for an $18-a-week increase retroactive to Apr. 21, another raise of $12 in 1971, and a further $10 hike the third year.

**The new pact, negotiated before the strike with the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations for all consenting owners, also calls for improved shift differentials, paid vacations, and leaves of absence for health and other specified reasons.**

Thomas Shortman, president of the 43,000-member local union, said the new agreement provides the best wage package in the union's 36-year history. Local 32B represents building superintendents, maintenance staffs, elevator operators, doormen, custodial employes and porters.

The strike just ended, and one threatened for Bronx landlords when contracts of sister Local 32E expire in September, grew out of disputes over the city rent control ordinance. The City Council revised the law in June but some landlords held out for more leeway between rent income and expenses.

Local 32B started negotiations on a new contract in February, and reached agreement with the Realty Board in June. It voted to strike those landlords who refused to come to terms but postponed a walkout twice while the City Council debated changes in the rent control law affecting older buildings.

**Shortly before the old contract expired, Local 32B signed an interim agreement with a majority of the landlords providing that any wage increase agreed on would be retroactive. When the city finally acted, holdout landlords were struck.**

The city's Dept. of Housing Maintenance & Rent served notice on the holdouts that it was prepared to take over all buildings that failed to provide essential services. Later the rebelling owners agreed to give the city time to work out further improvements in the rent law by Apr. 1, 1972. If it does not, the union or the owner group may terminate the present contract.



**SILVER BEAVER** award of the Boy Scouts is presented to Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Keenan received the award from the National Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts, on which he has served since 1961. Niemann A. Brunk, awards committee chairman, makes the presentation.

# Full Support of Clerks Urged in Airline Strike

All AFL-CIO unions and their members were urged by Federation Pres. George Meany to give "full support" to the strike of 3,500 members of the Railway & Airline Clerks against Northwest Airlines.

In a letter to affiliated unions and central labor bodies, Meany requested "all possible cooperation to the strikers" who seek a fair contract "as quickly as possible."

In other developments BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis asked the International Transport Workers Federation for help in boycotting flights by Northwest planes to Asiatic cities, and Minneapolis Mayor Charles Stenvig asked the National Mediation Board to offer its services to the parties.

**Since July 8, union members have been on strike for higher wages and benefits on a par with those on comparable airlines. Northwest has reduced its flight schedule by about 92 percent, the union estimates, but still is maintaining some flights to the Far East.**

Dennis told the ITWF, composed of transportation unions throughout the non-Communist world, that its help is needed in getting Northwest to negotiate promptly with BRAC on all contract issues. Some flights are continuing to Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and other overseas points, he said.

Meany's message noted that the clerks' walkout followed months of unfruitful negotiations. Northwest management, he pointed out, has not yet improved an original offer which was "much less than comparable wage settlements on other airlines."

The strike, he said, has strong public support because of the justice of the union's proposals and its "patient efforts to achieve agreement."

**BRAC posted picket lines in 38 U.S. cities normally served by the carrier. Most members of other unions declined to cross the lines and management tried to give minimum flight service to a few cities with planes serviced and flown by company supervisors and strikebreakers.**

BRAC Chairman Jack M. Bacon said Northwest "wants to pay less than anyone else and get more work for it."

# ITU Mailers Win $72 Hike In New York

New York—Members of the ITU Mailers won a wage increase of $72 a week over a three-year period at the Daily News and said they expect the agreement to set a pattern for similar pacts at the Times, Post and Long Island Press.

The agreement in principle, announced by Mediator Theodore W. Kheel at the hour set for a walkout at the News and a shutdown or lockout at the Times, will be reduced to writing and then submitted to a vote of members, probably within a month.

**Pres. George E. McDonald of Mailers Local 6 reported the settlement to the presidents of eight other newspaper unions after Kheel's announcement at Automation House. A ninth union, Typographical Local 6, is the only other union to reach agreement this year.**

A spokesman for the Newspaper Guild said "absolutely no progress has been made anywhere" in its negotiations with the publishers, but that talks will continue.

The Mailers' settlement will give 500 members at the News a pay increase of 42.92 percent, compounded over three years. This was reported to be $2.10 more than they would have received under the percentage agreement first offered by the publishers, but less than the $7 additional they had asked. Mailers' wages, now $167.60 a week, will rise by $25.94 this year, $21.83 next year and $24.23 the third.

# *President Challenges Congress on Funds*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

disguise presidential neglect in such fields as health, education and housing."

On the heels of Nixon's statement, the House Appropriations Committee completed action on a Labor-HEW package totalling $18.8 billion, about $93 million more than the Administration requested. Last year's appropriation, which called for $19.4 billion, drew Nixon's first veto as president.

The Labor-HEW bill which the committee approved increased the Administration's request for HEW by $134 million, to a total of $15.4 billion. But it cut back on the Administration requests for the Labor Dept. by $8 million, leaving a total of $1.2 billion, and took another $33 million off the funds for related agencies.

Members of the Democratic Study Group, a coalition of House liberals, called the health provisions of the bill approved by committee "woefully inadequate" first lost their bid for an additional $360 million on a 151-to-103 teller vote.

The AFL-CIO backed this effort and also sought to retain full funding for the NLRB, which the committee voted a total of $39.4 million, some $1.5 million more than was requested and almost $1 million more than last year's budget.

The House Committee voted $154 million for wage and labor standards under the Labor Dept. budget. This is about 50 percent above last year's appropriation but provides for no increase in the wage-hour investigating staff.

***Farm Workers Dropped:***

# Wider Jobless Aid Approved by House

*(Continued from Page 1)*

provision for federal standards, a major goal of the AFL-CIO.

In another action, a House committee revived the labor-backed effort to toughen the federal law against discrimination in hiring. The House Education & Labor Committee approved a bill that would give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the authority to issue "cease-and-desist" orders against violators of the federal law.

The bill would also extend coverage under the law to state and local government employes and to school and college teachers. The act forbids discrimination in hiring by employers or unions on the basis of race, religion, color, sex or national origin.

**The effort to arm the EEOC with the power of cease-and-desist orders has had the strong backing of the AFL-CIO, but has been opposed by the Administration. The Administration proposes that the EEOC go into federal court to seek enforcement of its findings.**

The action by the House committee came after the Administration proposal was voted down 18-14 on a split that came along party lines—the Democrats opposing the Administration version and the Republicans voting to retain it. The committee then approved the tougher version by voice vote.

The AFL-CIO testified as long as a year ago on behalf of cease-and-desist orders for the EEOC, at the same time the chairman of the commission, William H. Brown III, testified that the cease-and-desist orders were unnecessary and the Administration bill was sufficient.

The Administration bill rejected by the House committee included no provision for extension of the coverage under the act. The bill recommended by the committee has the effect of transferring discrimination cases in the federal government to the EEOC and away from the Civil Service Commission.

The bill would widen coverage to employers of eight workers instead of the 25 under the present law. It would not, however, move the authority of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance to the EEOC. This provision, which the AFL-CIO has backed, is included in a similar bill pending in the Senate.

In other congressional developments:

- The House Agriculture Committee approved a new three-year farm support program with a ceiling of $55,000 on subsidies to big farms raising cotton, wheat and feed grains. Action on the agriculture bill is necessary to clear final approval on extension of the Food Stamp program.

**However, the $55,000 limit on subsidies would apply to cotton, wheat and feed grain separately, making it possible for one big farm still to receive $165,000 if it qualified for maximum subsidy in each. Last year, with no limits, five big farms received over $1 million each under the program.**

- Federal support for the arts and humanities was extended three years when Pres. Nixon signed a bill calling for $40 million this year, $60 million next year and $80 million the following year. The creation of the National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities and its extension this year received strong labor backing.
- A $2.02 billion budget for the Interior Dept. was approved by the House, the first budget of a major federal department to be forwarded to the President. The bill cut some $6 million off the amount sought by the Administration.
- The House Banking Committee approved a bill to empower Pres. Nixon to impose wage price controls. The measure was tacked onto the Defense Production Act and would allow the president to impose controls on prices, wages, salaries and rents at levels no higher than those in effect on May 25, 1970.

The legislation, which the Administration has said it didn't want and wouldn't use, was described by Speaker John W. McCormack as part of the continuing effort to arm the president "with all the necessary to stop the galloping inflation which we are experiencing."

# SIU to Fight Charges On Political Donations

Members of the Seafarers, at meetings throughout the country, are voting to fight an indictment handed down by a grand jury in Brooklyn charging that the union has made political contributions in violation of federal law.

The Seafarers Log, official publication of the SIU, noted that the Justice Dept. took 18 months to bring its findings before the grand jury which handed down a 17-count indictment against the union, and a number of its officers. The Log reported the action in a special four-page supplement.

The indictment, the Log said, charges that donations from the Seafarers' Political Activities Donations organization (SPAD) of $20,000 to various groups supporting the Humphrey-Muskie ticket in 1968 and another $20,000 contributed to Republican campaign committees were made in violation of federal law.

**The indictment also charged that the union and its officers had conspired to spend $750,000 for political action in presidential, senatorial and congressional campaigns between 1964 and 1968. Contributions were made to both Democratic and Republican committees and candidates.**

The paper pointed out that "all of the contributions cited in the indictment had been reported publicly by SIU's SPAD to the Dept. of Labor and the clerks of the House of Representatives and the Senate, as required by law."

The charges, the Log added, follow "a long series of attacks by newspapers—and the Wall Street Journal in particular—against SIU's political activities."

Reports on the indictment were made to membership meetings by SIU Sec.-Treas. Al Kerr. The meetings adopted without dissent the position "to fight the indictment financially and morally and to use the union's full strength to protect its rights."

Individuals named in the indictment are SIU Pres. Paul Hall, Kerr, Vice Pres. Earl Sheppard, Representatives Frank Boyne, Paul Drozak, Joseph DiGiorgio, Frank Drozak and Philip Carlip, the union's legislative representative in Washington.

Subhuman Conditions:

# *Story of Migrants' Misery Related at Senate Hearings*

A pattern of misery and death caused by inhumane living conditions among migrant farm laborers in Florida, Texas and Michigan was drawn in testimony before a congressional panel.

Large families are poorly fed and crowded together in rundown housing projects without heat, clean water or sanitary facilities, the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor & Public Welfare was told.

The result is a heavy incidence of disease, four physicians said in their testimony.

**Children have died after drinking the only water available at a migrant camp in Texas, another witness related. And "we have had dogs die from drinking the water, which is filled with garbage, fecal matter and other pollutants," said Efrain Fernandez, who works with the AFL-CIO Farm Workers in the Rio Grande Valley.**

The four doctors said that such conditions continued to exist a year after the federal government instituted a $15 million health program for migratory workers.

The testimony of the doctors centered on the conditions they discovered in Hidalgo County in southern Texas. They were among a group of 15 physicians who examined 1,400 members of migrant families in a study financed by the Field Foundation.

They told of children who were often dying of neglect or growing up without hope because malnutrition and disease had left them unequipped physically or mentally to face life.

Most of the children were infected by intestinal parasites and skin diseases and many had ear infections that left them partially deaf, said Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler of Charlotte, N.C.

**The doctors also said that migrant families had an infant-maternal mortality rate one-third to one-fourth higher than the national average.**

"We find destitution and exploitation of men, women and children which we would be ashamed to describe were we not so horrified by their presence," one doctor told Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), chairman of the subcommittee.

A number of large corporations, including Coca Cola, were charged with having "callous disregard" for impoverished migrant workers who harvest the crops.

Coca Cola bought out Minute Maid orange juice 10 years ago and owns or controls about 30,000 acres of Florida citrus groves. Other products of the company include Snowcrop orange juice, and HI-C and Real Gold fruit drinks.

**UFWOC Rep. Fernandez declared that the conditions of the migrants — mostly Mexican-Americans — at many Florida and Texas farms were subhuman.**

He also said that state and local institutions have tried to suppress the culture of the Mexican-Americans, who have suffered severe psychological damage as a result.

"Our children fall behind in school not because they cannot learn but because the schools do not teach in our language," Fernandez observed. "Our people are taught to believe that our cultural heritage is not worthy of respect—they are taught to be ashamed."

Fernandez also appealed for congressional support for farm worker organizations seeking to help migrant workers.

"We think the solution is in our own efforts to organize and have power over our own affairs. . . . We don't want paternalism," he declared.




**GRAPES ARE BACK** on the tables of the Union Printers Home at Typographical Union headquarters in Colorado Springs. Sampling the first box of union-label grapes since the Farm Workers boycott began are, from left, UPH Supt. Vincent H. Hansen, Vice Presidents Joe Bingel and A. Sandy Bevis, and Pres. John J. Pilch.

# Machinists Win Appeal On Backpay for 1,000

New Orleans—The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that nearly 1,000 members of the Machinists, locked out for more than a year by National Airlines in 1969, are entitled to reinstatement "with full benefits including backpay."

The three appeals judges, ruling for the second time in nine months, reversed U.S. District Judge C. Clyde Atkins of Miami and returned the case to his court for a decision in line with their findings.

The IAM estimated that company compliance with the ruling would give mechanics and other ground crewmen in excess of $10,000 each in lost benefits covering base pay, longevity pay, shift differential, cost of living bonus and the cost of hospital and insurance benefits paid by them during the lockout. Also due are company contributions for pensions, social security and unemployment compensation, it said.

Appeals Judges John C. Godbold, David W. Dyer and Lewis R. Morgan found again, as they had last November, that the mass discharge of IAM mechanics and other ground crewmen in National shops 18 months ago was not justified. The men had walked off their jobs to protest the firing of three New York mechanics in a safety dispute.

**The judges said in the earlier decision, "We do not think the mass discharge of the strikers . . . can be justified by the need to restore service. We recognize that the District Court was faced with a difficult situation and had little time to deal with it.**

"Nevertheless we hold that the discharge of the strikers constituted an impermissible form of self-help" under the Railway Labor Act. "The discharge . . . was not necessary in order to hire a new labor force."

IAM members returned to work last June under an agreement with National that left the back pay issue to the courts to resolve.

The original order to reinstate the strikers was limited to those employes who had not been replaced. The appeals judges sent the case back to Judge Atkins with instruction to determine whether the replacements—totaling either 4 or 67—had actually acquired payroll status at National.

In an unusual action, the Miami judge ignored the higher court's instruction. He ruled that National could not have hired a new labor force to keep its planes serviced without discharging all the strikers.

**Of this the appeals judges said, "The district judge erred. . . . He reached a conclusion precisely contrary to the holding of this court that self-help . . . did not justify mass discharge, and that strikers were entitled to reinstatement unless replaced."**

The only matters for the lower court to determine were "when the strikers would have been returned to work, and who had been replaced as of that time," the appeals panel said.

As to replacements for the strikers, the panel ruled: "The formation of an employment contract with a replacement, which never ripens into actual employment, may not displace the statutory right of the discharged employe to return to the status quo."

The union also claims that if a striker has been replaced and a vacancy he is qualified to fill has since arisen, he must be reinstated to that vacancy with full backpay and benefits from the time the vacancy arose. The appeals judges directed the district judge to rule on that new issue.

# Pennsylvania Spells Out Public Employe Rights

Harrisburg—The Pennsylvania legislature overwhelmingly adopted a landmark legislative package that extends collective bargaining rights to public employes and workers at non-profit institutions. The law does not prohibit strikes, but spells out mediation and fact-finding procedures that must first be exhausted.

Enactment came on the last day of the legislature's meeting before its summer recess, capping a 15-year effort by the State AFL-CIO and other labor organizations.

Gov. Raymond P. Shafer was due to sign the bill within days after it cleared the House of Representatives by a 157 to 34 vote. The bill had sailed through the Senate earlier, 32-13.

**All Democrats and a majority of Republicans in both houses of the legislature voted in favor of the bill despite opposition from the GOP leadership, business interests, school boards and the "right-to-work" lobby.**

The long drive for passage was spearheaded by a coalition built by the AFL-CIO of nurses, teachers, policemen, and state, county and municipal employes.

The bill extends union rights to nearly 1 million workers in the public sector across the state, including employes of non-profit hospitals, nursing homes, universities and colleges.

Among the key provisions are:

- Maintenance of membership rolls in unions.
- The right to strike after unions exhaust a comprehensive program of bargaining, mediation and fact-finding procedures.
- Protection of pre-existing collective bargaining agreements.
- Extension of the state labor relations act to cover public and institutional employes.

Michael Johnson, executive vice president of the State AFL-CIO, reported that the labor coalition displayed exceptional unity in working for the passage of the bill.

The coalition's efforts proved particularly effective in beating off attempts by "right-to-work" elements to weaken or side-track the measure with amendments, Johnson said.

# AFL-CIO Assails Move To Sap Labor Board

*(Continued from Page 1)*

- By permitting employers to prosecute their own cases and giving plenary jurisdiction to district courts, the bill would "restore the worst evils of government by injunction."

Harris reminded the committee of the bitterness brought about by the indiscriminate issuance of injunctions against unions "which completely undermined the confidence of workers in the administration of justice" before passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932.

"To put the federal courts back into the business of government by injunction would be a disservice not only to workers and unions, but to the federal courts and the stability of our policy," Harris said.

- Harris pointed out that "the Board and the Office of General Counsel should have and do have an expertise which several hundred district judges in 86 different districts, and 86 different U.S. attorneys' offices, could not be expected to match."

**While the NLRB applies its doctrines uniformly throughout the country, he noted, "decisions by hundreds of different district judges would produce conflicting rulings to the point of chaos."**

Finally, he declared, experience over the years has shown that trial judges tend to be more sympathetic to workers in major industrial districts, where unions are strongest, less sympathetic in areas where employers have blocked workers' organizing and where unions are weakest. "To oversimplify," he said, "we get the worst treatment from the trial courts where we need the best. This situation would be greatly accentuated if district courts had the broad role proposed" in the Tower bill.

Harris declared the situation would be no better under another bill that would scrap the NLRB in favor of a "labor court."

**"If its 15 judges sat singly, or in small panels, numerous conflicts in doctrine would develop," he pointed out, "and en banc hearings to resolve them would produce additional delay, and the backlog of cases would snowball."**

Any major revision of the labor laws, the federation spokesman suggested, should follow these lines:

- Trial examiner decisions should be made final, subject to discretionary review by the NLRB, and to judicial review in the same manner as board decisions now are.
- Board and trial examiner decisions should become legally effective automatically after a short period during which respondents could file petitions for review.
- Injunction provisions, heavily weighted toward employers, should be revised in the interests of equity.

## Labor Archives Launched in South

Atlanta—The Southern Labor Archives are being set up at the Georgia State University library through an agreement reached with the southeastern regional AFL-CIO and several labor organizations.

The archives are designed to preserve official and historical records of trade unions and to aid historians, researchers and scholars in their study of the labor movement.

The project is being launched with an initial donation of $3,750 from several southern labor organizations. The contributors include AFL-CIO Region VI, which takes in Alabama, Georgia and Florida; the Atlanta Labor Council; the North Georgia Building & Construction Trades Council and Laundry Workers Local 218.

## SST Program Seen as Boost To Economy

The development of a supersonic transport plane is important to the national economy and will assure continued American superiority in world aviation, a Dept. of Transportation official told the Machinists union membership.

In answers to 12 frequently asked questions about the SST printed in the IAM paper The Machinist, William M. Magruder, director of SST development for the department, touched on costs, safety, pollution, sonic boom and other problems posed by opponents of the plane.

Magruder expanded on many of the answers in a speech at the National Press Club. The issue, he pointed out, is not whether the world will have a supersonic airplane. "That has already been decided. The British-French Concorde and the Russian TU 144 are flying."

He announced a $27.6 million effort to answer questions being asked by persons concerned with damage to the environment. Studies will be conducted by top scientists who will check out the effects of radiation, vapor trails, noise and other problems raised by the plane's development.

*'Do Nothing' Approach:*

# Meany Hits Failure Of Economic Policy

Cincinnati—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that the Nixon Administration has "done nothing and is doing nothing," to combat unemployment, the cost of living and increasing interest rates.

Meany, speaking before the 50th convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes, said the Administration's economic policies are "a complete and absolute failure."

**He cited the rising unemployment rate, now 4.8 percent, and high interest rates which "are drying up credit and have brought housing in this country to a practical halt," as indications of the failure of Administration policies.**

On living costs, Meany noted that they have been rising at an annual rate of 6 percent since January. "In other words, they are going up a half-percent a month, and let me tell you, when you take that on month after month, that adds up to quite a bundle," he said.

Meany told the 1,000 IATSE delegates that the Nixon Administration seems "to have taken an almost fatalistic view that they have a policy based on the theories of their financial experts and this policy has got to work—if not today, tomorrow, or perhaps the next day. Well it may work, but before it works we may not be in a recession, but what we would call a major depression."

Earlier, convention delegates heard Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, speak on the recent pact between the union and the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers to produce more films in the United States.

"As of July 16, 23 pictures have come into production under this agreement. Six of these films have been taken off the shelves and four were going to be made in foreign countries," Valenti noted.

He urged the union to unite with other elements of the film industry to "make the creation of motion pictures in the United States more attractive and beneficial than any other place in the world."

**Two resolutions before the convention deal with restrictions on foreign-made films. One asks for a national boycott of products of General Mills and other sponsors using foreign-made animated subjects in the United States and the other asks for government restrictions on entry of foreign theatrical and television films.**

The delegates, representing 60,000 motion picture and theatrical industry workers, approved a resolution asking for stiffening of rules to protect industry employes as well as the public "against obscenity and pornography in films, while retaining legitimate freedom of expression for motion picture producers as guaranteed by the first amendment."

In other resolutions, the convention demanded that bidders on government film-making contracts use union crews, voted to seek cost-of-living clauses in future contracts, and urged locals to set up apprenticeship programs.

Meany, discussing the Viet Nam war in his address, lauded the President for bringing home 115,000 U.S. troops since he took office.

**"He did not put them there. In the last analysis, security in Saigon is a military matter and the decision rests with the commander-in-chief of our armed forces and this is the basis of the AFL-CIO's support."**

On civil rights, Meany said, "I can tell you very frankly that I am not satisfied with the progress we have made. . . . But to say that nothing is being done and that we have not made any progress, of course, would be absolute nonsense. We have made and are going to continue to make progress."

## Hanoi Assailed on Prison Conditions

Eighty-nine members of the U.S. Senate signed a letter to the premier of North Viet Nam expressing their "outrage at the persistent, callous attitude manifested toward United States personnel missing in action and the inhumane treatment of U.S. prisoners detained in Southeast Asia."

The letter noted that the signers differ over U.S. policy in Southeast Asia but that they are of "one mind and one voice" on insisting that U.S. prisoners be treated in accord with "universal humanitarian principles."

'We Got Him'




# *Wage Chiseling Put At a Billion Dollars*

One billion dollars in illegal wage underpayments have been uncovered by Labor Dept. investigators since the Fair Labor Standards Act became law 32 years ago, Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran announced.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research called the violations exposed by the Wage & Hour Division a "disgrace," but noted that as shocking as the billion-dollar figure is, it fails to tell the whole story.

The department said only about a third of the money found to have been illegally withheld from workers is ever recovered. It pointed out, too, that the full extent of violations is unknown since the wage-hour investigators rarely visit more than a small percentage of business places in any one year and must rely largely on complaints.

The federation's Dept. of Research charged that the law is not adequately enforced and compliance officers are too few.

**Moran's announcement said the billion-dollar figure covers underpayments from the minimum wage, overtime, age discrimination and equal-pay-for-women provisions of federal laws for whose supervision his division is responsible.**

The number of employes found to be underpaid each year has been steadily increasing since 1966, Moran noted.

The figure "has almost reached the level found in the early '40s, immediately after passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, when the oppressive employment practices which had inspired the law a few years earlier were first beginning to be corrected," he said.

Moran said in his release that the billion-dollar figure is "well over three times the entire operating budget of the Wage & Hour Division since its inception in 1938" and "makes him both proud and dismayed."

He wrote: "While it is gratifying to know that wage-and-hour investigators have more than justified their existence as protectors of the American wage-earner, it is disheartening to note the large and increasing number of working people who have not been paid their rightful wages under federal law."

The law violations totaled by the administrator occurred under the minimum wage, overtime and equal pay sections of the Fair Labor Standards Act—the wage-hour law itself; the Public Contracts Act, and the equal pay law prohibiting discrimination against women workers as compared with men.

A year ago Moran's division reported that employers were violating the wage-hour laws at a higher rate than ever before. From July 1, 1968, through June 30, 1969, a record total of 477,434 workers were illegally underpaid by $89 million, it revealed.

**This year the division reported a sharp increase in wages withheld from handicapped workers by so-called "sheltered workshops." Moran put the illegal wage withholding in this category alone at $336,000 below the amounts actually due some 2,000 workshop clients.**

Sheltered workshop certificates permit employers to pay certain handicapped workers a minimum wage below that set by the FLSA.

The increase in underpayments by such shops follows a pattern of rising violations of federal wage-hour laws generally.

Last year the AFL-CIO urged the Labor Dept. to increase its investigative staff by at least one third. And last August, Federation Pres. George Meany called on all state and city central labor bodies to set up their own committees to help assure the "effective enforcement of minimum wage laws."

# Veto Threat Poses Battle On Trade Bill

A battle on trade legislation was shaping up between the White House and Congress as Pres. Nixon threatened to veto any bill containing mandatory quotas on imports except for textiles.

Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), ranking GOP member of the House Ways & Means Committee which is in the process of putting the final touches on trade legislation, said he thinks the President was taking an early and hard bargaining position to ward off further quotas on other products.

**The committee has tentatively approved a bill calling for import quotas on textiles and shoes and setting up machinery for other quotas to be set if the Tariff Commission and the President find serious threats to American jobs and business.**

Nixon told a press conference, in reply to a query on the committee's actions, that import quotas, except for textiles, would set off a trade war and that more jobs would be lost than are being lost now.

"In the case of textiles," he said, "for 16 months we have been attempting to negotiate a voluntary quota agreement with Japan without success, and also with other nations. In view of the lack of success and in view of the enormous importance of the textile industry to this country, the fact that one out of eight workers in manufacturing is in textiles, we feel that for the Congress to pass a limited bill dealing with textiles only and providing that mandatory quotas will come into effect and will remain in effect only if voluntary quotas are not negotiated, we believe that approach is acceptable."

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# Rising Unemployment Predicted Despite Some Upturn in Econony

*(Continued from Page 1)*

was a need now for a more rapid expansion of money and credit. But both men appeared to reject stimulation of the economy through increased government spending or tax policy. Both opposed sizable deficits in the federal budget.

**A number of economists, including Administration spokesmen, had predicted earlier this year that unemployment would continue to rise. In June there were 4.7 million persons unemployed; for the first six months of 1970 there were an average of 3.7 million jobless.**

The apparent basis for the optimistic economic forecasts outside the area of unemployment were a series of reports which showed:

- Indications that the continuing downward slide of the economy was slowed or stopped in the second quarter of the year when the gross national product—the total value of all goods and services produced—stabilized in real dollars after correction for price increases. In the previous six months the "real" GNP had dropped by $7 billion.
- The price index for the GNP, a measurement of the rate of inflation, increased 4.2 percent in the second quarter compared with 6.4 percent in the first three months of the year.
- Income rose in the second quarter because of an increase in social security benefits and a government pay raise, and consumers were saving at a high rate.
- Housing starts showed an increase in June over May, a reversal of steady downtrends in the depressed housing industry.

**In contrast, the Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production fell in June for the third straight monthly decline and the ninth drop in the past 11 months. The index last month was at its lowest point in 19 months.**

Administration officials indicated that they expect the real GNP to grow in the third and fourth quarters of the year, though not rapidly. But they conceded, according to a story in the New York Times, "that this anticipated course of the economy would mean no improvement and possibly some worsening of the unemployment picture as the year goes on. The present expectation is that unemployment will hover in the region of 5 percent of the labor force for the rest of the year, moving above that level in some months."

Other economists appearing before the Joint Economic Committee called for an expansionist economic policy. Among them was Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the CEA. He said that "inflation is at last on the wane" and that "it is now time to move from a policy of less restriction to a positive policy for expansion" to avert more serious unemployment.

# Real Earnings Trail '69 Level For 15th Month

*(Continued from Page 1)*

crease, nevertheless put all items on the index 6 percent above June a year ago.

**Charges for consumer services last month rose six-tenths of one percent with the price of medical care, transportation and other services up substantially and by more than the May increase.**

Food prices declined on a seasonally adjusted basis in June for the first time in two years, with meat prices down instead of showing their usual June increase.

Used car prices rose for the third consecutive month and house prices also continued their climb, BLS said.

### CONVENTION

The Air Line Dispatchers Association will hold its annual convention in Hollywood, Calif., Oct. 20-22, Pres. Robert E. Commerce said.

# Most Coast Vineyards Agree to Terms


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# $2 Minimum Wage Urged To Bolster Working Poor

**Delano Area Wrapped Up:**

## *Farm Union Signs 26 More Growers*

Delano, Calif.—The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, just weeks short of its fifth anniversary, crossed the threshold to complete unionization of California's vast grape fields.

Twenty-six growers of this hub of the San Joaquin Valley, including the giant Giumarra vineyard, signed three-year contracts with the union to bring social justice to thousands of field hands.

The grower group represents about 50 percent of the state's table grape crop. Their agreements place the union within 30 percent of blanket coverage of California grape workers. Previously, growers with control of about one-quarter of the state's table grape production had signed.

**Contracts with the 26 growers will cover nearly 8,000 workers at peak harvest time of grapes and other crops including wheat, tomatoes, cotton, lettuce and tree fruit, such as peaches.**

The remaining unsigned growers are mostly in the Fresno area and UFWOC is pressing its efforts to bring them to agreement.

Meanwhile, the boycott that spelled the difference in bringing the pivotal Delano growers to terms, will continue against grapes produced by the holdout vineyards.

"The fruits of dignified labor remain ever sweet," said Bishop Joseph F. Donnelly of Hartford, Conn., chairman of the Catholic bishops' committee on farm labor.

"This is the beginning of a new day," declared UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, who has led the field workers throughout their long struggle

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## House Acts To Abolish Teller Votes

The House of Representatives took a step which organized labor had called "long overdue" as it voted to abolish "teller" votes, the system through which congressmen could avoid a recorded vote.

The abolition of teller votes came as part of a reform package that included more than 100 provisions. It is scheduled to take effect when the 92nd Congress convenes next January.

**However, after action on the individual provisions, the House will still have to pass the total bill. Senate confirmation is also necessary since parts of the bill affect relations with the Senate.**

Final House action on the bill was delayed by the funeral of Rep. Michael Kirwan (D-Ohio) and this raised some concern that a final vote might not come until after the

*(Continued on Page 8)*



**AFL-CIO PRES.** George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller confer with Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), chairman of the House labor subcommittee which heard Meany testify on the need for improvements in the federal wage-hour law. Meany urged that 17 million unprotected workers be given coverage by the law and that the minimum wage be raised from $1.60 an hour to $2 "at the very least."

***Backs Daniels Bill:***

## IUD Rally Presses Action on Job Safety

Trade unionists from all sections of the country poured into Washington on a barnstorming tour of congressmen's offices asking for the right to have a safe and healthy place to work.

The program was part of a two-day briefing session by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., on the fight for passage of a strong occupational safety and health bill.

The 750 union delegates to the conference came from 34 states, 39 international unions and six AFL-CIO state bodies.

Their immediate effort centered on raising enough congressional support to dislodge the bill from the House Rules Committee, where it has been bottled up since the House Labor Committee approved the measure in June.

**The legislation, sponsored by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), would give the Secretary of Labor authority to set job safety and health standards with strong powers to enforce them.**

Opponents of the measure favor a substantially weaker substitute. Besides the Administration, the opposition includes the Chamber of Commerce, most House Republicans and the National Association of Manufacturers.

**AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller reminded the delegates of the extreme tactics being used by opponents to defeat the Daniels measure.**

"Probably more lies have been told about this bill than about any

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## Meany Calls For Wider Protection

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to take a "no nonsense" approach to the problem of eliminating poverty among the working poor by widening protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act and providing a minimum wage of $2 an hour "at the very least."

Millions of working Americans are "slipping backwards" as the "sorriest victims of inflation," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a House Labor subcommittee in calling for modernization of the wage-hour law.

"It is time to realize that if we want to get rid of the bulk of poverty, the way to do it is to get rid of sub-standard wages," Meany testified.

Summarizing "the kind of Fair Labor Standards legislation we need," he stressed these points:

**"We need protection for the 17 million workers not now covered by the act.**

**"We need to increase the minimum wage to $2 an hour—at the very least.**

**"We need double-time pay for overtime work.**

**"We need premium pay for overtime in excess of eight hours a day.**

**"We need to shorten the work week or the work year."**

Fair labor standards have little effect on the great majority of organized workers, Meany noted, since unions generally have been able to establish substantially higher standards than those called for by wage-hour laws.

"But there are millions of low-wage workers who need the pro-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## U.S. Contract Ban Asked On Labor Law Violators

A blue-ribbon presidential commission has urged the Defense Dept. to support a policy that would allow contracts to be withheld "from companies that have been determined by appropriate authority to have flagrantly, deliberately, and repeatedly violated expressed national labor policy."

The recommendation was one of 113 made by the commission, which was set up by Pres. Nixon in July 1969 to examine the country's defense structure and recommend any needed changes. It urged also that the Defense Dept. "should not use its contracting powers to help or hurt any party involved in a union representation question, a collective bargaining agreement, or an inter-union dispute."

**The commission, headed by Gilbert W. Fitzhugh, board chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.**

In its discussion of industrial relations, the report noted that the department "must also do its part to maintain good relations with unions, whether they represent their own employes, employes of their contractors, or other employes whose cooperation is essential to the operations of the department—such as transportation and construction workers."

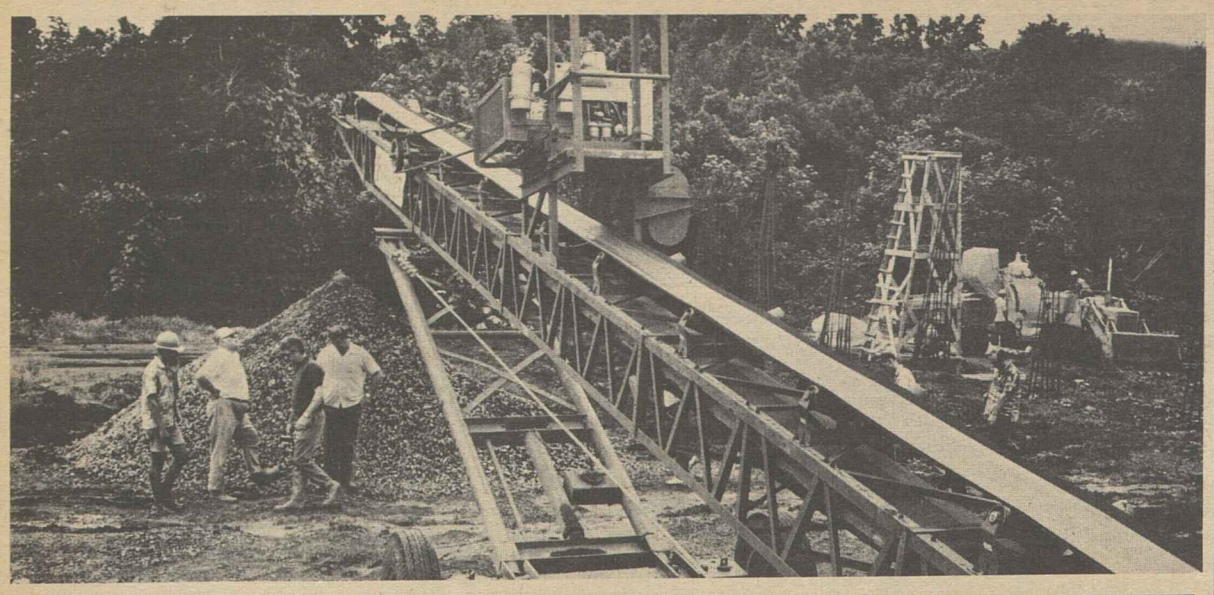
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## *Administration Policies Turn Surplus Into Deficit*

**The Administration's economic policies have converted its own estimates of a $1.5 billion budget surplus six months ago into a $2.9 billion deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30.**

**George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management & Budget, in announcing the deficit at San Clemente, the western White House, acknowledged that the drop in tax revenues that caused the deficit indicated that the economic recession had been stronger than anticipated.**

**The deficit resulted from a $5.4 billion drop in corporate and individual income tax revenues from the Administration's earlier estimates. This was offset in part by the Administration's anti-spending policies which held expenditures $1.1 billion below February 1970 predictions.**





**ROAD PROJECT and building material facilities for construction of a coastal highway around Ponape Island are inspected by Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters. The Peace Corps is directing the project on the island, a U.S. trust territory in the Pacific Ocean. Raftery, an AFL-CIO vice president who is a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council, is helping recruit skilled trade unionists for the Peace Corps. The 80-mile coastal beltway on Ponape will link coastal centers with the island's widely dispersed population.**

# IATSE Steps Up Drive To Aid Domestic Films

Cincinnati—The 50th anniversary convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes voted unanimously to give IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh a free hand in the campaign to bring runaway film production back to American studios.

The action followed a resolutions committee recommendation based on Walsh's report that the continuing drop in motion picture production in this country has plunged employment in Hollywood and other film centers to a record low.

Walsh was empowered to spend whatever funds are needed in IATSE's long-standing effort to encourage more domestic production of movie and television films.

**The money will come from the union's general fund, without added assessment or taxation of members, the convention's more than 1,000 delegates agreed. The expenditure will be in addition to the $100,000 voted to launch the campaign two years ago.**

Walsh reported severe distress among Hollywood craftsmen who once produced most of America's movies. He said some workers are in danger of losing their pension, health and welfare benefits along with their homes.

For many, unemployment insurance has expired or is close to expiration, and the jobs of thousands are threatened by the industry's rush to make movies abroad at reduced cost and ship them here for showing at high prices.

In the final days of the week-long convention, Walsh was returned to office for a two-year term. He won, 655-423, from Business Rep. Steve D'Inzillo of Local 306, New York City.

**Without a dissenting vote, delegates approved a boycott of products sponsored by General Mills and other television sponsors who use animated films made abroad for use in this country and Canada.**

A resolution introduced by Cartoonists Local 839 reported that more than 30 percent of Hollywood animation artists have lost their jobs because of this practice.

Also named in the resolution was a Rankin-Bass television series produced in Japan. Called Tom Foolery, it will be broadcast this fall Saturdays at 9 a.m. over NBC stations, the union said. Similarly disapproved was "Santa Claus Is Coming to Town," an animated TV special made in Japan for Rankin-Bass and 20th Century Fox.

Major convention speeches were made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Jack Valenti of the Motion Picture Association of America.

Valenti, reporting on a recent pact between IATSE and producers to make more films in this country, said that as of July 16, nearly two dozen films have gone into production under the new agreement. Six of the films were "taken off the shelves" and four others were redirected from overseas, Valenti said.

## Glass Workers Certified for Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified about 180 workers at a Jeannette, Pa., glass plant eligible for adjustment assistance because of the impact of imports on their jobs.

The affected workers are represented by the Glass & Ceramic Workers and the Glass Cutters. They were employed by the American St. Gobain Corp., which stopped producing heavy sheet glass at the plant last year but continues to turn out sheet glass for windows.

The adjustment assistance provisions are a part of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.

Workers will be eligible for payments of 65 percent of average weekly wages with an $85-a-week maximum. Payments are limited to 52 weeks, but an additional 26 weeks may be allowed so workers can complete training courses for other jobs.

Last May, 150 glass workers at the company's sister plant in Arnold, Pa., were certified eligible for adjustment assistance because of imports.

## *3-Year Pact Negotiated for Ballet Troupe*

New York—A new contract with raises up to 61 percent for dancers, stage managers and choreographers of the American Ballet Theater was "dictated by conscience, if not by necessity," the employer told newsmen after agreement was reached.

Principal features of the three-year contract were agreed to in advance of the Aug. 31 expiration date of the old agreement to allow time for a ratification vote. The 70-member company left for London and a European tour after authorizing Associate Executive Sec. Deloyd Tibbs of the Musical Artists to sign the completed draft.

The union is an affiliate of the Associated Actors & Artistes of America.

**Pres. Sherwin M. Goldman of the Ballet Theater Foundation said that while he is not sure where the raises are coming from, "we can no longer allow the artists responsible for the excellence of the American dance to continue subsidizing that excellence with their own sweat and blood."**

The settlement provides that a first-year ballet corps member will go from $6,450 to $7,936 this year, $8,478 next year and $8,660 in the final year—an overall raise of $2,210.

The minimum annual salary for principal dancers will be increased from $7,950 to $12,800 over the contract term.

The contract gives dancers the right to blacklist theaters whose poor facilities have caused substantial injury. Other provisions include a guarantee of 36 weeks of employment a year; a five-day rehearsal week on a trial basis, extended health insurance and disability coverage.

The theater is scheduled to be the resident company at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, now under construction in Washington, D.C.

*Meany Asks Wider Coverage:*

# $2 Minimum Wage Called Vital to Poor

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tection provided in this act and who need a higher minimum wage," he emphasized.

"It is on behalf of these workers that we urge modernization of the Act."

Meany, who was accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger gave Subcommittee Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.) an appendix of supporting arguments and data on labor's position backing the wage-hour amendments introduced in the House by Dent May 13.

Meany said the wage-hour-law amendments are among the most important legislative proposals before Congress.

He noted that when the current $1.60 minimum was adopted in 1966, it was barely enough to provide an income above the government-defined poverty level.

The nation was engaged in an all-out war on poverty at that time, and it was recognized that an increase in wages for millions of Americans working at substandard wage levels "was one immediate and effective way to help win that war."

Since that time, "some progress has been made," Meany observed. "Many workers at the low end of the income ladder were moved a step or two above the poverty level. And we in the AFL-CIO were proud to have fully and forcefully helped make that possible."

**But today's inflated prices have dropped millions of Americans "down again to the lowest rungs. And millions more never moved out of poverty," Meany pointed out.**

Inflation hits the working poor harder than anyone else, he said, and today's minimum wage of $1.60 is just a few cents more, in terms of purchasing power, than $1.25 was in 1966.

Meany called it "shocking" for the United States to be heading into the last third of the 20th Century in this condition. The existence of so many working poor "is both an American tragedy and an American disgrace," he said.

"These people work hard at useful jobs, struggle to maintain their economic independence and self-dignity, and attempt to achieve self-reliance against overwhelming odds.

"Yet they are paid less than a subsistence wage."

The labor movement does not believe that any employed worker should be forced to go on the welfare rolls to survive, said Meany.

"It has been clear for a long time," he continued, "that the simplest, most direct and least expensive way to eliminate poverty is to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act so that it is adequate to the times. That is what we urge Congress to do."

Turning to the inadequacy of the present $1.60 minimum, Meany pointed out that a worker employed at that rate earns only $3,200 a year, "if he has a full-time, year-around job. Even $2 an hour is barely above the government-defined poverty level for families with two children."

And, he stressed, a $2 minimum wage is by no means an adequate wage, but a floor—a "good and necessary floor that will benefit the entire economy by building purchasing power, eliminating some welfare costs and eradicating the blight of poverty from one big section of struggling America."

As to coverage, Meany emphasized that the labor movement wants the 17 million workers now excluded to be brought under the Act.

**"These workers have been excluded too long," he stressed. "There never was any real justification for their exclusion, and there is real justification for their inclusion."**

Among the 17 million are employes of state and local governments, largely still unprotected; millions more in retail trade; domestic workers and others.

"Then, too, there are the farm workers," Meany noted. "About half of them get a minimum wage, but the ceiling never gets up to $1.60 an hour. There is no reason for this difference. It is a clear case of double discrimination."

All that the farm and migratory workers want, Meany said, "is to become economically self-reliant, and to be treated like workers in all the other industries of America."

"They are no less human. Their basic necessities of life are no less or different. They are no less immune from pocket-robbing inflation. And, like the other uncovered working poor, they look to Congress for a floor under their wages —the same floor given other workers."

"It is time," Meany said, "for all farm workers to come under the full protection of the . . . act, just like the other covered workers."

Meany also stressed the need for double-time pay for overtime work, overtime and premium pay for work in excess of eight hours a day as well as 40 hours a week. Both provisions, he said, would encourage employers to hire additional workers instead of scheduling overtime for regular workers.

**On the subject of enforcement, Meany cited the Labor Dept.'s recent report that illegal wage underpayments since the wage-hour law was enacted have passed the $1 billion mark. Declaring that even the billion-dollar figure fails to tell the whole story, Meany charged that the law is "inadequately enforced" by too few compliance officers and investigators. Full enforcement of the law, he emphasized, is "the only answer to chiselers."**

Meany concluded his testimony with this observation:

"The whole history of the Fair Labor Standards Act proves that it works and that it adds to the economic well-being of the country. Every Secretary of Labor, no matter what his party ties, has made reports to the Congress on FLSA's impact. Universally these reports prove that FLSA works for the workers, for the economy, for the country.

"The Declaration of Policy in the Fair Labor Standards Act, which is as valid today as it was in 1938, says the United States must, as rapidly as practicable, eliminate labor conditions 'detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers.'

"What we are saying, is that the job of translating this policy into fact requires constant change, constant modernization. Each of the previous amendments has been designed to that end. In 1970, we have new problems requiring new legislation to make the goal of this law a reality.

"So we urge these amendments, and we urge that they be made promptly. Every day of delay penalizes millions of American families who should not be asked to suffer an additional, unnecessary hour."

**Union Presses Holdouts:**

# *Most California Vineyards Settle With Farm Workers*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

for union bargaining rights.

"We too are happy and I suppose overjoyed at the peace that will come to this valley," said John Giumarra, Jr., whose family owns the biggest table grape vineyard in the world, employing 2,000 workers at peak harvest.

"The 14 million members of the AFL-CIO—bakers, plumbers, steelworkers, carpenters—all of them are here in spirit," said AFL-CIO Dir. William Kircher, who had been at UFWOC's side during its fledgling years and has aided its strike, boycott, organizing and bargaining activities.

"We were once called outside agitators and Communists, but we ignored the slurs and waged the struggle," commented UFWOC Assistant Dir. Larry Itliong, who was chiefly responsible for unifying efforts of Mexican-American and Filipino field workers.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who spoke by telephone with Kircher just prior to the signing at a news conference covered by dozens of newsmen from the press and television, sent his "sincere congratulations" and added, "the farm workers have proved their ability to successfully organize and build a union in agriculture."**

Terms of the new contracts are much the same as the previous ones except that they call for a $1.80 minimum hourly wage plus 20 cents per lug box (22 pounds) of grapes picked. Original agreements were for $1.75 hourly and 25 cents a box.

The hourly rate in the new contracts will increase to $1.95 next year and $2.05 in 1972. Previously the growers claimed they were paying $1.65 an hour and 15 cents a box. There were no fringe benefits.

**Also the same in the latest contracts is the employer contribution of 10 cents an hour per worker toward health and welfare and 2 cents an hour for an economic development fund, ban on "hard" pesticides, successor, hiring hall and no-strike clauses during the life of the contract.**

Singing, cheering, speeches and handshakes marked announcement of the new agreements in the jammed hiring hall of UFWOC headquarters, steamed by the 100-plus degree temperature.

The news conference to announce the new contracts drew hundreds of farm workers and their families, many volunteers who have embraced their cause, and two busloads of boycott workers sent by the Los Angeles AFL-CIO to the forty-acre site of UFWOC headquarters. Their emotions erupted into spirited cheers of "Viva Chavez," "Viva La Raza" (the race), "Viva Boicoteros" (boycotters), "Viva Virgen de Guadalupe."

Augie Lira, a young farm worker, accompanied the overflow crowd on a guitar to the strains of the familiar songs of La Huelga (The Strike)—"Solidaridad Pa' Siempre" (Solidarity Forever), "We Shall Overcome," "De Colores" (Of the Colors).

The hall exploded with a cacophony of chants, applause and foot stomping when Chavez entered, leading the contingent of growers and other union and labor officials including John Henning, executive secretary of the California AFL-CIO.

**Chavez, who ordinarily wears a plaid shirt and field jeans, was dressed in slacks and a formal white silk brocaded shirt on the collar of which was the fiery red button bearing the fierce eagle symbol of the union.**

Growers and union officials, some coming face to face for the first time, sat at one long table.

John Giumarra, Jr., a Stanford law school graduate in his early 30s, was accompanied by his father, key to the Delano growers' collective agreement and signer for them when he and Chavez formalized the contract.

While the elder Giumarra sat at Chavez's side, his son spoke for the growers.

"I think we are starting a new relationship here today," he said.

"It's a relationship our business and your jobs depend upon, so we must learn to love and respect each other. What we anticipate is a new era in agriculture."

He said the pact will serve as a pattern for farm worker activities in the future and a test for the young union.

"If it works here, it can work anywhere. If it can't work here, it can't work anywhere. You can show to the people of the country that you did it well here and you can damn well do it there."

**Chavez followed this up by noting that he had received requests from field worker groups "from all over the country and outside, including Canada, to come and represent them. We will not disappoint them."**

Chavez, a firm advocate of nonviolence, said that in the face of violence throughout the world today "this event truly justifies that through non-violent action social justice can be gotten."

Mindful of the assistance from every facet of labor and other organizations and individuals given his union, he said, "we send our thanks to all the good people who have been with us nearly five years."

Adding to his statement that the boycott will continue until all the growers in the state have signed, he said:

"It is our hope that we can soon turn the boycott machinery all over the world into trying to make all the grapes sweet again."

He said of the day that it was one of "mutual understanding and total peace—a day we have all looked for and prayed for and we thank God for all these things and we thank you too."

Bishop Donnelly, whose committee has been instrumental in bringing together growers and union negotiators to hammer out more than 70 contracts since last Mar. 31, said that "this is really only a beginning."

"What is needed now is a thorough evaluation of the whole process of farm labor-management relations, spelling out the rights and duties of both sides.

"We need federal legislation offering protection for both sides, but especially the farm worker, who has little or no protection as of now."

**Chavez said that the turning point of grower-union relations, which at no time until recent weeks were anything but bitterly strained, "was when the growers came to us."**

That was July 17 at a quiet meeting in a Bakersfield hotel, some 30 miles from Delano. After four days the meetings recessed. Then on July 25 the Giumarras called for a meeting in a motel here, where Chavez, who suffers intense pain from a back ailment, was forced to lie on the bed while they discussed possible settlement.

Final successful talks were Monday night, July 27, at St. Mary's Catholic Church here.

Chavez left immediately after the signing for meetings in Fresno with growers yet unsigned.

# Chavez Hits Teamsters On 'Back-Door' Pact

Delano, Calif.—A single cloud hung over the ceremonies at which the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee announced it had wrapped up agreements with all the major grape growers in the Delano area.

UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez took bitter note of a statement by the Council of California Growers only the day before, July 28, that five-year contracts with the Teamsters union had been approved by half the council's more than 60 members in the Salinas area, most of whom are lettuce growers.

Chavez, announcing plans to seek a court order voiding the Teamsters' contracts, bitterly denounced that union and accused it of violating a written pledge to honor UFWOC's organizational rights among farm workers.

"We will make it so miserable for those growers that they will have to do something," Chavez said.

**"Neither the workers nor the union leadership will be turned from this task by the Pearl Harbor type of sneak attack which occurred when the Teamsters signed a back-door contract with the growers in this area," he said.**

The announcement by the growers' council, which is composed largely of vegetable growers, said the group had "actively supported federal legislation which would provide ground rules for the organization of farm workers and we still endorse the program embraced in Sen. George Murphy's bill."

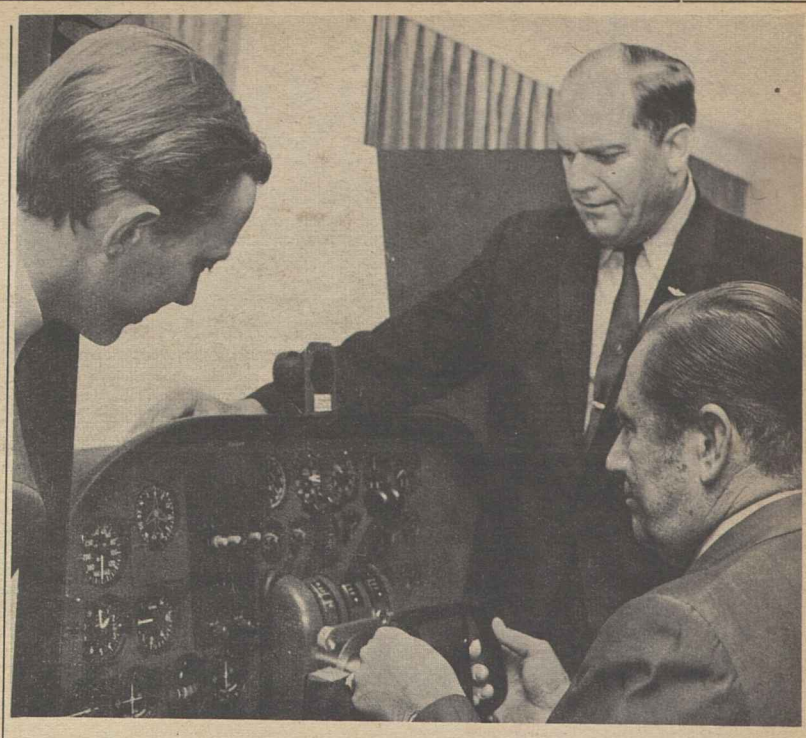
But, it added, the Teamsters union "has convinced us that we should negotiate an agreement now."

The Murphy bill has been vigorously opposed by organized labor on the ground that it would deny true union rights to farm workers and, among other things, outlaw strikes during harvest periods.

Chavez called the Council of California Growers "a long-time foe of our union."

## Cleveland Leader Of Carpenters Dies

Cleveland, O.—Alex Brackenridge, a founder and executive board member of the Union Eye Care Center, died at 52 after a heart attack. He had been executive secretary of the Carpenters District Council since 1961, and a member of Local 105 for 25 years.



**COCKPIT CONTROLS** of an advanced pilot aid device, employing a television system for landings, are tried out by Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.) at the safety forum of Air Line Pilots in San Francisco. Capt. B. Vic Hewes, left, chairman of the ALPA safety committee, and Philip Cooper, manufacturer's representative, give Cannon pointers on the operation of the controls. Cannon was one of the forum speakers.

# Pilots Sound Warning On Airport Obstructions

San Francisco—The Air Line Pilots have warned that their members may soon refuse to service airports where hazardous obstructions pose a serious danger.

A resolution adopted by the ALPA National Safety Committee called for the union to "investigate the possibilities of modifying existing service at any airport in the nation where obstructions have been built which totally ignore the ALPA's established safety criteria."

Noting that tall buildings, television towers and other obstructions are being erected near airports, the ALPA expressed concern that the well-being of airline passengers is being sacrificed. Many of the obstructions are being allowed by officials of the Federal Aviation Administration because of political pressures in Washington, the union's statement declared.

**Improvements also are needed in air traffic control facilities and airports, ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby, told the 500 representatives of ALPA pilots, stewards and stewardesses attending the union's annual safety forum.**

Ruby said that commercial airlines will not be able to raise money to buy new and larger aircraft and necessary ground support facilities unless the nation's air traffic control system and airports are updated to handle the new airplanes efficiently. He noted that the ALPA has successfully supported the passage of an airport improvement measure in Congress that includes the certification of airports.

"The big job now is to obtain industry agreement on the certification rules and implement procedures to eliminate airport deficiencies," Ruby added.

The forum also urged Congress to approve financing for the development of a supersonic transport plane. It said in a resolution that the United States is in danger of losing its leadership in the development of aircraft because of the dominance of Anglo-French and Russian SST programs.

**Four persons were honored by the ALPA for their contributions to air safety. They are Capt. Lee Hines of Atlanta, Capt. Amadeo Castro Almanza of Mexico, Stewardess Elizabeth Montgomery of Washington, D.C., and aviation writer Robert Sterling.**

Hines, a regional vice president of ALPA, was cited for his efforts in promoting improved safety in airport design and operation.

Miss Montgomery was selected for her work on stewardess safety committees, accident investigation and aircraft evaluation committees.

Author Sterling was honored "for his selfless contributions in the interest of air safety through his books, articles and speeches . . . for the betterment of both passenger and crew safety."

Castro received a special award for his efforts to improve air safety facilities in Mexico to benefit pilots of all nations operating in that country.

The forum also covered a number of air safety topics, including the problem of birds on runways, the size of life rafts, the use of air cushion boats in marshy areas, airplane emergency door ejectors, and the role of the well-disciplined stewardess.

# Six Bureaus Restructured In Labor Dept.

The Labor Dept. is streamlining the structure and operation of six bureaus in a move designed to make enforcement of various labor standards more efficient.

The department has consolidated into one administration bureaus dealing with federal contract compliance laws, wage and hours enforcement, occupational health and safety, programs for women, wage determination for public construction, and federal employe compensation programs.

**Assistant Sec. Arthur A. Fletcher, now head of the Wage & Labor Standards Administration, will head the new setup, the Labor Dept. reported.**

Under the reorganization the various programs will have available the services of about 1,000 compliance officers and investigators now attached to the wage and hours administration.

Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson said that the new organization should be particularly effective in the field of occupational health and safety.

# Midsummer 1970

**AMERICA IS POISED** between summer clearance sales and back-to-school promotions in an uneasy atmosphere marked by irritability, apathy and a sort of indefinable unpleasantness.

It's more than the summer dog days or the doldrums or the usual seasonal afflictions. It is a compound of the many problems the country faces at home and abroad and the loss of a sense of direction.

Some of this comes into focus in the preliminary reports of the 1970 census dealing with what's happened in terms of poverty, income, education in the past 10 years. The figures show tremendous gains and accomplishments, and yet the country seemingly finds little sense of gratification.

This stems partly from the minority of the young people and those in the intellectual and academic community and the entertainment world who brush aside the gains of a decade. This progress, they suggest contemptuously, merely reflects an obsession with materialism and denotes a form of corruption in society.

The analyses of campus unrest go on and on, coming up with the same profundities, the same rhetoric about the "system," the fascination with self-examination and guilt, the meaningless cant about revolution and the not-so-meaningless commitment to confrontation politics and possible violence.

**But reporters and others who have been traveling the country find the unease, the irritability. They talk of films aimed at the younger audience which are keyed to the theme of a corrupt society. They talk of a growing disenchantment with higher education in its current state of disrepair, its lack of direction and concern for traditional academic standards and values.**

And everywhere there is growing evidence that the reaction to the radicals, the alienated, the drug-oriented and those who screech and stomp on the values of a democracy is to move the country away from its historic spirit of tolerance, the sense of live-and-let-live that is fundamental to life in America.

**THE HOSTILITY** that marks midsummer 1970 is more than the clash of ideas or programs; it is a symptom of a developing conflict of values, a conflict over the very aims and directions of American society.

**It all comes down, finally, to a question of the responsibility a person has to society. In America this has meant cooperation, help for those most in need of help, the brotherhood and fraternity that is the bonding cement of the trade union movement.**

Taken collectively, this has formed a national commitment to eliminate discrimination in all its forms against all minority groups; to give real meaning to the national policy to wipe out poverty and need and hunger. It is our commitment as a people to peace and freedom for all peoples.

All this can be accomplished in a nation that understands that self-fulfillment and self-realization are the fruits of a primary commitment to the general welfare and well-being of all members of society.

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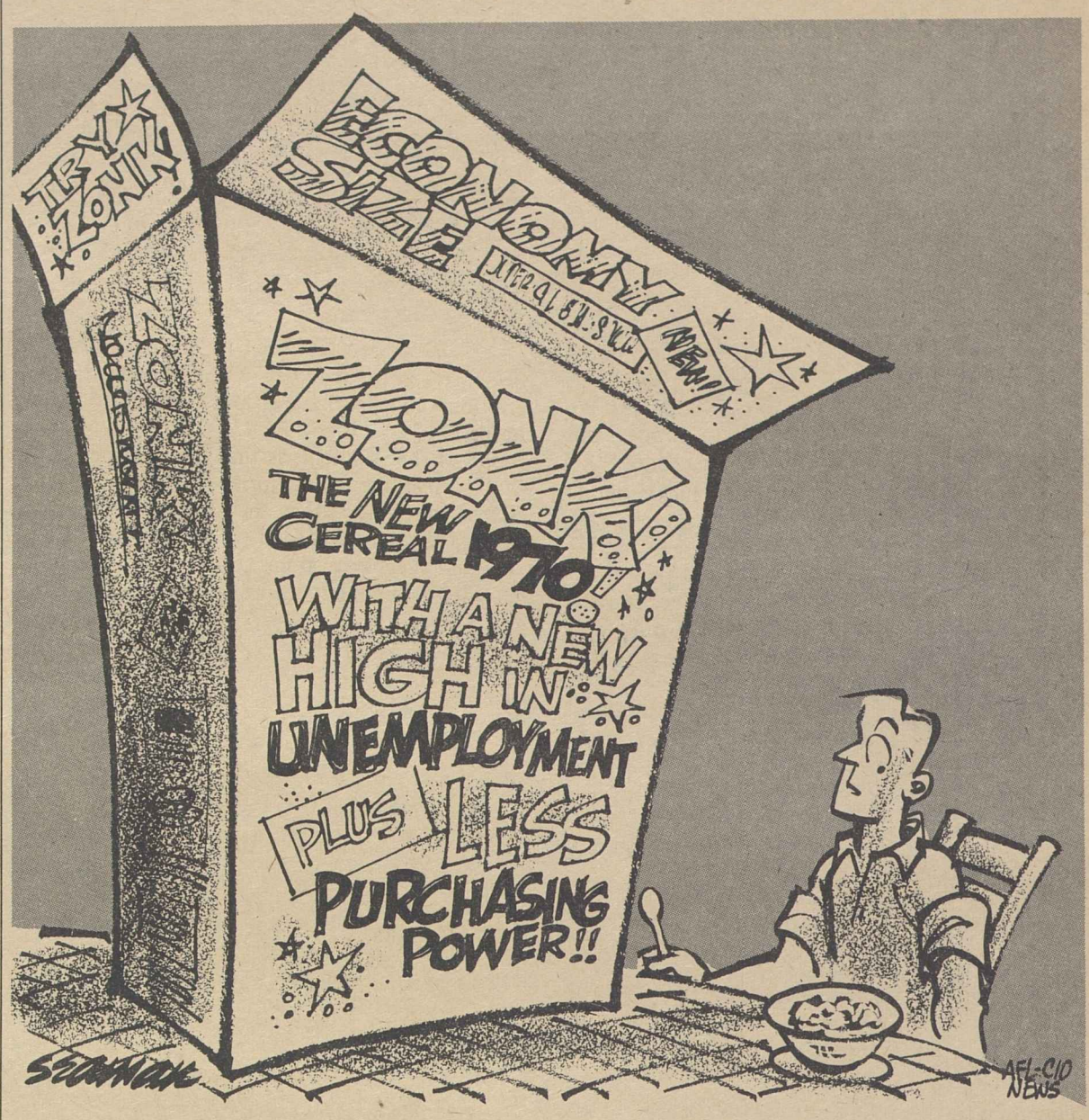
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## Low-Protein Diet




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Castro's Sugar Harvest Sours, But His Police State Succeeds

By John P. Roche

**MOST AMERICANS** probably don't think about Castro's Cuba once in three months, and then only because a hijacked plane hits the headlines. Those of us in the academy, however, are exposed to a good deal of noisy propaganda from a radical faction which has its papacy in Havana.

These radicals have a curious position on the radical spectrum—sort of halfway between Moscow and Peking. Their leading heavy thinker, the Frenchman, Regis Debray (who is in a Bolivian prison), sounds like a delirious Trotskyite. They may be easily identified by their perpetual novena to the late Che Guevara.

Six months ago the Castro regime began announcing that Cuba was about to leap into socialism by producing 10 million tons of sugar.

**They invited all those interested in such an accomplishment to come to Cuba as guests of the regime and join the masses in cutting sugar. A number of young Americans made this revolutionary scene, though the indications are that they spent their time singing revolutionary songs rather than in proletarian toil.**

While the American troubadours played their guitars, just about every Cuban who could talk was drafted to work in the cane fields. The result, however, was still a shortfall of 1.5 million tons.

Castro, bitterly disappointed, announced that the Cuban people still had not developed the necessary spiritual commitment to work. He fired the Minister of Education and replaced him with an army major, who plans to eliminate bourgeois tendencies from the young. The American students, needless to say, returned home to their bourgeois sanctuaries.

This highlights what has been happening in Cuba for a decade. Castro's regime may call itself "communist," but it is a highly efficient dictatorship in the personalist tradition of Latin fascism.

True, Castro has announced his allegiance to the "socialist camp." But this is another way of saying he found a rich uncle who would protect him from the Americans. If the Russians were Buddhists, Castro would be wearing a saffron robe.

**Castro and his entourage would certainly flunk any examination in Marxism-Leninism, and their wild talk of "spontaneity" must occasionally give the Soviets nightmares.**

However, they have done one thing—they have established the most efficient police state ever seen in the Western Hemisphere. Cuban friends, democratic socialists who fought against the Batista regime and survived rather well, tell me that today their position is hopeless. The East Germans, who specialize in this sort of thing, have helped Castro develop a savagely effective secret police. Batista's random brutality has been replaced by efficient elimination.

**THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT** is that in a moment of romantic whimsy Castro announced that he would permit Cubans who didn't like the regime to leave. The consequence of this "love it or leave it" policy has been an American-financed refugee program which has brought 3,500 Cubans to the United States every month for the last four years. There are at least another 100,000 Cubans who are waiting, exit visas in hand, for transportation to the United States.

**Now the whole program—which has cost $120 million a year, including resettlement, job training, etc.—is in jeopardy. When the appropriation for this program came up in the House recently, it won narrow, only tentative approval. And a number of congressmen are out to scrap it, ostensibly on the ground that the funds should be used for poverty-stricken Americans here at home.**

This is an ignoble position. Of course, we should spend money on poor Americans, but not at the expense of other human beings who are trying to escape from a police state. The immense difference between living in poverty in the United States and living under the guns of a totalitarian caudillo should need no elaboration. When the sum involved is so trivial it somehow seems shameful that one has to argue the case.

***Deceptive Magazine Sales:***

# Brazen Subscription Pushers Undaunted by FTC Charges

By Sidney Margolius

**EVEN AFTER** the Federal Trade Commission recently charged Life magazine's subscription subsidiary with using "deceptive" methods, the company continued merrily on its way kidding the public.

Just a few days after the FTC announced its charges, and just as though there were no FTC, my phone rang and a woman said, "Your phone number has been selected from a revolving drum to get free subscriptions to three magazines."

Since we do have a particularly lucky phone number (a few weeks ago it won a free sewing machine if we paid for the carrying case), I took the news calmly. The woman on the phone explained that if I would just subscribe to Life magazine at 49 cents a week, they would give me free subscriptions to Sports Afield, Esquire and McCall's.

**Now 49 cents a week comes to $25.48 a year. Since one of the mail-order magazine agencies offers Life at $5.72 a year; Esquire at $3.87, and McCall's at $3.95 for two years, I would have had to pay almost twice as much because my phone number was pulled out of a drum. Some luck.**

The woman calling was from Family Publications Service Inc., subsidiary of Time, Inc. which also publishes Life. What is especially ludicrous was a recent public announcement by Time magazine that it was not involved in the FTC complaint. Henry Luce III, the publisher, carefully explained that the FTC action was not against Time but involved Family Publications Service, a Time, Inc. subsidiary. Now you see it, now you don't.

Some other big magazine companies also were charged by the FTC. They include:

- Cowles Communications, Inc., and five subsidiaries (Civil Reading Club, Educational Book Club, Home Reader Service, Mutual Readers League, and Home Reference Library).
- Hearst Corp., and its subsidiary, Periodical Publishers Service Bureau, and a franchise, International Magazine Service.
- Perfect Film & Chemical Corp. (related to the Curtis organization) and the subsidiary Perfect Subscription Co. and Keystone Readers' Service.

For some years now there has been an upsurge in hard-selling of magazine subscriptions. In fact, the Akron Better Business Bureau recently listed "magazine and book sales" as one of the top 10 problem areas along with such notorious sources of complaint as home building, remodeling and furnaces, insurance, new and used cars and trailers, auto repairs and accessories, appliance sales and service, correspondence and vocational schools, employment advertising, and business opportunities and investment.

**The lucky phone number approach is of course a widely-used device. In fact, as the saleswoman talked to me, I could hear other voices in the background telling people that their numbers had been pulled out of a drum. The objective of the phone call is to get you to make an appointment with a salesman.**

In some cases on record, salesmen have been known to tell prospects they have "won" the subscriptions and just have to pay "a small handling charge."

One of the problems is that the salesmen stress what seems like a low price by the week, and tell you that you will get an envelope each month so you can pay while getting the magazines. ("If you don't get the envelope you don't have to pay," the saleswoman emphasized several times.)

**BUT AS OTHER** investigations have shown, you will get a coupon book and the monthly amount may be higher than you expect. The subscription company will accelerate your payments so you pay up ahead of time. Often, they try to get you to sign up for five years.

Moreover, as we have seen, you pay much more than if you bought the same magazines from one of the cut-rate mail order subscription companies.

If you realize you've been gulled and stop paying, you can be subjected to some harsh collection procedures, such as garnishment, and harassment at home and on the job by phone calls. Collectors even sometimes use such names as Tufson, Hardheart or Striker to further intimidate the consumer, reports Thomas Jacobson, who worked with the Wisconsin Attorney General's office on subscription problems.

**Sometimes magazine companies tell buyers their subscriptions can be canceled within 72 hours. But Jacobson reported receiving complaints from buyers that the salesman had backdated the contract one week from the date signed.**

The magazine industry maintains an organization which is supposed to help buyers who feel they have been deceived. This is the Central Registry of Magazine Solicitors, 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y., 10022. But they'll help you only if you cancel within 72 hours of signing. They will tell you (as they told me) that first you have to write within 72 hours to the subscription company to cancel. If they refuse, then you can appeal to the Central Registry to intercede.

While the mail order subscription companies are cheaper, don't be overly impressed by their "contests." From our study, it is obvious that all the coupons sent out have a "lucky number" and so everyone "qualifies" for the drawing. The drawings of prize winners are legitimate enough, and the prizes are really awarded. But the number of prizes is a small percentage of the huge advertising mailings of these companies.

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***Cure Seen in National Health Bill:***

# White House Offers Little Help In Easing Health Care Crisis

**CALLING FOR PASSAGE** of a national health insurance law, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair noted that Pres. Nixon had acknowledged the nation's health care crisis a year ago, but that he had done little to solve it.

The "most significant" step taken to meet the crisis, Fair said, came when Congress overrode the presidential veto of the improved and expanded Hill-Burton Act. Fair said the new Hill-Burton law paves the way for "construction of the kind of facilities needed to make a better health care delivery system."

The quality of U.S. health care compares favorably with other nations, "provided you can get the care," he observed as he was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference.

**National health insurance is a key to meeting the health care crisis, Fair said, and the labor movement has made it a "high priority" legislative goal. He declined to speculate when national health insurance will become law, but said it won't take as long as Medicare, which was introduced in 1957 and became law in 1965.**

"People are aware" of the rapid rise of medical costs and the difficulty of obtaining care, and they recognize "the need for change," he said. The national health insurance bill introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) is closest to what the AFL-CIO believes is necessary for an effective solution, he said.

But, he added, "the prospectus" for the national health insurance proposal expected to be offered by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) on behalf of the Committee of One Hundred, also "has some strong points."

"There are no philosophical . . . or basic differences between the proposals," he said, pointing out that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock have met on the issue and agreed to work together on Capitol Hill for passage of a comprehensive national health insurance program.

## Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**AT LATEST COUNT** there were 4.7 million Americans out of work. On top of this have come disturbing predictions by top officials in the Nixon Administration that as many as 2 million more workers will be affected over the next year because of the curtailment of defense contracts.

Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson has told the Joint Economic Committee that shifts in defense planning have returned 300,000 men in the armed forces to civilian life, that in the critical defense industries ordnance, aircraft, shipbuilding and communications equipment, some 260,000 jobs already have been eliminated and that in the economy as a whole there has been an additional loss of 400,000 jobs in defense-related industries.

**"This decline is expected to continue at roughly the same rate during the forthcoming year as we continue to shift priorities," Hodgson said.**

In the face of these revelations, what have we done, as a nation, to prepare for what is clearly going to be a disaster for thousands of workers as we shift from defense to civilian production?

The answer is very little.

The Administration has stressed two legislative steps that it feels ought to be taken: improvement in the unemployment compensation system that would add some 4 million workers to the program and extend the period of benefit eligibility plus strengthen manpower training programs. In addition, it would take a number of administrative actions to help workers find new jobs that presumably will exist.

Congress has moved on the unemployment compensation legislation, but the measure has been stalled over efforts to extend benefits to farm workers who need such protection desperately.

**Extension of training programs leaves labor economists skeptical since they ask what good it is to train a man if there is no job for him when his training period has ended.**

They feel that action will be needed on a far wider front than is now contemplated either by the Administration or by Congress.

The need for more vigorous action, in their view is highlighted by a number of important considerations that are not receiving enough attention.

- Hodgson mentioned the return of 300,000 military men to civilian life. If we are going to cut back on defense, many hundreds of thousands more will be thrown on the job market.
- The extent of employment impact of defense-related industry is larger than is generally understood—studies have shown that perhaps as much as 10 percent of employment is involved in defense work both in large and small employment centers.
- The task of reversing the current increase in unemployment is far greater than is generally realized.

**LABOR ECONOMISTS** suggest that the shift from a wartime to a peacetime economy will require far more energy and far wider programs than are now envisaged.

"Of paramount importance in effectuating a smooth transition from defense to civilian production is the existence of a prosperous, full employment economy," the AFL-CIO told Congress last December.

**The opportunity is there. The nation has vast needs in the rebuilding of its cities, in providing and improving public facilities, in building desperately needed homes, in fighting pollution of its streams and land. In brief, there is a splendid chance to expand job opportunities while meeting social needs.**

The late Auto Workers president, Walter P. Reuther, proposed to Congress a plan to "enlist the profit motive in the service of smooth conversion from defense to civilian production."

Basically the plan sought to prevent or minimize layoffs or alternatively to provide benefits for laid-off workers caught in a job cut.

What is apparent is that while the Administration and Congress are becoming more and more aware of the problem of reconversion, their proposals thus far are essentially routine and do not reflect the spirit or urgency that is needed.




**NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE** is needed to meet the health care crisis—which Pres. Nixon has acknowledged, but has done little about, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair declared on Labor News Conference. Fair was interviewed by Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Tom Joyce, right, of Newsweek magazine.



**JOB SAFETY & HEALTH BILL** sponsor Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) describes key provisions of the proposal to 750 union representatives at the Industrial Union Dept. conference in Washington. The delegates made the rounds of Capitol Hill offices later to raise congressional support for the legislation.

# *Law Grants Antitrust Immunity To Joint Newspaper Operations*

Pres. Nixon has signed into law a bill granting antitrust immunity to price fixing, profit pooling and market splitting by "competing" newspapers printed in common plants under "joint newspaper operating arrangements."

Final legislative action on the measure came when the Senate—with recorded dissent from but one member, Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.)—accepted and sent to the White House the version of the bill passed by the House 292 to 87.

The bill, labeled the Newspaper Preservation Act by its sponsors, is an amended version of the Failing Newspaper Act introduced in the 90th Congress in March 1967. The original bill would have granted antitrust exemptions to full newspaper mergers as well as the partial mergers exempted under the legislation enacted.

**The AFL-CIO, the Newspaper Guild and the printing trades unions all had voiced strong opposition to the measure. They maintained that such broad, unregulated, perpetual and retroactive immunity from antitrust laws was neither necesary nor justifiable for the survival of newspapers faced with financial failure. Enforcement of antitrust laws, not relaxation, is the way to insure competition, labor argued.**

The drive for the antitrust immunity was precipitated by the courts in ordering the two daily papers in Tucson, Ariz., to quit pooling profits and fixing circulation and advertising prices.

Union opponents of the bill noted the courts had specifically held that common printing and distribution facilities are not forbidden under law and that publishers themselves had in the past noted that these produced the greater economies under joint operations.

Opponents of the legislation also included the National Newspaper Association, a group composed primarily of publishers of weekly and small and medium circulation daily papers, the antitrust section and the board of governors of the American Bar Association, Sen. Hart's antitrust counterpart in the House, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Dept.

Richard W. McLaren, Justice Dept. antitrust chief, told Celler's committee last September that the bill would create a "government approved 'shared monopoly'" in each of the 22 cities presently with joint newspaper operations and in other cities in which they might be launched.

"I know of no instance where any such franchise has been awarded without the government in turn imposing administrative regulation of prices and profits for the public protection," he said. The new law contains no such regulation.

**The legislation approves profit pooling, price fixing and market splitting by jointly operated newspapers if not more than one of the papers involved is "other than a failing newspaper."**

The bill also does away with the obligation of seeking an outside buyer before entering a semi-merger with a competitor.

And it authorizes the Tucson papers to reinstitute their profit pooling and price fixing arrangements, despite earlier court orders to the contrary. It also provides for dismissal of civil treble damage suits filed under the antitrust laws against the Tucson publishers by the City of Tucson and other advertisers and by advertisers and former employes against San Francisco's two dailies.

While the Justice Dept. opposed the bill under both the Johnson and Nixon Administrations, the Commerce Dept. endorsed it two days after Richard E. Berlin, chairman of the Hearst Corp., met privately with Pres. Nixon at the White House last September.

Hearst was among the newspaper chains most actively lobbying for passage of the bill. Other proponents included the Scripps-Howard, Newhouse, Lee, Block and Cox newspaper chains, along with other publishers engaged in joint publishing and a few isolated newspaper union locals.

# U.S. Contract Ban Asked On Labor Law Violators

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Citing the large percentage of the government contracts that involve the Defense Dept., the report noted that the department's "actions and attitudes" have an important bearing on the relationships with labor" of the government as a whole. "If it wants the cooperation of labor—working people and their unions—as it must, it is necessary, in turn, for it to be sensitive to the atitudes of labor."

**The commission said a number of cases were brought to its attention in which labor complained that the department was contracting "with employers who seemed to be deliberately thwarting national policies prescribed by Congress and the President."**

While the report did not specify, one of the cases involved the awarding of Defense Dept. contracts to J. P. Stevens & Co., a major textile manufacturer, which has been found in violation of the nation's labor laws by the National Labor Relations Board on 11 different occasions in the past few years. Federal courts, including the Supreme Court, have upheld the NLRB in every case appealed by Stevens.

The AFL-CIO has called on the government and the Defense Dept. to adopt a policy of withholding award of contracts where there are findings of willful violation of the nation's labor statutes.

The language of the panel's recommendations in this area said:

"The Dept. of Defense, although not expected to act as enforcement agency of national labor laws, should support any appropriate action that would permit more flexibility in such matters, so that contracts could be withheld from companies that have been determined by appropriate authority to have flagrantly, deliberately, and repeatedly violated expressed national labor policy. At the same time, the department should not use its contracting powers to help or hurt any party involved in a union representation question, a collective bargaining agreement, or an inter-union dispute."

**Another panel recommendation said that a department objective in determining wage rates for its own employes "should be to have its rates fair and competitive with the wage rates of private employers for employes of comparable skills."**

It recommended also that the Secretary of Defense should appoint a widely representative general advisory committee to advise him on matters concerning the "internal management of the department," including labor relations, and that the committee serve as a vehicle to bring problems to the Secretary's attention by interested parties outside the department.

*Backs Daniels Bill:*

# IUD Rally Presses Action on Job Safety

*(Continued from Page 1)*

other issue" contemplated by Congress, Biemiller declared.

He displayed a Chamber of Commerce publication claiming that the "Daniels bill would allow strikes with pay." The article, he said, twisted the facts on the Daniels bill provision that calls for the five-day shutdown of a plant when workers are faced with imminent danger.

Biemiller called the Daniels bill the most important piece of legislation in the current Congress dealing with the welfare of workers.

The object of labor's drive is to get the bill out of the Rules Committee and on the floor before the House breaks for a three-week recess starting Aug. 14.

Daniels told the IUD rally he is hopeful of beating the Aug. 14 deadline, but warned that an all-out effort must be engineered by the bill's union supporters.

He described his bill as being strong, "but it is also fair and it is reasonable."

The Chamber of Commerce and NAM opposition, he charged, is based on the fact that employers will have to spend some money to improve working conditions.

**Many employers, he declared are more concerned with profits than the safety of their workers, although 14,500 workers are killed annually by industrial accidents. Occupational accidents and illness every year disable another 2.5 million, injure nearly 7 million and cost the American economy almost $8 billion, he pointed out.**

Rep. John P. Saylor (R.-Pa.), who is among a contingent of Republicans supporting the Daniels bill, declared that on-the-job safety has been compromised enough. He told the rally he will cooperate fully to work for its pasage.

Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers, who presided as chairman of the IUD Occupational Health & Safety Committee, warned that opponents are using every means possible to kill the legislation.

He said the Daniels bill is needed to bring order to the hodge-podge of ineffective state laws covering health and safety standards on the job.

- Full authority for the Secretary of Labor to set occupational health and safety standards and to enforce the law with penalties against violators.
- The right of the Secretary of Labor to shut down a plant or industrial process for five days where there is an imminent danger to the workers.
- The right of employe representatives to accompany safety inspectors and receive copies of their reports.
- Development of health standards by the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare on various toxic materials used on the job.

**Weaknesses in the substitute bill proposed by the Administration were described by IUD Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman and Jack Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers. Although various versions of these proposals already have been voted down by the House Labor Committee, the Chamber of Commerce is continuing efforts to water down the Daniels bill through amendments.**

One of these proposals calls for the Labor Secretary to refer violations to a new Occupational Safety & Health Court that could make enforcement difficult and clumsy.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), who is sponsoring senate legislation similar to the Daniels bill, told the labor representatives that there is an urgent need for a federal law with "no-nonsense" investigations of working facilities.

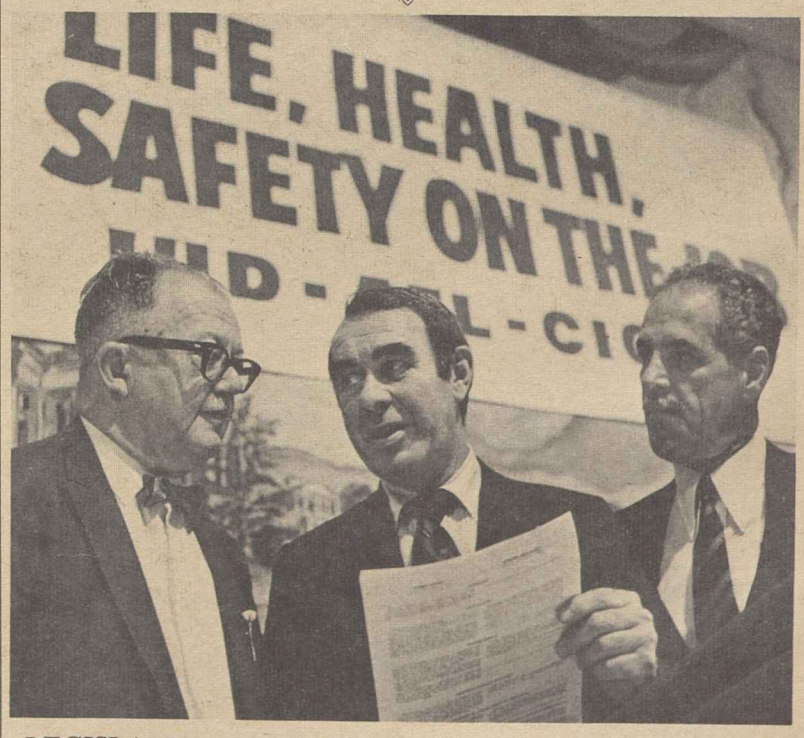
He noted that Congress passed a coal mine safety law after a major disaster in West Virginia—which triggered intense public reaction.

But since industrial accidents are more commonplace, the public is less aware of the need for health and safety legislation, Williams observed. He called on trade unionists to exert special effort to educate the public on the issue.

Williams specifically cited the need for standards on dust control and noise, which he said cause extensive illness and disability of workers.

## CONVENTION

The Oregon AFL-CIO will hold its 1970 convention in Roseburg, Sept. 14-17. The date for the convention was incorrectly listed in an earlier issue of the AFL-CIO News.




**LEGISLATIVE CAMPAIGN** to win passage of a strong occupational safety and health bill in Congress is discussed at a Washington conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. From left are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers.

**For Domestic Programs:**

# *Veto Threat Hangs Over Money Bills*

A bill calling for $4.4 billion in federal aid to education—almost a half-billion dollars more than the Administration requested—has been cleared by the Senate and sent to the President for signing.

But the fate of the bill, along with two other major appropriations measures, was uncertain in light of past presidential veto threats.

The other two measures are:

- An $18.8 billion conference committee package for the Depts. of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare, which has been approved by the House and sent to the Senate.
- An $18.1 billion independent agencies appropriation on which House and Senate differences have been reconciled in conference committee with final passage by each chamber yet to come.

**Each of the three bills is over the amount requested by the Administration—the education bill by $453 million, Labor-HEW by $93 million and the independent agencies by $541 million.**

Repeated threats from Pres. Nixon to veto money bills he considers "irresponsible" have brought reaffirmations from Congress, especially from Democrats, that vital domestic programs must not be starved in the name of "fiscal responsibility."

Congress is almost a month behind on fiscal 1971 appropriations and the crush of bills will serve to save the education funds.

When the $18.8 billion for independent agencies, which includes $3.6 billion for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, was approved by conferees, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) predicted the measure was "in danger of being vetoed."

With the possibility of that measure being selected for veto, another Republican, Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, said he was "hopeful the President will go along with us" on the education bill, which was worked out in an appropriations subcommittee on which Cotton is the ranking GOP member.

However, the federal-aid-to-education bill which was sent to the White House includes many mandatory spending provisions. The Administration is not required to spend all of the money appropriated in the other two bills.

The final education bill retained the controversial Whitten amendment to forbid busing to achieve racial balance in a school district. But during Senate debate on the measure, Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) displayed a letter from HEW Sec. Elliot Richardson assuring the Senate that the Whitten amendment has been so altered as to be rendered meaningless.

**Meanwhile, the House completed action on the Labor-HEW package by a vote of 361 to 14 after liberals were beaten, 151 to 103, in an attempt to add some $360 million in hospital construction funds.**

The $3.6 billion HUD appropriation in the independent agencies bill was $650 million more than the Administration sought.

Most of the money added in the final bill was for urban renewal, water and sewer projects and veterans' medical care.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate approved a 15 percent increase in railroad retirement benefits, retroactive to Jan. 1. That gives some 1.05 million retired railroad employes and their dependents the same increase which was made in social security benefits earlier this year.
- The House Agriculture Committee voted 25-2 to approve a three-year extension of the federal food stamp program. But the measure is expected to face stiff opposition on the floor from House liberals who consider the bill too restrictive.
- A consumer protection bill allowing individuals to band together in "class action suits" was approved by the Senate Commerce Committee after Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) threatened to keep the committee in session around the clock until it acted.



**NATIONAL AGREEMENTS** were reached among the Laborers and five companies introducing European systems of factory-built pre-cast concrete housing in the United States and Canada. From left are Pres. Peter Fosco of the Laborers, Peter Kluchert, William B. Kajdocsy and Pres. G. K. Escott of Jesperson-Kay Systems, Ltd., Toronto; Sec.-Treas. Terence J. O'Sullivan of the Laborers and Assistant Sec. of Housing & Urban Development Harold Finger.

# Concern Mounts Over Growing Use Of Swiss Banks to Conceal Income

Millions and millions of American dollars are salted away in secret Swiss bank accounts every year—not only to escape taxation but also to finance illegal operations in this country.

The money comes from racketeers and legitimate businessmen who in growing numbers are using the Swiss accounts to conceal their true income, an article in the July issue of the American Federationist reports.

The situation is a cause of major concern to the U.S. Treasury, the Internal Revenue Service and the Securities & Exchange Commission—all of whom are affected by manipulations.

**Congress is also concerned over the now-easy outflow of money to these foreign accounts, writes John A. Grimes in the AFL-CIO's magazine. Measures to slam the door on these operations are pending in both the House and Senate.**

While a number of criminals use the secret accounts to stash away "hot" money, Grimes points out that many businessmen, financiers, banks, stock brokers, doctors, dentists and other affluent Americans have foreign bank accounts to cover up their actual incomes and dodge the taxes due on them.

Government officials have found themselves almost helpless in combatting the problems because they are restricted by the foreign laws covering secret bank accounts, Grimes notes.

**Often tax evasion or illegal operations are not defined in foreign countries as they are in the United States. And once the money gets into a foreign bank account it is almost impossible to trace down.**

Grimes cites these examples of the manipulations connected with American money in foreign bank accounts:

- A father-son team of stock brokers managed to avoid tax payments of nearly $900,000 by trading through a foreign account.
- One American who controlled a foreign corporation made nearly $9 million profit in one week last year by trading gold when the price fluctuated wildly on the open market. It's illegal for Americans to trade in gold.
- Money from narcotics racketeering, loan-sharking, and other illegal operations has been sent abroad—only to return as "loans" after it had been "cleansed" by the foreign bank.

Congressional hearings have disclosed that criminal elements in the United States first discovered the advantages of foreign bank accounts, Grimes reports.

The "dirty" money—collected from narcotics, numbers, gambling and prostitution—goes into the foreign account. Then the depositor takes out a loan, which not only allows him to hide the deposit but also to get a tax advantage by deducting on the loan from his gross earnings.

Now the criminal has money he can invest in legitimate U.S. businesses—"and whatever use he makes of it, the interest on the loan is a federal tax deduction against his declared loan," Grimes observes.

The author also notes that secret bank accounts have been used by corporate "insiders" to conceal sales of stock they hold in their own company. Grimes describes "insiders" as corporate officials owning more than a certain percentage of stock in the company they work for. Under U.S. laws, transactions involving that stock must be specially reported.

**But by dealing through secret foreign accounts, such transactions for profit have been hidden. The secrecy of the accounts allows the corporate officials to take advantage of "inside" news and sell at enormous profits.**

Another transaction that has been used by American businessmen to hide profits is through "double invoicing." It was spelled out this way before a congressional committee:

An American corporation selling abroad will invoice the product twice. One will be a lower invoice, which will eventually be shown to U. S. tax officials. The other will be a higher invoice which will carry the real selling price. The overseas customer will pay the amount of the lower invoice directly to the seller. By pre-arrangement, he will deposit the difference between the invoices in the American businessman's secret bank account. There is little chance of tracing this money for taxation.

When U.S. investigators seek to uncover illegal operations being conducted through Swiss bank accounts, the Swiss claim their hands are tied by their laws preventing disclosure of information, Grimes notes.

**The article observes that "tax evasion to the Swiss is an administrative rather than a criminal matter. Swindling may be beyond the pale. But Swiss securities laws as to what constitutes a swindle are neither so sophisticated nor demanding as ours."**

The Banking & Currency Committees in the House and the Senate have come up with bills that would clamp down on the secret foreign bank accounts. But both measures have run into opposition from bankers and brokers—"rightly or wrongly about the additional paperwork burden," Grimes writes.

"But," he suggests, "if the U.S. officials who have been battling the secret bank account problem for so many years are correct, the return to the federal government in recovered tax revenues will more than pay the costs."

# Right-Wing Station Loses Licenses For Violating 'Fairness Doctrine'

The Federal Communications Commission has refused to renew the licenses of a Media, Pa., radio station that has often attacked liberal groups and individuals and has failed to allow opposing points of view to be aired in violation of the FCC's "fairness doctrine."

Station WXUR has until Sept. 1 to wind up its affairs when both the AM and FM licenses expire. The licenses were issued to Brandywine-Maine Line Radio, Inc., now controlled by Faith Theological Seminary, Inc., which is headed by the right-wing minister, Dr. Carl McIntire.

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO joined 18 Philadelphia area civic and religious groups in urging the FCC to deny the license renewals.

**After years of investigations and hearings, the FCC concluded that WXUR had persisted in violating a number of established broadcasting practices.**

The FCC charged that the station:

- Failed to provide reasonable opportunities for the presentation of contrasting views on controversial issues of public importance.
- Ignored the personal attack principle of the fairness doctrine requiring that the target of the attack be given an opportunity to reply.
- Failed to live up to promises in the operation of its programs.
- Made no adequate effort to keep attuned to the community's needs or interests.

An FCC examiner also reported that when WXUR aired its "Freedom of Speech" call-in program, many of the callers were abused by the moderator.

**"We find that Freedom of Speech . . . was conducted so as to discourage viewpoints with which he disagreed. From the outset he both cut off and insulted callers who did not share his views," the FCC noted.**

The moderator of another WXUR program dealing with civil rights also treated callers with antagonism, the commission said.

The FCC also cited editorial viewpoints expressed by the station's broadcasters with no contrasting viewpoints being aired. They included:

"Organized labor was seeking dictatorial powers. . . . A guaranteed annual income as proposed by a presidential commission was a crackpot scheme which would erode the captalistic system and lead to socialism. . . . Major news media in this country are Communist propaganda outlets. . . ."

**The station regularly broadcasts the 20th Century Reformation Hour which features attacks by Dr. McIntire on labor, civil rights groups, peace advocates and other liberal organizations.**

"Numerous attacks on the integrity, character, honesty or like personal qualities of identifiable persons or groups" were broadcast by WXUR, an FCC examiner reported, without notifying the objects of the attacks or giving them a chance to reply.

The FCC said that any one of the violations would alone be enough to deny renewal of the WXUR licenses. It said that the violations were rendered even more serious "by the fact that we carefully drew the seminary's attention to a licensee's responsibilities before we approved the transfer of the stations to its ownership and control."

*Lifts Veil of Secrecy:*

# House Reform Bill Dumps Teller Votes

*(Continued from Page 1)*

summer recess which starts Aug. 14.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote to all House members urging adoption of the reform act, which was introduced by Representatives Thomas O'Neill (D-Mass.) and Charles S. Gubser (R-Calif.).

**Calling the bill the "first major change in congressional rules since the Reorganization Act of 1946," Biemiller told congressmen, "your support of these bipartisan reform efforts will help to bring about badly needed and long overdue changes in the present House rules and procedures."**

The AFL-CIO has long advocated public voting on crucial amendments, Biemiller noted. He cited a 1963 AFL-CIO convention resolution declaring that until congressional reform is achieved, "America will be trying to resolve its vast automation and atomic-age problems with a horse-and-buggy legislative mechanism."

The vote on the amendment which did away with teller votes came on a voice vote with only a scattering of "nos" heard.

Under the old rules, which have been in use since the first Congress met in 1789, there was no way to get a recorded vote when the House sat as a "committee of the whole."

**The procedure was for members to walk through lines with "tellers" recording the numbers of bodies, but not the names. The system was used only on amendments—but a critical amendment often changed the whole shape of a bill before it was finally adopted by a public vote.**

The same bill that killed teller votes also paved the way for future use of electronic voting equipment which could eventually do away with the tedious process of 435 individuals repsonding to roll call and quorum calls.

A House committee is expected to make specific proposals by the end of the year on an electronic system of voting, either by push-buttons or coded cards.

In other parts of the reform bill, the House:

- Provided for the public listing of names in the votes of both committees and subcommittees. Previously, totals were announced but not broken down by names.
- Voted 96-93 to allow some televising of committee hearings, which the Senate has done for many years. However, the provision included careful restrictions, such as allowing only four TV cameras at one time.
- Refused by a 132-112 teller vote to allow all committee meetings to be open to the public unless a majority of the committee members agreed in a roll call vote to close them.
- Backed away from overhauling the system by which the senior member automatically becomes committee chairman. Some long-time critics of the seniority system, such as Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), argued that the selection of committee chairmen was a party matter. Others shunned tying reform of the seniority system to the present bill, fearing other reform measures would be defeated in the process.

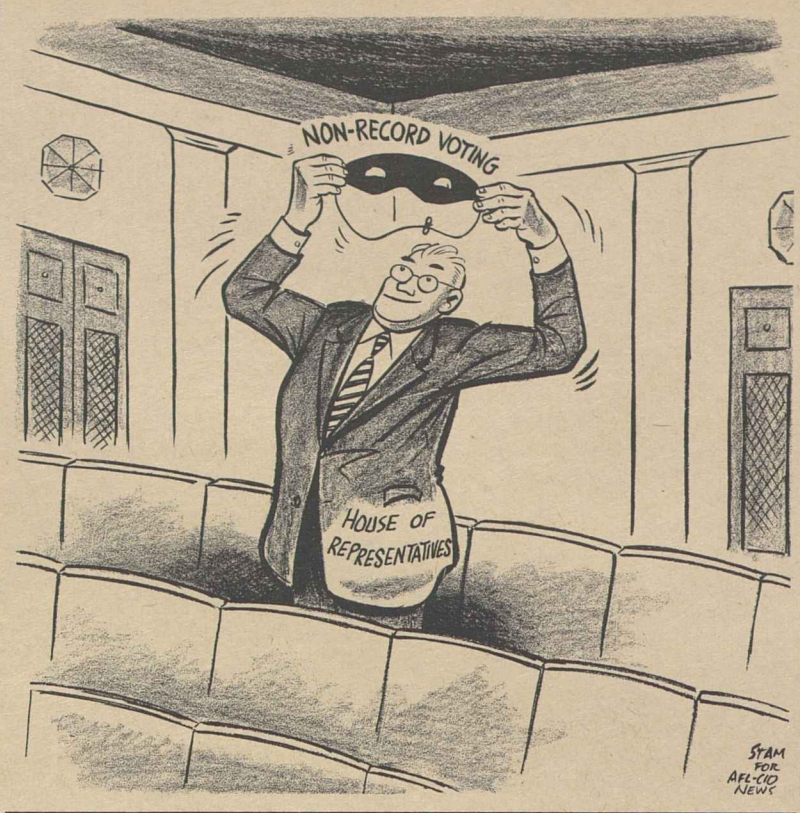
As a result, study of the seniority system was referred to two committees, headed by Rep. Julia Butler Hansen of Washington for the Democrats and Rep. Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York for the Republicans.

## Molders' Union Marks 100 Years in Cincinnati

Cincinnati—The Molders ended their first 100 years in Cincinnati without ceremony or celebration. It was union business as usual for Pres. William A. Lazzerini and his staff in the union-owned headquarters building at 1225 E. McMillan St.

The union itself is 111 years old. Originally a craft union, it now represents 80,000 workers in metal forming, fabricating and plastic molding industries. About 1,500 members work here, 10,000 in all of Ohio.

## Off with the Mask




# Congress Urged to Halt Exportation of U.S. Jobs

The expansion of world trade "must be orderly, equitable and must contribute to real growth in living standards," Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told Congress.

Jennings said that the United States cannot allow growth industries and the employment they generate to be exported "at a time of substantial increases in the labor force and at a time when we are trying desperately to find jobs for the unemployed and the underemployed poor."

Jennings testified before the Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress as chairman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s world trade committee.

He attributed the exportation of U.S. jobs to multinational corporations and their investments and operations abroad.

**Jennings told the subcommittee that U.S.-based multinational firms spent about $5 billion on foreign manufacturing plants and equipment last year and will spend more this year.**

In the past 25 years, he noted, such firms established an estimated 8,000 foreign subsidiaries, mostly in manufacturing, he said.

The annual output of these firms ranges between $120 billion and $200 billion—greater than any nation in the world, with the exception of the United States, the Soviet Union and possibly Japan, Jennings observed.

He said that in the electrical and electronics industries where IUE members are employed, "we have seen plant after plant shut down in recent years, their production discontinued, products, technology and jobs exported to offshore manufacturing facilities of the same multinational firms."

He also attacked the "twin plant" concept under which a foreign plant with many employes assembles a product from U.S.-made components and sends it back to a U.S. plant with few employes for final touches and sale in this country.

Hundreds of such plants paying workers 30-40 cents an hour are located in Mexico, Jennings noted. When the product returns to the United States, the customs duty is based on "value added"—mainly low-wage labor—not on total value, he pointed out.

Jennings cited the loss of about 2,000 U.S. jobs when a single company shifted television set production lines to Mexico. Similar use of cheap labor occurs in Korea, Taiwan, Haiti, Barbados and Brazil, he added. He estimated that this cost the U.S. more than 60,000 jobs since 1966 in electronics production alone.

**Jennings charged further that many multinational firms in the electrical-electronics industry were fostered by taxpayer money for federal procurement orders and subsidized research and development. But the corporations patented the developments, Jennings reported, and then licensed other companies abroad to use them.**

He said that U.S. companies are encouraged to invest in overseas operations by concessions from foreign countries and U.S. tax loopholes. But while capital and technology can be shifted from country to country, he noted, workers cannot.

## Frank Kleiler Named Deputy to W. J. Usery

Frank M. Kleiler has been appointed Deputy Assistant Sec. of Labor for planning and evaluation in labor-management relations.

Kleiler, who has been director of the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports since 1963, will serve as deputy to W. J. Usery, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations.

# Rockettes Win Major Gains in New Contract

New York—The Rockettes of Radio City Music Hall held an after-midnight meeting to approve a contract settlement providing wage increases of $55 to $80, a cost-of-living bonus, management payment of hospitalization premiums, sick leave, and double time for each performance on the seventh day of any workweek.

The agreement covering more than 100 dancers and singers was reached 10 minutes before a midnight strike deadline. After the vote, Executive Pres. Penny Singleton of the Variety Artists and five members of the cast negotiating committee sealed it with a handshake in Music Hall Pres. James Gould's office.

The terms represent a vast improvement over prior conditions, Miss Singleton said. Members of the Rockettes and Corps de Ballet will get a minimum wage of $190 for first-year employes, $210 in the second year, $230 for third-year employes by July 1, 1972, with raises of $55, $60 and $65 respectively over three years.

First-year chorus employes go from $135 to $190 this year, to $200 next year and to $210 in the third year of the agreement. Second-year employes are raised to $210, then $220 and finally $230.

Weekly minimums for choral ensemble principals move by stages from $250 this year to $270 in the third year.

A feature of the new pact is more pay for girls who step out of line to sing a few bars. This wage supplement ranges from $10 for those who sing four bars or less, to $35 for 32 bars or more.

8-1-70

# *Some Subsidies Set For Home Mortgages*

Pres. Nixon has signed into law a bill to put money into the nation's sagging housing industry, but in amounts far short of what has been termed essential by organized labor.

The legislation authorizes about $1.3 billion in federal funds to stimulate mortgage money in the next three years, but specific sums will have to be appropriated for each provision. Estimates on how much actual mortgage money would be made available through the new program varied widely—from $8 billion to $20 billion over an undetermined number of years.

The bill provides $250 million for home construction, with that amount made available to savings and loan associations. But there is no guarantee that money will not be used for luxury housing.

**One of the key provisions is for federal subsidy funds of $105 million in each of the next three years to provide 7 percent housing loans for buyers whose incomes are below the median family income level in their areas. For the nation as a whole, the median income was $9,400 in 1969.**

But the bill signed by the President cut in half—from $1.5 billion to $750 million—the proposed amount of money to be made available to low-cost housing through the Government National Mortgage Association.

Similarly, the two provisions which were designed to pump money into the housing industry from new sources were removed before the final bill was passed.

One, pushed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), would have tapped the cash reserves of the Federal Reserve Board for $3 billion for the housing market.

In the House, another concept of "new money" was introduced in the form of a development bank, which would have utilized the resources of pension funds and foundations. It would have provided $4 billion of new funds for the low- and middle-income mortgage market.

At best, the new measure would provide for 1.3 million new housing units over the next three years. The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for 2.6 million new units each year for the next 10 years to meet fully the housing goals set by Congress in 1968.

# CAB Asked to Reject Northwest's Merger Bid

Four unions with 11,300 members on the struck Northwest Airlines asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to block Northwest's proposed merger with Northeast Airlines.

On the basis of Northwest's past performance, rejection of the merger proposal is the only way the employes' interests can be protected, the unions said. They are the Air Line Pilots, Railway & Airline Clerks, Machinists and Transport Workers.

About 3,500 clerks have been on strike since July 7. Members of other unions are respecting their picket lines. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged all affiliated unions to support the strikers.

The unions charged that Northwest's final offer to the clerks—an offer the company put into effect unilaterally—was substantially below terms negotiated on other airlines, including Northeast.

**The contract rate for reservations agents on Northeast now ranges from $555 to $731 a month. Rates set by Northwest start at $510 and go to $661—$71 a month less at the top, the unions noted.**

They said Northwest unnecessarily provoked the strike and rejected the services of the National Mediation Board even though the union agreed to resume talks.

If the merger is approved, Northeast employes will be "subjected immediately to the substantially inferior wages Northwest has instituted" for its own employes, the complainants said.

They declared that it is "inconsistent with the public interest to permit such a carrier to extend its economic influence" by acquiring another carrier.

# Nixon's Domestic Policies Scored Sharply by Council


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**FARM WORKERS' UNION** leaders from around the country meet with AFL-CIO Executive Council in Chicago. UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez is seated, right, between Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. The council adopted a statement hailing UFWOC's new table grape contracts as one of the greatest victories in American labor history.

**'Crop-by-Crop' Drive Planned:**

## *Farm Union's Victory Hailed As One of Labor's Greatest*

Chicago—It took four long years of trial and battle but the AFL-CIO Farm Workers came back to this city to celebrate one of the greatest victories in the annals of trade union history.

As their leaders met with the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its summer sessions here, others were signing new contracts with table grape growers in the Fresno, Calif., area bringing to 85 percent the table grapes under union contract. Talks were scheduled for the Lodi area in a few days to complete, as the council said, "the most significant victory in the collective bargaining history of agricultural workers in the U. S."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, with Cesar Chavez and Larry Itliong, farm union leaders, at his side, told a press conference that he hoped to announce in the next 10 days that a complete victory had been achieved and the successful table grape boycott would be over.

Chavez, director of the federation's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and Itliong, the assistant director, had reported to the council earlier on the step-by-step battle that flowed from the chartering four years ago in Chicago of the UFWOC.

To hear the council adopt its statement on the Farm Workers, leaders of the boycott movement from across the country sat in and won the applause of the council members for their tremendous efforts.

**The council statement reviewed the history of the struggle, the "courage, determination and dedication" of the strikers and the contributions of millions of American trade unionists to supporting the boycott and said:**

"The UFWOC and the AFL-CIO intend to jointly map, mount and win—on a crop-by-crop basis—collective bargaining rights for farm workers throughout America."

It pledged also an unremitting fight to win legislation to assure the farm worker of "exactly the same rights under all federal statutes that are held by all other workers." **(Text, Page 6.)**

At the press conference, Meany told reporters, in reply to queries, that the membership of UFWOC is about 15,000 and growing and that the AFL-CIO had spent over $2 million in about 10 years in the battle to organize farm workers.

Chavez said the AFL-CIO support was the "most significant help we could get," stressing the across-the-board backing for the boycott

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## SIU Indictment Assailed As Move to Gag Labor

Chicago—Atty. Gen. John Mitchell "is seeking to silence the American trade union movement for purely political purposes," the AFL-CIO declared.

In a unanimously adopted statement the federation's Executive Council asserted "we will not be cowed. We are going to continue to exercise our basic rights and we are going to the defense of those labor organizations which become the chosen target of the Justice Dept."

**At a press conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the labor movement "won't be intimidated" by Mitchell's action in seeking the indictment of the Seafarers and that the unions will not curtail or cut back on their political activities.**

The council statement, titled "Support of the SIU," cited the specifics of the indictment returned by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn, N.Y., in June charging the Seafarers and a number of its officers "with making and conspiring to

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## *Vital Importance Of Elections Cited*

**By Saul Miller**

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council put the domestic policies of the Nixon Administration under intensive scrutiny and found them wanting in most respects.

That was the major theme as the federation's 35-member governing body between conventions wound up a three-day mid-summer meeting here.

A companion theme was the critical importance of the 1970 elections, their effect on the policy decisions of the Administration and the liberal balance in Congress.

**In a series of statements the council sharply assailed the Nixon economic policies that have placed "a major and growing share" of the burden of joblessness and shrinking purchasing power on the workers, the education policies that would delay integration and damage the public school and higher education systems, and the political policies designed to coerce unions to cut back their political activities.**

The council cited also the Administration's opposition to strong occupational health and safety legislation, its united interest in wage-hour legislation and campaign financing.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, at a series of press conferences held during the meetings, said that after 18 months in office the President had a good record in foreign affairs but that his domestic record was the equivalent of "a 9.0 earned-run average," a baseball term denoting a very poor performance by a pitcher.

While running the record of the Administration, the council took time out to hail a major trade union victory—one of the greatest in many years—the winning of the strike against grape growers in California by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

It took time also to approve a new budget for the Labor Studies Center, voted donations to various civil rights and educational organizations and named a new member, Alexander J. Rohan, president of the Pressmen, to succeed the late Herman D. Kenin. **(Story, Page 3.)**

**In the international affairs area, the council declared that it could not stand complacently by and accept the "transformation" of the International Labor Organization "into an instrument for spreading Communist propaganda and attacks on genuine freedom and democracy." (Story, Page 2.)**

It received a report also urging greater support of CARE and voted support of various AFL-CIO programs around the globe.

On domestic matters the council:

- Hailed the Farm Workers' victory and pledged to map, mount and win, with the UFWOC, on a crop-by-crop basis "collective bargaining rights for farm workers throughout America." **(Story, this page.)**
- Called for a reversal of Administration economic policies to stop the rise in unemployment and the continuing inflation, burdens currently being borne to an excessive degree by American workers. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Attacked the education policies of the Administration on school integration, higher education costs and loans and the proposed demonstration voucher plan that "could do irreparable damage to the public school system." **(Story, this page.)**
- Declared that Atty. Gen. John Mitchell "is seeking to silence

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Administration's Plans Seen Damaging Schools

Chicago—The Nixon Administration's education policies came under strong attack from the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a trio of statements dealing with higher education, school integration and "voucher" programs.

The council declared that:

- The Administration's bill "ostensibly to facilitate the process of school desegregation" could very well "result in delaying rather than speeding" integration.
- The proposed demonstration voucher project to be funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity "could do irreparable damage to the public school system" and is one of the "most bizarre proposals yet to emanate from within the Nixon Administration."
- Proposals on student loan programs and cuts in work-study funds are further compounding a "serious crisis in higher education" stemming from soaring costs and threatening to foreclose on the hope of college for millions of children of America's workers.

In its statement on the bill to aid school desegregation, the council said, nowhere has the Administration's "equivocal attitude" been more "nakedly revealed" than in the proposals in this bill on allocation of funds and various qualification procedures.

It called on Congress to make substantial changes to achieve the

*(Continued on Page 5)*



**PROGRESS ON LABOR-BACKED BILLS** pending in Congress is reported by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, background, at a session of the Executive Council in Chicago.

# *AFL-CIO Pledges Fight to Stem Communist Build-Up Within ILO*

Chicago—The AFL-CIO declared that it cannot complacently stand by and accept the "transformation" of the International Labor Organization "into an instrument for spreading Communist propaganda and attacks on genuine freedom and democracy."

The federation's Executive Council adopted a statement that the AFL-CIO "will take whatever means are available to it to have the ILO return to its historic mission of defending human rights and workers' freedoms everywhere in the world."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the AFL-CIO is not considering "at this time" the question of whether it will continue to nominate a worker-delegate to the ILO. He said that labor's views of the trend of events in the ILO were shared by the employer representatives and the Labor Dept. in testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee.

If the ILO becomes a "political instrument," it will cease to serve the function for which it was formed, Meany said. As part of the build-up of Communist strength in the organization, he noted the recent appointment of a representative of a Soviet bloc nation as an assistant director-general of the ILO, a position from which the Communists can exert pressure on the organization.

**He said that the United States is the chief contributor to the ILO, paying about 25 percent of its total cost.**

Noting its long association with the ILO and the role of Samuel Gompers, first president of the AFL, in helping launch the international organization, the council said the federation has become "increasingly concerned that while the ILO still pays lip service to human rights, it has in fact turned a blind eye to the most blatant violations of basic freedoms in its member countries."

The statement cited the ILO conference in June which it said "demonstrates this dangerous trend." The conference adopted a "ringing resolution" on trade union rights and civil liberties but yet rejected "rather mild resolutions calling for restoring trade union rights under the dictatorial regimes of Spain and Greece."

The ILO has increasingly adopted a "head-in-the-sands approach to Communist violations of human rights as if to ignore them would somehow obliterate them," the council said, adding:

"The result of this inconsistency between lofty ILO principles and the completely contrary practices under Communist totalitarianism which the ILO has failed to challenge has been to weaken the forces of freedom and strengthen the undemocratic elements of all stripes in the ILO."

**The international organization, meanwhile, has allowed its annual conferences "to be taken over by the Communists and their allies for unrestrained political attacks" on Israel and the United States, the council said.**

It noted that "year by year, the Communist elements have been gaining greater influence and control of the ILO almost without resistance from free trade union and other democratic elements."

The statement noted that the AFL-CIO had supported the ILO because of its unique tripartite structure of labor, employer and government representation, its goal of improving the conditions of work and life for all workers, its contributions towards enhancing the welfare of workers and its espousal of human rights. It is these approaches that are now being threatened by the growth of Communist strength within the organization.

## Labor Dept. to Set Goals on Women's Jobs

Sec. James D. Hodgson announced that the Labor Dept. will institute goals and timetables to improve employment opportunities for women in federal contract work.

Hodgson said the department plans a series of consultations with women's groups, unions, employers and human resources experts to devise a program for elimination of job discrimination against women.

"The federal government is convinced that the under-utilization of women in employment throughout the nation constitutes a waste of national resources," the Secretary said, declaring that all discrimination prohibited by federal regulations "must be dealt with effectively."

## Inflation Spurs Demand To Update Wage Floor

Chicago—The wage-hour law must be updated and modernized if the progress in pulling millions of Americans out of poverty is to continue, the AFL-CIO declared.

The inroads of inflation have halted and reversed the progress since 1966 when the minimum wage was set at $1.60 an hour, the federation's Executive Council said, and "millions of working Americans are slipping backwards down again to the lowest rungs. Others have never moved out of poverty."

The current $1.60 minimum wage is worth, in terms of purchasing power, only a "few cents more than $1.25 was in 1966," the council emphasized. The need, it said, is to increase the wage floor to "at least $2 an hour," and to extend coverage to 17 million workers now unprotected.

**In addition, the council's statement called for doubletime for overtime work, premium pay for overtime in excess of eight hours a day as well as 40 hours a week and "shortening the workweek or workyear."**

A $2 minimum wage is "not an adequate living wage," the council stressed, but it will help build purchasing power, eliminate some welfare costs and eradicate the blight of poverty from one "big sector of America."

Exclusion of workers from wage-hour law protection was never justified, the council declared in calling for universal coverage including workers in state and local government, retail trade, seamen, domestics and others—with special attention to farm workers, some of whom now get limited and inadequate coverage.

**The farm worker situation, the council stressed, is a case of "double discrimination" and it is time that they be treated fairly and in the same terms as other workers.**

The statement said "there is good reason for Congress to think seriously about creating new jobs by reducing the workweek or the workyear, with no reduction in pay." It urged also full enforcement of the wage-hour law to curb illegal underpayment of wages.

History has proved that the Fair Labor Standards Act works, but in light of current problems it must be updated to keep up with periodic changes, the council concluded.

*'Revitalizing' Policies Urged:*

# Economic Failures Hit Workers Hard

Chicago—American workers are bearing "a major and growing share of the burden of the Administration's economic policies" in the form of joblessness and shrinking purchasing power, the AFL-CIO declared.

The Administration has spurned the use of selective measures advocated by the federation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement, and has chosen "severe economic restraint" that has caused mounting unemployment while failing to stem the rise in living costs. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

**This is the "worst combination of economic trends" that "continues to plague the American people," the council asserted, and can only be treated by policies that will "revitalize the economy" and get the nation "on the road to full employment as rapidly as possible."**

The council called for the full funding of federal appropriations "for such socially vital requirements as housing, education, health care, community facilities and hospitals." It urged a public service employment program "to create jobs for the long-term unemployed and seriously underemployed in providing badly needed public services."

After more than 18 months, the council pointed out, the Nixon policies have "produced an economic recession and extortionate interest rates, while inflation is still not under control."

In June, the statement stressed, the real spendable weekly earnings of more than 47 million wage and salary earners "were below year-ago levels for the 15th consecutive month." It added:

"The buying power of weekly earnings after federal taxes was less than in 1965. Most workers have had little if any gain in the buying power of their earnings in the past five years, after only modest improvements in 1960-1965."

Between last December and June 1970, the statement emphasized, unemployment jumped 1.1 million persons, to 3.9 million, or 4.7 percent of the labor force. Twenty metropolitan areas are now classified by the Labor Dept. as having more than 6 percent unemployment.

Even if the decline should "bottom out" during the next several months, as the Administration predicts, the council said, unemployment is expected to rise through the remainder of 1970 and into 1971.

Noting again the President's failure to use the authority voted by Congress to impose selective credit controls, the council urged Congress to direct the Federal Reserve System to establish such controls and direct the flow of available credit at reasonable rates into housing, public facilities and regular operations of business.

**The council reaffirmed the AFL-CIO position that if the President determines that the economic situation requires mandatory controls—after establishing selective credit controls—the AFL-CIO "will cooperate" if the controls are equitably placed on all costs and income.**

But, it concluded, "the soundest way to balance the federal budget is to balance the American economy," and this means measures to produce job opportunities at decent wages for all those who are able to work and are seeking employment.

## Unions Asked To Step Up Aid to CARE

Chicago—A report urging that the AFL-CIO and its affiliates step up "involvement with CARE for basic humanitarian reasons" was approved by the federation's Executive Council.

The report by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, who serves as a CARE vice president representing the federation, said that the AFL-CIO has been deeply involved but that "much still remains to be done" especially in developing additional financial support of CARE's efforts in underdeveloped areas.

"I strongly suggest," Minton told the council, "that we step up our involvement with CARE for basic humanitarian reasons."

His report reviewed the work of AFL-CIO funds in helping build schools in Guatemala, relief programs in South Viet Nam, food packages in a half-dozen nations, school kits, drug and hospital equipment and trade union organizational kits—mostly office equipment and machines.

## 'You Need at Least That . . .'



# Council Hits Nixon's Domestic Policies

## *Stresses Importance Of Coming Election*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the American trade union movement for purely political purposes" in singling out for indictment the Seafarers for voluntary contributions to campaign committees of both parties. **(Story, Page 1.)**

● Called on Congress to provide for public financing of presidential campaigns before the 1972 election and to insure the availability of radio and TV on an equitable basis for congressional elections. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Urged quick congressional action on occupational health and safety legislation because the nation can no longer "tolerate polluted workplaces and dangerous working conditions." **(Story, this page.)**

● Asserted the need for updating and modernizing the wage-hour law to continue progress in bringing millions of Americans out of poverty. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Expressed its alarm and concern at published reports that the President will nominate Sidney Marland, Jr., as Commissioner of Education and pledged to oppose the nomination. **(Story, Page 5.)**

● Gave a top priority to an all-out register and vote campaign to assure that in the upcoming elections "Congress will retain its liberal balance." **(Story, Page 4.)**

Meany said that on the national economy the President's "game plan" was "mostly talk" and doesn't seem to be working very well. He noted that Congress had voted the President the power to use selective credit controls and that the President had not seen fit to use those powers. The federation president also said at a number of press conferences:

● **Wage settlements in the first half of 1970 were justified as workers tried to make up for the shrinkage in the purchasing power of their dollars. The Administration's monetary and fiscal policies are basic causes of unemployment and not, as Nixon has been saying, the transition of the economy from war to peace.**

● The Chicago Plan to help minority group workers to gain jobs in the construction industry is "sound" and is directing attention to the real problem of bringing minority workers into the building trades unions through the apprenticeship route. He termed the Administration's Philadelphia Plan a "total failure."

● Labor supports peaceful dissent by students that has a specific objective, but disagrees "very strongly" with the objective of violent destruction of the university. Student objectives are generally very unclear and unspecific in contrast to labor which knows what it wants "and what we're after."

● The use of violence begets violence and labor is opposed to the use of violence by any group anywhere, any time and that includes any violence flowing from so-called "hard-hat" demonstrations.

● The AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers have agreed to work together to win national health insurance legislation; the federation and the UAW are not very far apart on trade union matters and if the Auto Workers get into a strike situation in the auto industry they would get trade union support from the AFL-CIO and all the cooperation needed.

● The soaring of election campaign costs is a "tremendously serious" question for the country because it could bar a great many persons from holding public office because they lack the means to campaign.

In other actions, the council heard a report on meetings concerning relations with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and Meany reported that there has been no change and that the federation is not considering applying for membership. The AFL-CIO will continue its membership in the ORIT, a grouping of free trade unions in Latin America that is affiliated with the ICFTU. The council voted its annual appropriation of funds for the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

It approved also a $462,000 budget for the Labor Studies Center for the 1970-71 year after receiving a report on the center's operations.

It received progress reports on the work of its organizing committee and a special subcommittee on public employe organizing and legislation, as well as approving cooperation on a proposed study on labor-management disputes with the American Arbitration Association.

**Strong support was voted for the strike against Northwest Airlines by the Railway & Airline Clerks, and the traveling public was urged to refrain from using the few Northwest flights still operating. (Story, Page 5.)**

Contributions were voted to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Joint Council for Economic Education, the Jewish Labor Committee and to the American Red Cross to help with the relief program for Hurricane Celia.

The next meeting was set for Nov. 9 in Washington, D. C., at AFL-CIO headquarters.



**ECONOMIC POLICIES** of the Nixon Administration are causing American wage and salary earners to bear an increasing burden, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells reporters covering the federation's Executive Council meeting in Chicago. He said the President's "game plan" for the economy is mostly talk that doesn't "seem to be working."

## *SST Backed As Vital to U.S. Aviation Role*

Chicago—The Senate was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to vote funds to produce two prototypes of a supersonic transport to assure that the American aerospace industry maintains its leadership in world aviation.

The council adopted a statement noting that the Soviet Union and the French and British jointly are developing airliners to fly at supersonic speeds and will be flying commercially in 1973-74.

The House has voted $290 million for production of two SST prototypes and the Senate is scheduled to vote later this month.

Without an SST, the council said, the U. S. "will be unable to maintain its leadership in world aviation, losing most of the market for transoceanic airliners"—a loss to the United States of its principal manufactured export. In addition, aerospace workers will lose "sorely needed employment" since the prototypes would provide work for 20,000 employes of the contractor—the Boeing Co.

The council said it recognized "some of the reservations about the possible effect supersonic flight might have on the quality of the earth's environment," but said no harm can come from the production of two prototypes. It cited government statements that there is no evidence available now that a fleet of supersonic airliners will degrade the atmosphere.

It noted that the Dept. of Transportation has stimulated further research on the effect from supersonic flights of military aircraft, and that this information will be augmented when the Soviet TU-144 and the French-British Concorde begin their commercial flights.

### McLaurin Appointed To City Labor Post

New York—Benjamin McLaurin, former New York divisional president of the Sleeping Car Porters, assumed new duties as labor services director for the city's Economic Development Administration with a pledge of aid to exploited workers.

McLaurin said he will seek the support of legitimate unions and employers; wage a vigorous drive against substandard wages and "sweetheart" contracts; and promote legislation to curb forms of exploitation now called legal.

## Daniels Bill Termed Key To Effective Job Safety

Chicago—The nation can no longer "tolerate polluted workplaces and dangerous working conditions" and American workers "should never be called upon to pay for their jobs with their health or their lives," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The answer is for congressional passage of the Daniels bill to protect the lives and well-being of workers through a strong occupational safety and health law, the council said.

Citing the official statistics of 14,500 workers killed on the job every year, of 2.5 million disabled and another seven million injured, the council statement charged that these figures understate the extent of the tragedy.

**An unpublished report, it noted, has concluded that as many as 25 million serious injuries and deaths on the job are not counted each year by the federal government. The council called on the Dept. of Labor to publish the report so that the public can know the true extent of the problem.**

The Labor Dept. later said it had not yet received the full report and that it would be made public as soon as it is available.

In terms of the economy, the council estimated the loss in excess of $8 billion a year, "tantamount to a death and injury tax of $40 a year on every man, woman and child in the country."

Calling for passage of the Daniels bill reported out favorably by the House Labor Committee, the council noted that it has the wholehearted endorsement of organized labor and the strong opposition of the Administration, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The opposing groups, the council warned, "will attempt to substitute a bill containing weaker enforcement powers, watered-down procedural rights for workers exposed to hazardous working conditions, and special industry-dominated boards and courts to handle enforcement matters."

The council spelled out the various protections and enforcement powers in the Daniels bill in demanding immediate congressional action. It concluded:

"At a time when the nation is intensely interested in environmental problems, it is inconceivable that there should be resistance to or apathy toward occupational safety and health legislation. For the workplace is the environment for millions of working Americans."

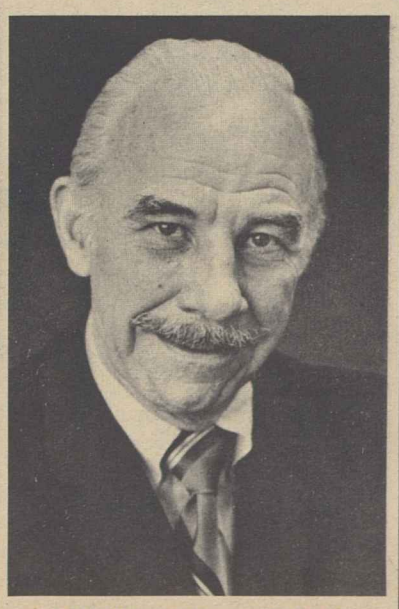
## Council Elects Rohan to Fill Vacant Seat

Chicago—Alexander J. Rohan, president of the Printing Pressmen, has been elected an AFL-CIO vice president and member of the federation's Executive Council. The council chose Rohan to fill the vacancy created by the death of Herman Kenin, late president of the Musicians.

Rohan was born in Haverstraw, N.Y., and attended public schools in Yonkers. He started work in a commercial printing plant in 1932 and joined the Pressmen's union the same year.

After 19 years at the pressmen's trade, Rohan was named to the international union's staff as a representative. He was elected vice president in 1953 and secretary-treasurer in 1961.

Rohan has been president of his union since June 10. Nominated by an overwhelming majority of local unions, he was elected in a referendum to succeed Anthony J. DeAndrade, who died unexpectedly Jan. 20.



**ALEXANDER J. ROHAN**

## *Herman Kenin Mourned As 'Great Trade Unionist'*

**Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council mourned the death of Federation Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin as a "great trade unionist and a fine gentleman."**

**It adopted a resolution hailing his long career in the American Federation of Musicians, which he served as an official since 1936 and its president since 1958. It noted his service on the AFL-CIO Executive Council, his role as first chairman of the federation's Council for Professional, Scientific & Cultural Employes and his chairmanship of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.**

**The resolution pointed out his work as a director of the National Council on the Arts & Government, and as an outstanding spokesman for public support of music and the performing arts.**

**He was, the council said, "a man whose friendship, calm wisdom and dedicated devotion to his fellow man inspired all who knew him." The council voted a $2,500 contribution to Reed College, Portland, Ore., which Kenin attended.**



**NOTED CANDIDATES** campaigning for office in the 1970 elections make appearances at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago. At left, Federation Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge greets Wendell R. Anderson, right, candidate for the Democratic-Farmer-Labor nomination for governor in Minnesota, and Hubert H. Humphrey, candidate for the Senate on the Minnesota DFL ticket. In the right photo, Adlai A. Stevenson III, Democratic senatorial candidate in Illinois, confers with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Floyd E. Smith, right.

# SIU Indictment Scored As Move to Gag Labor

*(Continued from Page 1)*

make political contributions in violation of federal law."

The statement noted that the charges included making of contributions to both Democratic and Republican campaign committees through the Seafarers' Political Activities Donations account.

The council noted that many AFL-CIO affiliates have formed separate committees to collect voluntary dollars from members and that the formation of such committees and their use of "monies so collected to support candidates for political office has always been permitted under federal law." The statement continued:

"The indictment, however, charges, in essence, that the Seafarers' open and above-board campaign to secure voluntary contribution. . . somehow constitutes a conspiracy to violate the prohibition against using union dues monies for contributions to federal candidates."

American workers have the right "to associate together to make their voice heard in federal elections," they have the right to make voluntary contributions to political activity funds, and their unions have the right to convince the members that such contributions are vital to safeguard their interests, the council declared.

**Therefore, the "broad and loosely drawn indictment in the Seafarers case," the council stressed, "can only be read as a device to coerce working men and women and their unions to forego their basic constitutional rights." It said the reasons of Mitchell, the Administration's "key politician," were "not hard to discern."**

Labor's involvement in the 1968 presidential campaign, its fight to defeat the "unwise nominations of Judges Haynsworth and Carswell" showed that "the labor movement is the bulwark against the regressive and repressive policies the Executive Branch has sought to implement."

While "seeking to silence" the unions, the council noted, Mitchell has refused to "move forward against Republican campaign committees that did not file their reports on time during the 1968 campaign, despite the fact that the failure to file constituted clear violation of law."

The council concluded that "this is all of a piece with the trend of Administration policy which is to monopolize the press and the airwaves by silencing its critics."

# 21 Appointed To OEO Labor Advisory Panel

Dir. Donald Rumsfeld of the Office of Economic Opportunity has anounced the appointment of a 21-member Labor Advisory Committee.

Chairman of the committee is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, head of the Service Employes, and the vice chairman is Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The roster of other committee members is as follows:

Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Pres. C. J. Haggerty, AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Vice Pres. Douglas Fraser, Auto Workers; Vice Pres. W. Vernie Reed, Laborers; Vice Pres. Nelson Jack Edwards, Auto Workers; Dir. Walter G. Davis, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Legislative Rep. Jack Sheehan, Steelworkers; and Pres. John J. Driscoll, Connecticut AFL-CIO.

Also, Pres. Barney Weeks, Alabama AFL-CIO; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., New York City AFL-CIO; Pres. Thomas Turner, Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO; Pres. Irvin Mazzei, Los Angeles County AFL-CIO; Mrs. Arline M. Neal, executive board member, Greater Washington Central Labor Council; William Gary, administrative assistant to the president, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; William Lucy, executive assistant to the president, State, County & Municipal Employes; Velma Murphy Hill, chairman, United Federation of Teachers Local 2, Para-Professional Division, American Federation of Teachers; Santo Ruiz, staff representative, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

## Doris Fleeson Dies, Early Guild Leader

Doris Fleeson, nationally syndicated newspaper columnist and a member of the Newspaper Guild's first executive board, died at 69. She had been incapacitated by a stroke for 18 months. Her death followed that of her husband, former Navy Sec. Dan A. Kimball, by 36 hours.

Miss Fleeson helped Heywood Broun, later the ANG's first president, organize the Guild in New York and nationally. She was a Guild witness at newspaper code hearings in 1933 and a delegate from New York City at the ANG's founding convention in Washington in 1933.

# *Voter Drive Held Vital to Elect Liberals*

Chicago—The AFL-CIO gave a top priority to an all-out register and vote drive to assure that "Congress will retain its liberal balance."

The Executive Council adopted a strong statement pointing out that many liberals face difficult struggles for re-election and that "every effort must be made to help them."

In those races where the "incumbents are ultra-conservative, we must bend every effort to elect liberal opponents," the council stressed.

It cited also the continuing attacks on the democratic process and declared:

"The AFL-CIO believes all eligible citizens should vote, both as a means of signalling their preference among contending persons and programs, and—in a period when the very electoral process is subjected to attack—as an affirmation of confidence in the process as a means of resolving differences in the land."

The council urged redoubled efforts to give a top place to registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns to assure a record number of voters at the polls on Nov. 3.

It renewed its call, also, for tearing down "all artificial barriers to the voting booth, imposed by archaic and restrictive election laws," and noted the progress in congressional approval of lowering the voting age to 18 and extending the Voting Rights Act for five years.



**CAMPAIGN OUTLOOK** for the 1970 elections is discussed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) before the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Chicago. Jackson, who has an outstanding voting record on labor-endorsed measures, is up for re-election.

*In Top Races:*

# Federal Aid Urged For '72 Candidates

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to provide for public financing of presidential campaigns before the 1972 election and to insure the availability of radio and TV on an equitable basis for congressional elections as well.

The question of steeply spiraling campaign costs directly affects the "continuing vitality of the democratic system," the Executive Council declared in a statement. It said a start must be made "on a rational solution."

Pointing out that the AFL-CIO has long favored direct federal subsidies to help meet the costs of presidential campaigns, the council said "this is not a novel or radical idea: it was advanced by Theodore Roosevelt early in the century."

**If a federal subsidy works well for a presidential campaign, the council added, it could be extended later to congressional races.**

A small tax credit plan would be "an acceptable, though less desirable, alternative," the council said, but it stressed its opposition to a tax deduction plan for political contributions as making it "cheaper for those in the higher tax brackets to contribute than for those in the lower" brackets.

Urging that TV and radio stations be required "to provide specified amounts of free time for presidential and congressional political campaigns," the council said that "an acceptable alternative approach is the proposal by Sen. John Pastore (D-R.I.) to fix ceilings on TV and radio expenditures in political campaigns and to require licensees to sell time for campaigning at the lowest unit rate charged for the time segment."

The gravity of the problem of financing political campaigns was set out by the council with figures showing the costs of all political campaign spending at all levels increased 50 percent between 1964 and 1968—from $200 million to an estimated $300 million.

**A major factor, the statement said, "is the increasing use and the increasing costs of television," which it estimated accounted for "nearly one-third of the total costs of all campaigns."**

"This increasing cost of politics means that there will be ever greater reliance by parties and candidates on contributions by the very wealthy," the council said, "or that only the rich may run; or that the government must in some way start helping to finance campaign costs. We favor the last alternative, but it is the first two that are currently prevailing."

The council cited a recent study in Fortune magazine that Republican candidates have a great advantage because they usually gain the support of the wealthy. In 1968, the magazine showed, 46 of the nation's richest industrialists gave $948,000 to Republican candidates and committees but only $121,000 to Democrats.

In 1972, the council said, "Pres. Nixon will enjoy in addition the advantage that accrues to an incumbent President" not the least of which is "continual access to TV and other mass media."

The statement added:

"If the continuing vitality of the democratic system is to be assured, Congress must act now to assure adequate and equitable financing of presidential campaign costs."

# Nevada Labor Asks Improved Aid to Jobless

Las Vegas — The Nevada AFL-CIO at its 14th annual convention called on the state to come to the aid of jobless workers by improving Nevada's unemployment insurance law now.

Receipts from tourism are down and resort hotels are laying off workers to such an extent that many have exhausted their unemployment benefits, the convention said in adopting a report submitted to the 300 delegates representing about 170 local unions.

Official statistics show an unemployment rate of more than 6 percent in the Las Vegas area, but since many jobless workers are being disqualified, the actual rate is closer to 7 percent—one of the highest in the nation, a convention resolution declared.

**Delegates called for an increase in the amount of benefits, and extended benefits for workers who have exhausted their right to benefits. If the emergency continues, the governor should call the legislature into special session in advance of the regular session next January, the convention advised.**

The state Committee on Political Education endorsed Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D) for re-election but deferred all endorsements for governor and other state offices until after the Sept. 2 primary election.

Re-elected to office in the state federation without opposition were Sec.-Treas. Louis Paley and Vice Pres. Boyd Manning of Ely, a member of the Plumbers. Newly elected were Vice Presidents James Arnold of the Operating Engineers, Las Vegas, and Primo Bertoldi of the Carpenters, Reno. The current term of Pres. Al Bramlet does not expire until next year.

Those elected will serve two-year terms.

The convention adopted a 36-point legislative program and changed the constitution to conform to AFL-CIO requirements on open voting.

Major speakers included Gov. Paul Laxalt (R), who is not a candidate for re-election; James C. O'Brien of the Steelworkers and William L. Gilbert, assistant AFL-CIO regional director.

Administration Policies:

# Threat to Schools Assailed by Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

purpose of aiding school integration, especially in those sections that appear to reward "lawlessness and recalcitrance."

**It urged tuition-free community colleges located within commuting distance of students' homes as the "best hope for expanding higher educational opportunities," as well as a wide variety of other free higher education institutions.**

The statement singled out the Administration proposal to discontinue federal subsidization of student loans for young persons coming from families with an annual income of $10,000 or more. The council pointed out that this would discriminate against a student each of whose parents is working and earning $5,000 a year and would saddle the student with a tremendous loan-repayment burden.

The council emphasized that "the AFL-CIO has never wavered in its support for school desegregation. The founding convention of the AFL-CIO expressed its support for the Supreme Court decision of 1954 which outlawed segregation in the nation's schools. In 1963 the AFL-CIO extended its concern to declare that 'de facto segregation is no more morally defensible than segregation arising out of the law.'"

The statement on the OEO voucher plan said it would only bring chaos in its attempt to allow parents to enroll their children in any school of their choice, turning in educational vouchers to the school which would submit them for payment to the government.

Under the system, the council declared, "hardsell hucksters would promote their private educational institutions with the reckless disregard for facts now used by makers of detergents. Religious sponsorship would become the excuse for increasing the number of racially segregated schools. Costly and tragic damage could be done to the public schools unable to compete with the glittering promises of private enterprise educational salesmen, greedy for a lion's share of vouchers."

**Organized labor has championed the public schools since their inception, the council stressed, adding: "It is a sorry commentary upon the Nixon Administration's educational policies that it is necessary for us at this late date to reiterate our belief that for all children, rich or poor, black or white, the best hope for American education lies in strengthening the public schools throughout the nation."**

On higher education, the council said the progress of recent years is in danger of being wiped out by rising costs so that only the rich will be able to afford college and "the sons and daughters of working people will find college beyond their means if present trends continue."

It pointed to a diminishing of federal funds and private contributions while tuition and other costs have more than doubled in a decade. The AFL-CIO believes, the council reaffirmed, that tuition-free higher education like elementary and secondary education "is to the benefit of the entire society and the cost should not have to be borne by the students who receive it."



**HANDSHAKE CONSUMMATES** the signing of contracts between the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and 26 major table grape growers in California at ceremonies in Delano. Principal participants are from left: AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, UFWOC Assistant Dir. Larry Itliong, Dir. Cesar Chavez, Bishop Joseph F. Donnelly of the Catholic bishops committee on farm labor and John Giummarra, Sr., of the world's largest grape vineyard.

# Council Hails Grape Victory Of Farm Union

(Continued from Page 1)

at all levels of the AFL-CIO structure.

He said that the boycott weapon will be used as long as employers employ strikebreakers to smash legitimate strikes.

**Unionization of farm workers, Meany stressed, will mean improved living conditions as well as higher wages, with funds from health and welfare contributions by employers and the use of the economic development fund set up under the contracts all adding up to a better life for workers covered by a union contract.**

Itliong stressed that more than grapes were involved—either the wine or table variety — and that present UFWOC contracts cover 19 different crops. Grape growers, he noted, also produce other fruits and vegetables and those who had signed had covered workers on all crops.

The struggles to win legislation to give farm workers protection of the nation's labor laws, unemployment compensation, full wage-hour coverage, etc., were all being fought and held up by a powerful lobby in Washington of farm and grower interests, Meany said.

In hailing the accomplishments of the Farm Workers, the council statement said that the UFWOC and the AFL-CIO know "that this must be only the beginning. We are determined to bring the benefits of collective bargaining to other farm workers around the country. We, and the UFWOC, intend to do this in the same kind of a systematic, sensible program that achieved victory in Delano."

# Mississippi Labor Vows To Lift Wages in State

Biloxi, Miss.—The Mississippi AFL-CIO, meeting in annual convention, called for an all-out effort by the labor movement to help lift wages in Mississippi from the "bottom of the economic ladder."

More than 200 delegates from 90 local unions in the state condemned a slogan devised by the State Research & Development Dept. as "imbecilic" and said only labor unions, working together, can raise the income of Mississippi citizens and "stop the exploitation of working people in this state."

The rejected slogan is "75 by 75" —said to call for raising the income of state residents to 75 percent of the national income average by 1975. The convention said it was "conceived by imbeciles" to "confuse imbeciles." It charged the department has not over the years "raised wages one iota or contributed a single job" to the state's work-force.

**The delegates called for united action by every segment of labor to intensify organizing efforts in the state, to use the full extent of the law against companies and officials that interfere with worker organization, and to help workers improve their per capita income.**

The convention called for other state reforms also. It urged the legislature to reapportion the three state districts from which judges are elected in line with the one-man, one-vote formula approved by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The delegates also called for the abolition of the justice-of-the-peace fee courts, establishment of a small claims court in each county, and the restructuring of the Mississippi Insurance Commission to represent broad community interests instead of only the interests of the insurance industry.

Walter Holmes, labor liaison officer with the American Red Cross, reported that organization spent $20 million to aid victims of Hurricane Camille. The convention adopted a resolution of thanks for the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and all others who worked or contributed to the relief of counties hard-hit by the Aug. 18 disaster.

**The delegates, mindful of a report by State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay that insurance adjusters swarmed into the devastated areas "like vultures," called on Congress to replace the 50 state insurance commissions with a nation-wide system of regulation.**

Candidates for state office were put on notice that their position on two legislative matters will be reviewed by COPE next year. The two are a revision of the state income tax law to exempt the first $8,000 of income and a law to require all state legislators to reveal their outside income in excess of $500.

Ramsay and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight were re-elected without opposition for new two-year terms.

# Teachers' Foe Opposed For Top Education Post

Chicago—The AFL-CIO has expressed "alarm and concern" at the possibility of Sidney Marland, Jr., being appointed U.S. Commissioner of Education and vowed to oppose his confirmation in the Senate if he is nominated by Pres. Nixon.

Marland is "the avowed enemy of collective bargaining for teachers," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said, citing his public role in attacking the American Federation of Teachers during a representation election in Pittsburgh, where he was superintendent of schools.

**"When the AFT won the election, Marland quit," the council noted. "Since then he has been engaged in the so-called 'school voucher' campaign which we denounced earlier as an attack on the public school system."**

Marland, currently president of the Institute for Educational Development in New York, has been identified in press reports as the "No. 1 candidate" for the post of commissioner, vacated recently by Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., after public differences with the Administration.

Dr. Allen was also Assistant Secretary for Education at HEW, but press reports indicate Marland is being considered only for the commissioner's post.

"We hold in high regard the office of Commissioner of Education," the council statement said. "We believe it must be held by a man who believes fully in the public school system and the need for quality education.

"Marland meets none of these tests," the council concluded.

The education voucher plan being tested by the Office of Economic Opportunity was condemned by the council as "one of the most bizarre proposals yet to emanate from within the Nixon Administration."

The voucher plan would undermine the public school system by opening the way for private corporations to get into education for profit, the council said.

# Airline Clerks Pledged Full Strike Support

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted its "wholehearted support" of the Railway & Airline Clerks on strike against Northwest Airlines and urged travelers not to patronize the carrier until settlement is reached "on an equitable basis."

Nearly 3,500 members of BRAC have been on strike since July 8 for improved wages and working conditions, the council noted in a statement.

The strike has reduced Northwest flight operations to less than 10 percent of normal but the company has "refused to negotiate salary and benefit payments on a par with those prevailing on many other airlines," the statement said. It declared:

"We wholeheartedly support the BRAC strike and call upon the management to begin to negotiate a fair and equitable settlement to end this dispute at an early date."

## Cornell Appoints 2 ACWA Officials

Ithaca, N.Y.—Two vice presidents of the Clothing Workers, Jacob Sheinkman and Louis Hollander, were elected to posts by the board of trustees of Cornell University.

Sheinkman, who also is general counsel of the ACWA and a graduate of Cornell, was named a trustee. Hollander was designated trustee-emeritus and re-elected to another one-year term on the advisory council of the university's New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations. Hollander also received a medallion for 25 years of service to Cornell.

# Pitfalls Cited In Amendment To Aid Women

Warning of hidden dangers, the AFL-CIO has urged the House to reject the so-called equal rights for women amendment to the Constitution in its present form.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all congressmen, pointed out that the amendment, as it is now written, "will jeopardize, if not destroy, existing state laws designed to protect working women."

These state laws "provide protection needed for such women workers from low wages, long hours and other substandard conditions of employment," Biemiller said. "They are important laws and should be protected."

Since the House will consider the measure under discharge procedures, which makes amendments impossible, Biemiller said there was no alternative but to defeat the bill. "In its present form, it could have serious adverse effects and consequences, many of them now unforeseen, in such fields as family relations, social security, property laws and the draft, to name only a few," Biemiller wrote.

The bill would amend the Constitution to assure that "equality of right" shall not be denied to any person on account of sex.

# Victory in the Fields

**IN 1960, THE AFL-CIO** embarked on a campaign to organize California farm workers and established the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

Over the years, the AWOC, while never forming a viable union, did succeed in raising wage scales for farm workers and it did win better conditions in the field. In 1965, the AWOC started the strike in the grape fields in Delano. That strike was shortly joined by an independent organization headed by Cesar Chavez.

Four years ago this month, in this city, these two organizations merged and the AFL-CIO chartered them as the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

**Now, after four years of trial and battle, the UFWOC has won the most significant victory in the collective bargaining history of agricultural workers in the United States.**

The success of the UFWOC in achieving victory in the table grape fields in California is a story of courage, determination, and dedication which will always rank high in the annals of trade union history.

The heroes of the UFWOC victory were the strikers in Delano. But their victory would not have been possible if it had not been for the help and assistance of countless trade union members across the land, who supported the grape boycott—one of the most successful in history.

**Today the AFL-CIO hails the accomplishments of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, under the leadership of Director Cesar Chavez, Assistant Director Larry Itliong, and their fellow officers. They have succeeded in their first major fight, but they know, and we know, that this must be only the beginning.**

We are determined to bring the benefits and rights of collective bargaining to other farm workers around the country.

We, and the UFWOC, intend to do this in the same kind of a systematic, sensible program that achieved victory in Delano.

The UFWOC and the AFL-CIO intend to jointly map, mount and win—on a crop-by-crop basis—collective bargaining rights for farm workers throughout America.

**At the same time, we intend to continue the AFL-CIO's legislative fight to assure the farm worker of exactly the same rights under all federal statutes that are held by all other workers.**

The AFL-CIO has constantly reiterated its belief that the farm worker deserves and must have exactly the same rights, privileges and benefits as held by all other free American workers. And that goal we intend to achieve.

*—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 5, 1970, Chicago, Ill.*

# The 1970 Election

**THE AFL-CIO** has always encouraged full voter participation. We work among union members and members of their family in campaigns to see that all are registered, informed about the issues, aware of the candidates' voting record and vote on Election Day.

This year, we must redouble our efforts. We must make registration and get-out-the-vote a priority activity to the end that a record number of voters goes to the polls on Nov. 3.

We call on all segments of organized labor to make this year's election drive the best in labor' history.

*—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 3, 1970, Chicago, Ill.*

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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# The Grapes Are Sweet Again




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Vietnamese Prison Scandal Was an 'Avoidable Mini-Crisis'

**By John P. Roche**

**THERE ARE TIMES** when it seems as though our efforts in Viet Nam were simply jinxed from the start. Certainly events there over the past decade have provided strong support for Murphy's Law: "If anything can go wrong, it will."

Of course, these misfortunes brighten the day of Americans opposed to our intervention. But for those of us who believe in our strategic objectives in Southeast Asia, it has been one sad headline after another. There are times when I almost share Theodore Draper's somber assessment that since the United States is incapable of intelligent, effective intervention, we ought to stay home.

Almost—but not quite. The stakes are too great and the power of the United States is such that isolationism becomes a form of intervention. In the Middle East, for example, American disengagement would concede the field to the Soviets and Arabs and lead to the destruction of Israel. (Even Draper puts the Middle East in a special category.) So we have to keep trying. . . .

**The Con Son prison scandal is another completely avoidable mini-crisis. Leaving aside some of the doubtful evidence—an amazing number of Americans seem to be fluent in Vietnamese; at least so one might gather from the detailed stories of what ex-prisoners confided to American relief workers—the conditions in Vietnamese prisons are dreadful.**

Not perhaps by Asian standards, though that is no excuse. Few Americans are prepared to judge by Asian standards, and in fact this is one of our great virtues. We may be hopeless naifs, but by God, we do believe our allies should behave differently from, say, the North Vietnamese or Red Chinese.

For several years various Americans, both inside the government and out, have been urging that prison reform be given a high priority by the American Mission in Saigon.

**At least one authority urged that Con Son be closed down as a prison and made into a memorial to the Vietnamese patriots who suffered there under the French. (It was then called Poulo Condore and was the equivalent of Devil's Island.) He thought this would be a striking symbol of the Thieu government's break with the past.**

These suggestions fell on deaf ears, although the Saigon government did take steps to clean up the capital's prisons. Inevitably critics hit a stone wall—the Public Safety Division of the American Mission, technically a branch of the Agency for International Development. Staffed in my experience by former small town police chiefs, county sheriffs, and other surplus peace officers, the PSD was living in a world of its own.

A personal recollection may provide the flavor. Two days after I arrived in Saigon in the spring of 1966, I was gassed. I was standing peacefully on the sidewalk on Tu Do street when 40 or 50 kids in saffron robes came rushing by yelling. They stopped in the center of town and put up a Buddhist flag.

Suddenly the riot police appeared and started throwing tear gas grenades. My guess is they threw one for each kid, which at $20 each was an expensive exercise. Beyond that, they gassed me, and everybody else within 100 yards. A hell of a way to control a micro-riot.

**NEXT MORNING** in a wheezing rage I started inquiring why the police didn't use water to break up such riots. I was referred to one of the chiefs in Public Safety, who condescendingly told me water wouldn't be strong enough.

I told him my father had been a fireman, so he shifted gears: in Saigon there were no fire hydrants. I told him there were no hydrants in roughly 90 percent of the United States, but there were water trucks and 1,000-gallon pumpers. He said snipers might shoot the firemen. I quit and went in search of the AID director, who—perhaps fortunately—was off in IV Corps.

**This was no way to handle riots. Sure, the high school kids were hired by the An Quang Buddhists, for a couple of hundred piastres, to tear up the town, but New York police deal with tougher situations every Saturday night without gassing up the neighborhood.**

In Saigon, however, high policy was at the mercy of nitwits who taught the police to deal with a mob of 50 kids as if the latter were 50,000 armed professionals.

The first principle of the Public Safety advisers was to avoid "politics," which meant that the Vietnamese were left to run their own jails, riot police, etc. We are now paying the penalty for our reluctance to intervene enough.

***Executive Council Statement:***

# Balanced National Economy Needed for Full Employment

*The following is excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the national economy, Aug. 3, 1970, Chicago, Ill.*

**THE WORST** combination of economic trends continues to plague the American people. Unemployment is rising, the cost of living continues to climb, and interest rates remain close to record levels.

After more than one and one-half years, the Administration's policies have produced an economic recession and extortionate interest rates, while inflation is still not under control.

All Americans are being squeezed by the accelerated rise of living costs—from 4.2 percent in 1968 to 5.4 percent in 1969 and about 6 percent since December. Wage and salary earners are being pressed further by cuts in working hours which reduce take-home pay, and by layoffs.

**In June, real spendable weekly earnings of non-supervisory workers in private non-farm employment—over 47 million wage and salary earners—were below year-ago levels for the fifteenth consecutive month. Moreover, the buying power of weekly earnings, after federal taxes, was less than in 1965. Most workers have had little if any gain in the buying power of their earnings in the past five years, after only modest improvements in 1960-1965.**

Unemployment started its upward trend in the spring of 1969, as the Administration's tight squeeze on the economy began to choke off economic activities. Between last December and June, unemployment jumped 1.1 million—to 3.9 million or 4.7 percent of the labor force. While the growing numbers of unemployed are concentrated among unskilled and semi-skilled workers, there have also been increasing layoffs of skilled, technical and professional workers.

Residential construction has been set back drastically, both by a lack of available funds and by extortionate interest rates.

Cutbacks of business plans for plant and machinery outlays, in the coming weeks—with accompanying cuts of inventories—can deepen the recessionary trend.

**But even if the decline should bottom out during the next several months, as the Administration predicts, unemployment is expected to continue to rise through the remainder of 1970 and into 1971. Moreover, high unemployment is expected to remain into 1972, on the basis of the Administration's own forecast. A major and growing share of the burden of the Administration's economic policies is being borne by wage and salary earners.**

There is no substantial rise of economic activities in sight.

A small increase of sales and production, in the year ahead, will be far from sufficient to create the large and growing number of job opportunities that are needed.

Last December, Congress granted the President broad authority to curb the specific causes of credit inflation, to impose interest rate ceilings and to expand credit for needed housing, public facilities and regular business operations.

Confronted by the President's failure to use this authority, we urge the Congress, again, to direct the Federal Reserve System to establish selective credit controls, to establish maximum interest rates on specific types of loans and the allocation of credit to where it will do the most good for America. We believe this is a matter of great urgency—to direct the flow of available credit, at reasonable interest rates, into housing, public facilities and the regular operations of business.

We urge the Congress to adopt the legislation needed to require that a portion of such tax-exempt funds as pension, college endowment and foundation funds—as well as bank reserves—be invested in government-guaranteed mortgages to help meet the goal of 26 million housing units in 10 years.

Government action is needed to curb the price-raising ability of the dominant corporations and to curtail the greatly increasing concentration of economic power in a narrowing group of huge corporations and banks. In pursuit of this objective, a thorough investigation by the Congress of the structure of the American economy is long overdue.

**THE SPECIFIC CAUSES** of soaring pressures on living costs, such as physicians' fees, hospital charges, housing costs and auto insurance, should be examined and practical, sensible measures to dampen these pressures should be developed.

Above all, policies are needed to revitalize the economy—to get America on the road to full employment as rapidly as possible.

**If the President determines that the situation requires overall stabilization measures—after the establishment of selective credit controls—the AFL-CIO will cooperate. But such mandatory controls must be equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries.**

The House has already given these powers—with the exception of profit controls—to the President on a stand-by basis. Obviously profit freezes would have to be included to achieve equity if controls are ever imposed.

We need an expanding supply of money and credit, at reasonable interest rates, to stimulate the required expansion of economic activity.

We need the full funding of federal appropriations for such socially vital requirements as housing, education, health care, community facilities and hospitals—and the federal government must establish a public-service employment program to create jobs for the long-term unemployed and seriously under-employed in providing badly needed public services. The soundest way to balance the federal budget is to balance the American economy.

We urge the Administration and the Congress to move immediately to measures that can quickly get America on the road to full employment—with job opportunities, at decent wages, for all those who are able to work and seeking employment.

***Federal Subsidies Urged:***

# Political Cost Spiral Favors Rich, GOP

**THE CONGRESSIONAL** and other elections this year, and the 1972 presidential election even more sharply, raise again the issue of the financing of political campaigns. This problem grows even more acute, due to the spiraling costs of campaigns, yet not even a start has been made on a rational solution.

It has been authoritatively estimated that political campaign spending for all offices, federal, state and local, totaled at least $300 million in 1968, an increase of 50 percent from the $200 million estimated for 1964. A major factor in this rising cost of political campaigns is the increasing use and the increasing costs of television. The FCC estimates that over $59 million was spent on TV in 1968 political campaigns, up from $34.6 million in 1964; and if production and other costs are added, the 1968 total was about $90 million. That is nearly one-third of the total costs of all campaigns.

**This increasing cost of politics means that there will be ever greater reliance by parties and candidates on contributions by the very wealthy; or that only the rich may run; or that the government must in some way start helping to finance campaign costs. We favor the last alternative, but it is the first two that are currently prevailing.**

These developments not only increase the not always wholesome political influence of the rich, but give a great advantage to Republican candidates, since the rich usually support Republicans. A recent study in Fortune Magazine (March 1970) discloses that in 1968, 46 of the nation's richest industrialists, i.e., those with fortunes of $150 million or more, gave $984,000 to Republican candidates and committees, but only $121,000 to Democrats. During the same year, 68 members of the Business Council (and their wives) gave $257,925 to the Republicans but only $83,000 to the Democrats. Thus it is hardly surprising that during the 1968 presidential campaign the Republicans outspent the Democrats more than two-to-one.

In view of the closeness of the 1968 election, it is quite likely that the result would have gone the other way had the candidates had equal financial resources. In 1972, Pres. Nixon will enjoy in addition the advantage that accrues to an incumbent President, not least in continual access to TV and the other mass media. If the continuing vitality of the democratic system is to be assured, Congress must act now to assure adequate and equitable financing of presidential campaign costs.

**THE AFL-CIO** has long favored direct federal subsidies to help meet the costs of presidential campaigns. This is not a novel or radical idea: it was advanced by Theodore Roosevelt early in the century. If a federal subsidy works well for presidential campaigns, it could later be extended to congressional races.

Other forms of federal financing that have been suggested are tax credits and tax deductions. We regard a small tax credit as an acceptable, though less desirable, alternative; but are opposed to any tax deduction for political contributions. A tax deduction would make it cheaper for those in the higher tax brackets to contribute than for those in the lower and there is no conceivable justification for that.

**TV and radio stations operate under license from the federal government, and the frequencies they use are owned by the public. We see no reason why licensees, who pay nothing for the use of the airwaves, should make a profit from campaigns for public office. We urge that TV and radio stations be required to provide specified amounts of free time for presidential and congressional political campaigns.**

An acceptable alternative approach is Sen. Pastore's proposal to fix ceilings on TV and radio expenditures in political campaigns, and to require licensees to sell time for campaigning at the lowest unit rate charged for the time segment.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council urges the Congress to enact legislation. (1) for public financing of presidential campaigns, and (2) to insure the availability on an equitable basis of TV and radio for political broadcasts in presidential and congressional campaigns.

*—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 4, 1970, Chicago, Ill.*

***Daniels Bill Pressed:***

# Statistical Gaps Leave Story Of Job Injuries Only Half-Told

**WIDELY-ACCEPTED** statistics may tell only half the "appalling" story of the yearly toll of job-related injuries, AFL-CIO safety specialist George Taylor disclosed as he renewed the call for a strong federal occupational safety and health law.

As many as 4 million workers—twice the number reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—probably suffer disabling on-the-job injuries each year, said Taylor, executive secretary of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health.

**He pointed out that the BLS figures are based on "information submitted by 17 states." Even less is known about the toll of occupational health hazards from chemicals and other substances, he said, because they are harder to identify than "conventional safety hazards."**

Appearing on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Taylor said the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions have mounted a campaign both on Capitol Hill and at the local level for passage of the occupational health and safety measure sponsored by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.).

Taylor said chances for winning a federal job safety law are better this year than in the past, "since the President has already sent Congress an occupational health and safety message, together with proposed legislation."

"The issue now . . . is not if there is to be a bill, but what kind," he declared.

The Daniels approach, he said, is much more effective than the Administration's proposal to create a board to "promulgate the standards of safety and health," which would "break the regulatory processes . . . and decision-making into too many independent elements to get a coherent and day-to-day program going."




**THE "APPALLING" STORY** of job-related injuries is only half-told in the widely-accepted statistics published by the government, George Taylor, center, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Gershon Fishbein, left, editor of Environmental Health Letter, and Roy McGhee of United Press International.

***How to Buy:***

# August Rise in Living Costs Keeps Pace with Thermometer

By Sidney Margolius

**AUGUST IS A MONTH** of high food prices, home furnishings sales and continued high living costs. These now are running about 6 percent higher than a year ago on top of last year's 6 percent jump—steepest rise since 1951.

What are the main problems causing these increases in living costs—those a family might need to concentrate on to protect itself at least a little from the ravages of inflation? These are the items that have gone up a lot recently and take a big share of your budget in any case.



Some of these troublemakers may lend themselves to closer family control. Others you may not be able to do much about, at least on your own. The four leading culprits this years are:

**Meat**—This is the item that has had the single most important impact on your living costs, because of its steep rise and the large part of your living costs it takes. Meats have gone up over 9 percent in the past 12 months. Meat, poultry and fish usually take one-fourth of all your food costs and actually about 6 percent of all of the living expenses of the working family. This is more than you spend for fuel and utilities, or furniture and appliances.

**What is especially damaging to moderate-income families is that some of the meats usually considered "cheap" have gone up most as families turned to these to replace the usually expensive cuts. For example, hamburger, by last spring, had gone up 11 percent (fattier and whiter than ever, too), and frankfurters and bologna, 14 percent. Bologna at a national average of $1.13 a pound now is not much less expensive than round steak at $1.33. Don't let those 3½, 4 and 6-ounce packages dupe you into thinking bologna is still a cheap food.**

Pork has gone up even more than beef since last year, especially sausage and hams.

**Homeownership Costs**—These have gone up 11 percent, with the sharpest rise in mortgage interest —15 percent. Housing costs in general take 33 percent of a typical working family's budget.

**Medical Care**—Costs in general have been the most persistent inflationary force, rising 6 percent again this year for a total rise of 63 percent since 1957-59. Medical care now takes 6.5 percent of a typical budget. The main culprits are the rise in hospital charges of 12 percent in the past 12 months, and of 7 percent in doctors' fees.

**Auto Insurance**—It has become the third largest expense of car ownership outranked only by car purchase and gasoline expenses. Car costs themselves are now the third largest item in your cost of living, outranked only by housing and food. The jump of 14 percent in auto insurance prices this year has had a noticeable inflationary impact on the entire cost of living. The average family now spends more for auto insurance alone than for all public transportation.

**OTHER COSTS TO WATCH**—While less important in your total expenses than the big four listed above, several other items have gone up unduly and need extra comparison-shopping. One is white bread, with a total rise of over 33 percent since 1957-59—much higher than for other baked goods.

**The other noticeable sharp jump is on coffee, with both the roasters and retailers making extra profit on their inventory as prices rise.**

One alert housewife reports she found three price changes on a three-pound can of the private-brand coffee she buys. The top sticker said $2.62; the sticker under that, $2.54; sticker under that, $2.45; price stamped on the can itself, $2.39.

**White Sales**—August is a white sale month. The Justice Dept. has charged five big companies with conspiring to fix retail prices on their top brand-name lines of sheets. The companies are J. P. Stevens, Cannon, Spring Mills, Westpoint-Pepperell and Lowenstein.

The second-line sheets are little different in quality for a saving of 40 percent, and are available in current sales around the $2.50-$3 price for twin no-iron sheets of 50-50 polyester and cotton.

**Furniture Sales**—August is the month of furniture and rug sales. Furniture business has been slow this year and stores are promoting hard with some deception noticeable again. Especially beware stores that advertise a complete room or rooms of furniture at a seemingly cheap price for the group. For example, the Detroit Better Business Bureau reports a furniture store advertised: "A Four Room Outfit, $118." But investigation showed that the "outfit" really cost $118 for each room.

Copyright 1970 by Sidney Margolius



**NEW LOW-INCOME HOUSING** development in Mobile, Ala., is dedicated in the name of Jesse Thomas of the Molders, center, shown with Mobile Mayor Joe Bailey, left, and Housing Board Chairman Charles Bedsole, right. Thomas has worked so effectively for community betterment that the $6.8 million housing development was named for him. Besides being an international trustee of the Molders and an officer of his local union since 1941, Thomas is a board member of the Mobile and Alabama AFL-CIO and a scout for the San Francisco Giants baseball team.

***38,000 Injuries:***

# Defensive Driving Aids Cyclists, Too

**THE NATION'S** approximately 50 million bicycle riders have been appearing on streets, sidewalks and parks. The National Safety Council urges that both cyclists and motorists operate their respective vehicles defensively. In 1968, there were about 800 fatalities and 38,000 injuries resulting from collisions between bicycles and motor vehicles.

About three-quarters of the bicycle-motor vehicle collisions take place in the six-month period from April through September.

**According to a recent council study, more boys than girls become involved in these collisions. The study also determined that bicycle-motor vehicle accidents were about 50 percent more prevalent among children in the 10 to 14 age group than children below age 10. The reason seems to be that younger cyclists are more likely to ride on sidewalks and other non-traffic areas.**

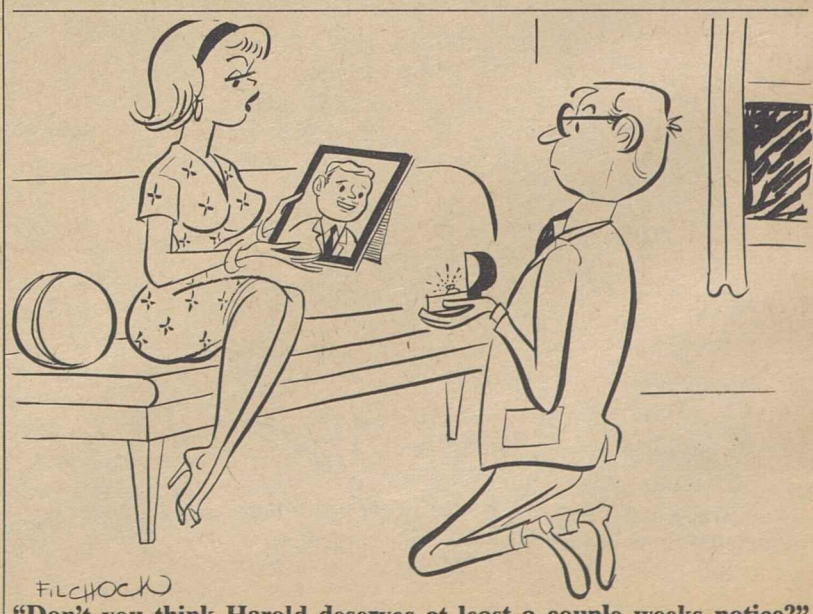
Parents are advised not to buy bicycles that are too big for their children, and then provide blocks for the bicycle pedals. The council's study suggests that the child riding a bicycle too big for him is involved in more accidents—due to falls—than a child on a bicycle of the correct size. These accidents often result in head and face injuries to the young cyclist.

**THE COUNCIL OFFERS** some tips on riding a bicycle in traffic. These should be observed by every cyclist interested in safety:

- Ride with traffic on the right side of the road, not against traffic on the left.
- Walk bicycles across heavily traveled intersections. To turn left at an intersection, stay to the right, dismount and walk the bicycle across one street, then head left to the opposite corner.
- If you ride in a group, travel single file, not side by side.
- Use hand signals to show the direction you intend to turn.
- If you ride at night, have a white front lamp and a red rear light in good working order. Reflective tape and light-colored clothing are also recommended.
- Use both hands to control the bicycle at all times (except when signaling). Attach a basket or rack to the bicycle if you intend to carry books or packages when riding.

**The council feels that because a large proportion of bicycle accidents take place in residential areas, closer parental supervision is necessary.**

According to the council, the basic problem seems to be that the average child primarily considers his bicycle as a toy rather than a vehicle. What is needed is proper safety education for the child, parental responsibility, and further awareness of the presence of cyclists by the motoring public.




**"Don't you think Harold deserves at least a couple weeks notice?"**

***Soup to Nonsense:***

# Dream About the Good Times, But Don't Try to Relive Them

By Jane Goodsell

**ONCE IN AN AIRPORT** I got into conversation with a very nice couple who were on their way to Hawaii for a second honeymoon. They told me that they'd asked for, and been lucky enough to get, the very same room in the same hotel they'd stayed at 28 years ago when she was a blushing bride and he an ensign in the Navy.

I never saw them again so I've no idea how things turned out, but I hope they had a better time than I imagine they did. I thought about them a lot. Couldn't get them out of my head.

**I'd see them in my mind's eye gazing in dismay at a small, dark hotel room which they'd romantically remembered as being airy and spacious with a beautiful view of the ocean. I imagined them doggedly re-enacting the roles of honeymooners—dancing cheek-to-cheek in the Starlight Room—when both would have preferred to sit on the veranda and talk about their grandchildren.**

I kept hearing them, too. Her saying, "Every time we went dancing, you asked the orchestra leader to play our song, remember, honey?"

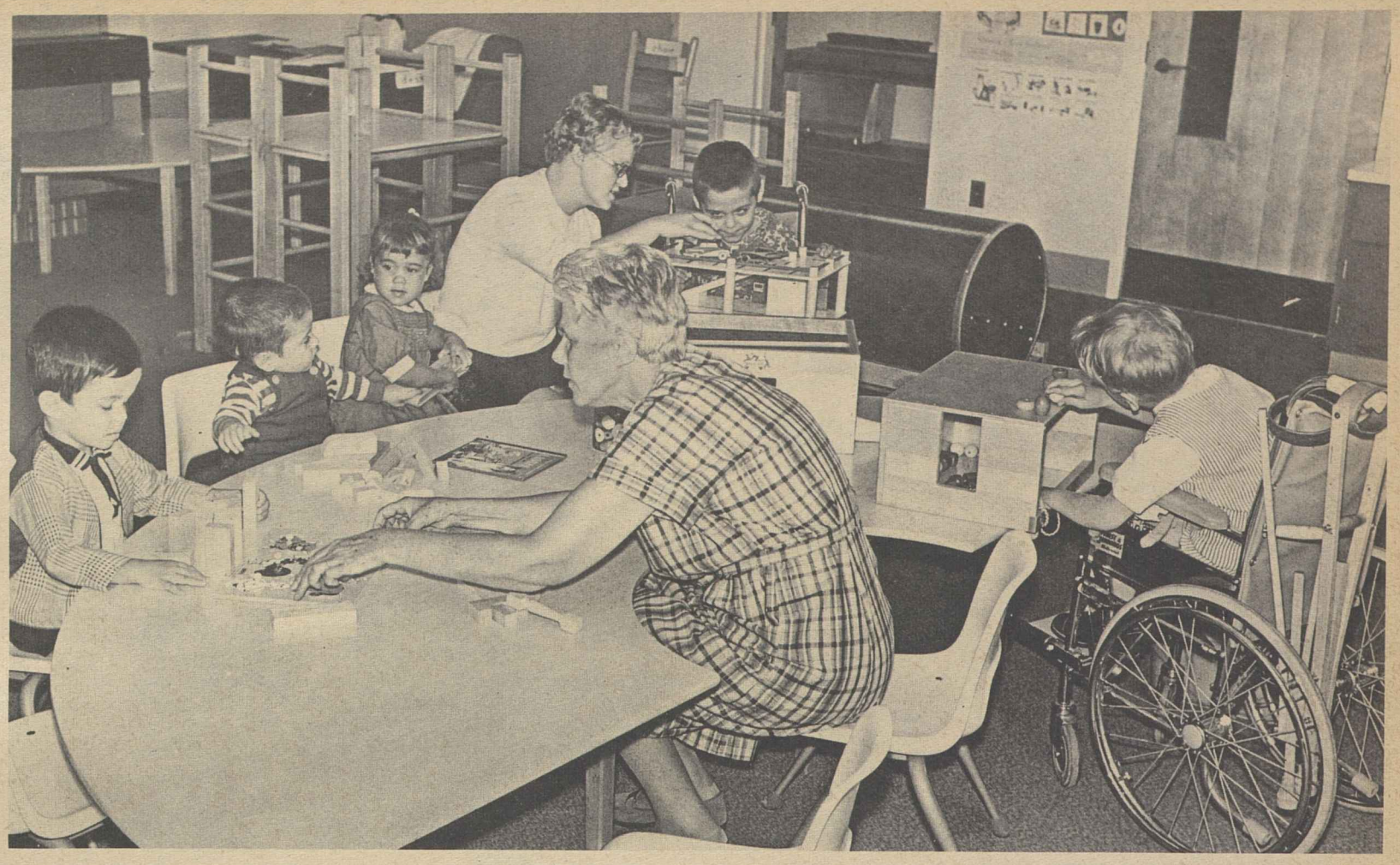
**And him saying, "Of course I remember, sweetheart, as if it were yesterday. Funny your mentioning it because I was just about to do it as a surprise for you. Say—uh—sweetheart, what's the name of that song of ours anyway?"**

I hope it wasn't like that at all, and that their second honeymoon turned out to be everything they hoped for. But it seems to me highly unlikely. Nothing is ever the same the second time around, and no amount of careful planning can make it so.

**A FEW YEARS AGO,** my husband and I vacationed at a remote beach resort on the west coast of Mexico. We found it utterly charming, and we cocked our eyebrows at the disgruntled souls who thought it crowded, touristy and outrageously expensive. To our remonstrances that we considered it anything but, they told us that we should have seen it several years ago when it was unspoiled.

**Undaunted by the lesson this should have taught us, we ourselves made a return trip several years later to our Shangri-La. Needless to say, we found it crowded, touristy and outrageously expensive, not at all the same place we remembered.**

Thomas Wolfe put it aptly in the title of a book he wrote: You Can't Go Home Again. Indeed you can't, and you shouldn't try. There is a time and a place for everything, and the past ought to stay safely tucked away in memory where it belongs.



Serving as a nursing school aide, Mrs. Louise Lapke, 61, works with handicapped children in Bridgeport, Conn.

# Senior Aides on the Job

## *Age No Barrier To Service*

**Service to their communities is what the Senior Aides are all about.**

**They perform a variety of tasks, working in sub-professional and clerical jobs, in outreach programs to bring disengaged elderly people back into the mainstream of public life. They also serve as assistants to social workers and psychiatric specialists in hospitals, institutions and schools.**

**More than half of the Senior Aides are between 55 and 64. The remainder are 65 or older.**

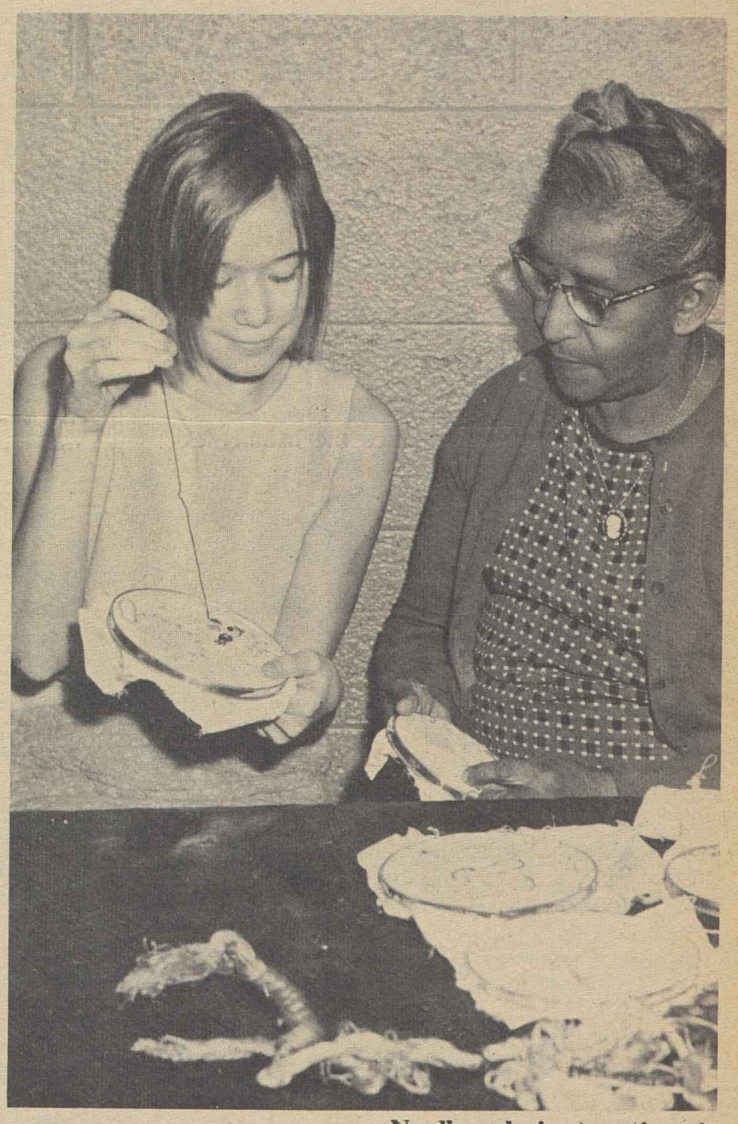
**Through the Senior Aides program they are able to supplement their low incomes by earning up to $2 an hour. Many are workers who have been unable to find employment in the normal labor market after age 55.**

**Under the program, they are assigned jobs in keeping with their qualifications and experience. Their educational backgrounds range from doctor of philosophy degrees to no formal education at all.**

**The Senior Aides program is operated nationwide by the National Council of Senior Citizens through grants from the Dept. of Labor.**



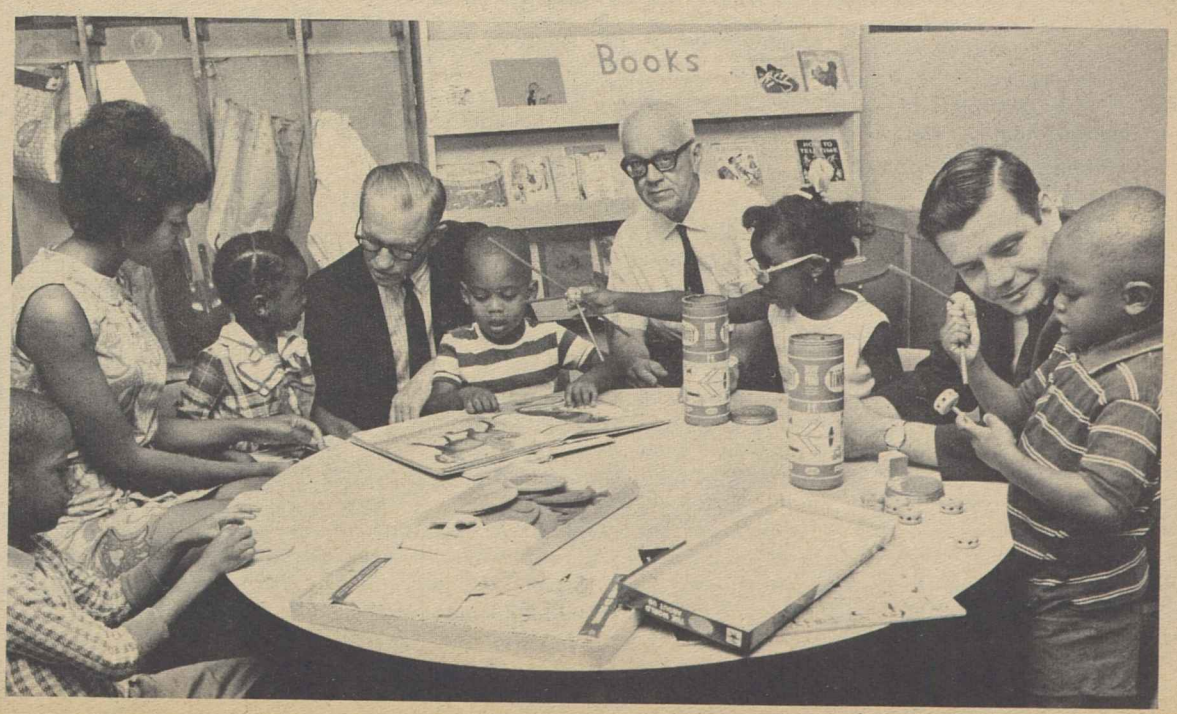
**Mrs. Stephen Mach assists a convalescent in Buffalo, N.Y.**



**Needlework instruction is passed on by Mrs. Hilda Watson, a 69-year-old widow, to a Bridgeport girl.**



**Mrs. Austine Bunch instructs arts and crafts projects at a Washington urban center.**




**Youngsters at a church-operated day care center in Washington, D.C., receive the attention of Senior Aides.**

# Register-Vote Drive Pressed By IUD Board

Chicago—Increased participation in the 1970 election campaigns was urged on the 6 million members of the 60 affiliates in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

A resolution adopted by the IUD executive board called for full cooperation in voter registration drives, get-out-the-vote activities and other political action programs "on behalf of candidates and office holders who have demonstrated their dedication to human dignity and progress."

The resolution also commended "those forward-looking congressmen and senators who have stood up for social progress during the last two years" and recommended intense efforts toward their re-election.

The IUD further called for affirmative steps by the Nixon Administration to solve the nation's economic crisis.

**"What is needed, is application of selective measures that curb specific trouble spots and permit workers and consumers to share in the benefits of economic expansion," the resolution declared.**

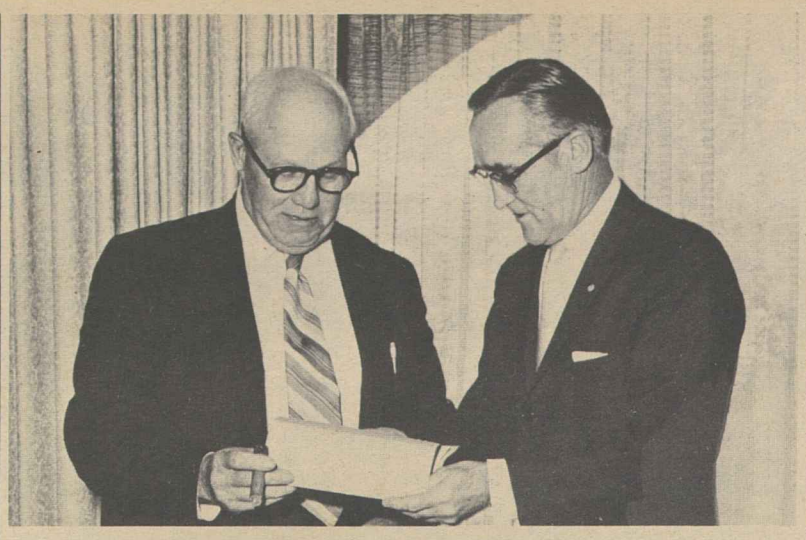
IUD Pres. I. W. Abel said that "it is our belief that the Nixon Administration's efforts have been misguided and misdirected. The anti-inflation program simply is not working."

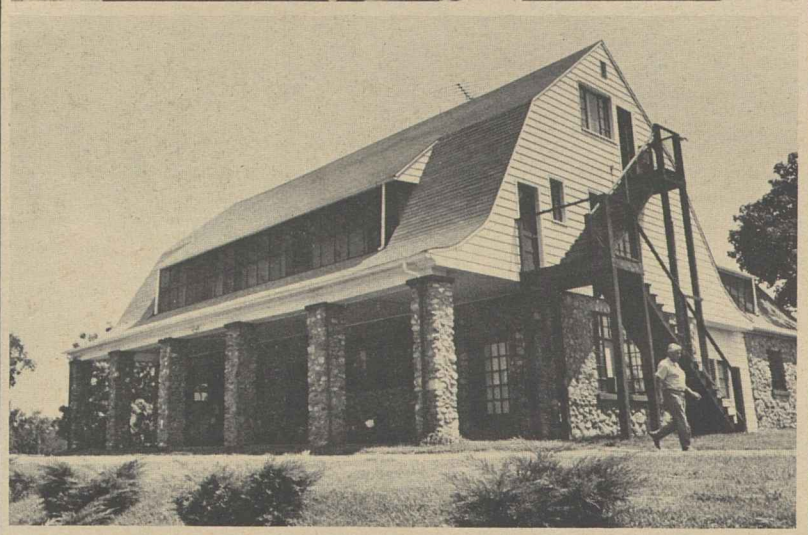
The board also urged affiliates, their members and the public to support the occupational health and safety bill sponsored by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.). It called for a continuing campaign to get the bill through the House Rules Committee and onto the floor for a vote.

In other action, the IUD board:

- Pledged full support of the Auto Workers efforts in their industry-wide contract negotiations.
- Endorsed the strike of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against the RCA Corp.
- Congratulated the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee on its success in negotiating collective bargaining contracts.
- Praised the contributions to the labor movement of Walter P. Reuther, late president of the UAW who also served as president of the IUD from 1955 to 1968. The board announced that the IUD had made a substantial gift to the memorial fund for Reuther and his wife May.

Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers was elected to the IUD executive committee.





**PROPERTY DEED** for the Front Royal Institute, including training facilities and 74 acres of land on the Shenandoah River in northern Virginia, is turned over to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers. The CWA has owned the property for the past 15 years. The federation will continue to allow the site to be used by the American Institute for Free Labor Development as a training center for Latin American labor leaders. The main building, below, houses the dining room, library and student lounge.

# *Fire Fighters Adopt 1-Man, 1-Vote Policy*

Miami Beach—The Fire Fighters adopted a "one-man, one-vote" procedure for use in the election of officers and on convention roll call votes.

Nearly 1,000 delegates to the IAFF's 30th convention voted overwhelmingly to adopt the procedure as the first major piece of business.

The proposal to change the union's voting procedures developed after leaders of a so-called Metro group of big city locals complained that the larger locals were inadequately represented at conventions.

**A three-man committee of AFL-CIO Executive Council members evolved the compromise solution which was adopted here. The committee was appointed by Federation Pres. George Meany at the request of the IAFF leadership and the leaders of the big city locals.**

Members were Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. Emeritus Paul Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, and the late Herman Kenin, president of the Musicians until his death last month.

The procedure adopted by the Fire Fighters increases the number of delegates for large locals, permits locals with fewer than 100 members to vote by proxy at the convention, and provides that voting on roll calls and for union officers will be on the basis of the total size of each local's membership.

Immediately after the vote, IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan sent telegrams to Meany and Beirne thanking them for their assistance in resolving the one-man, one-vote issue.

In another action, the convention defeated a proposal to allow IAFF officers to establish trusteeships over locals that had violated or ignored provisions of the IAFF constitution.

In his report to the convention, McClennan noted that the union had chartered 213 new locals and gained 12,995 new members since its 1968 convention, setting new records for the union.

**"We have built up a momentum of which all of us can be proud," McClennan said, noting that the union now has organized over 65 percent of its jurisdiction.**

McClennan also reported that since the 1968 Fire Fighters' convention removed the no-strike clause from the IAFF constitution, collective bargaining negotiations at the local union level have proved increasingly effective.

# Rail Yardmasters Elect A. T. Otto as President

Chicago—The Railroad Yardmasters elected A. T. Otto, Jr., of Wellsburg, W.Va., as president at the union's 30th convention here. He had been a vice president of the union and its representative on the National Railroad Adjustment Board, fourth division.

Otto was unopposed as successor to R. H. Wachowiak, president since 1965, who anounced his retirement on the second day of the four-day convention. Wachowiak was elected president-emeritus, the first the organization has ever had.

The delegates, in a resolution, also appointed Wachowiak to the national negotiating committee, to serve until the completion of current negotiations. Talks with the carriers' National Railway Labor Conference opened in Washington, July 20.

**Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Culver, appointed by the executive board Aug. 1, 1968, to fill the unexpired term of retiring W. A. Snyder, was elected without opposition to a four-year term.**

Major speakers at the convention included Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, Neil P. Speirs and Howard W. Habermeyer of the Railroad Retirement Board; and Pres. C. J. Chamberlain of the Railroad Signalmen.

In his president's report, Wachowiak summed up achievements of the past four years listing last year's merger with the rival Railroad Yardmasters of North America as a major step forward. Two major wage-rule movements were completed and a third, calling for substantial wage increases and other benefits has been progressed to national handling, he noted.

Several changes in the constitution and by-laws were approved by the delegates, largely to provide for more efficient communication within the union.

Offices of the union here were recently moved to the Consumers Building on State Street, which houses many railroad union headquarters and all divisions of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

*Georgia Cable Plant:*

# Anti-Union Firm Ruled in Contempt

Atlanta—A company which for nine years has illegally interfered with all attempts by its employes to organize a union has been ruled guilty of civil contempt of court for ignoring two previous court orders to stop its unfair practices.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit voted to enforce findings of a special master that the Southwire Co., which makes wire cable at a plant in Carrollton, Ga., must stop defying the courts and the National Labor Relations Board.

A three-judge panel called the evidence of wrong-doing by Southwire and its president, Roy Richards, "very nearly a textbook model of union-harassment techniques."

Granting a petition by the NLRB for a contempt citation, Judges Bryan Simpson, Lewis R. Morgan and Joe M. Ingraham enforced an order directing Southwire to quit interfering with organizing attempts by its employes and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The order is the fifth by the courts or the labor board since 1961.

**The contempt petition charged that, in defeating a 1967 organizing campaign launched by the IUE and another union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Southwire management violated rulings by the same court in 1963 and 1965.**

Judge Simpson wrote the latest decision for the 5th Circuit. He pointed out that in the earlier orders the court forbade Southwire to discourage union membership by unlawfully discriminating against or discharging employes, unlawfully questioning workers, or promising them things of benefit to discourage union support. Yet the firm and Richards smashed the latest organizing efforts by committing exactly the same forbidden acts, the court found.

Among the illegal actions of the company before the 1967 election, the court cited:

- A poll of employes conducted in a "stark anti-union atmosphere."
- The hiring of detectives to spy on the union activities of workers.
- A six-month delay of a wage increase in an obviously timed effort to influence the voting.
- The threatening of three employes for wearing union buttons.
- Discrimination against seven union activists and the firing of a woman because her husband was a union supporter.

**The judges rejected a company argument that the hearing officer, appointed by the court in 1968, had prejudiced the company case by "taking judicial notice" of four cases in which the court affirmed board findings of unfair labor practices by Southwire.**

The court quoted the master's findings that unquestionably "the company possesses deep-seated anti-union animus not only as recorded in prior proceedings of this court, but as clearly demonstrated by its vigorous opposition to the 1967 union organizing campaign" reflected in printed matter distributed to its employes.

There was "abundant proof of anti-union animus independent of the prior labor history and the prior court decisions," the judges found.

They said the master's finding that the company's poll of employes was unlawful is supported by "convincing evidence." They cited this language of one poll: "Now I ask all of you who are (1) undecided and (2) want the question settled by a secret-ballot election and (3) all of you who do not want a union here at Southwire to raise your hands."

# ACWA Post Goes To Jane O'Grady

New York—The Clothing Workers named Miss Jane O'Grady as the union's Washington legislative representative, a post she had held until 1968, when she left to work in the same capacity for the Committee for Community Affairs.

ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky said in announcing the appointment that Miss O'Grady has been a "very effective spokesman" and a valued staff member. She succeeds Mrs. Esther Peterson, who was given a leave of absence to become a consumer affairs adviser for Giant Foods, a Washington supermarket chain.

Miss O'Grady attended Douglass College in New Jersey and has a master's degree in sociology from the University of California. She started work for ACWA in 1956.



**LABOR'S HIGHEST AWARD**—the Murray-Green medallion—is presented to John W. Gardner, chairman of the National Urban Coalition, by AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, left, in Chicago. The award was to have been made in May at the CSC national conference, but the conference banquet was cancelled because of the death of Walter P. Reuther, late president of the Auto Workers. Gardner was Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare in the Johnson Administration.

With 8% Pay Hike:

# Postal Reform Bill Sent to President

A postal reform bill that includes an historic breakthrough on collective bargaining and an 8 percent pay raise for some 730,000 postal employes moved toward final enactment.

The bill will also compress pay schedules to enable a postal worker to reach top pay after eight years instead of the previous 21 years. The 8 percent pay increase is retroactive to April 16 and is in addition to the 6 percent raise postal and other government employes received earlier this year.

The final version of the bill, which was worked out in conference committee, was passed by the Senate on a 57 to 7 vote and subsequently by the House on a 339 to 29 vote.

**The postal reform bill has had a long and tortuous route through Congress since an agreement between the AFL-CIO and the Administration last April paved the way for the new legislation. That agreement came on the heels of strikes by postal employes in several cities.**

The final version of the bill gives postal workers the right to bargain collectively over wages and working conditions for the first time in history. Strikes are forbidden, but the new law provides for binding arbitration.

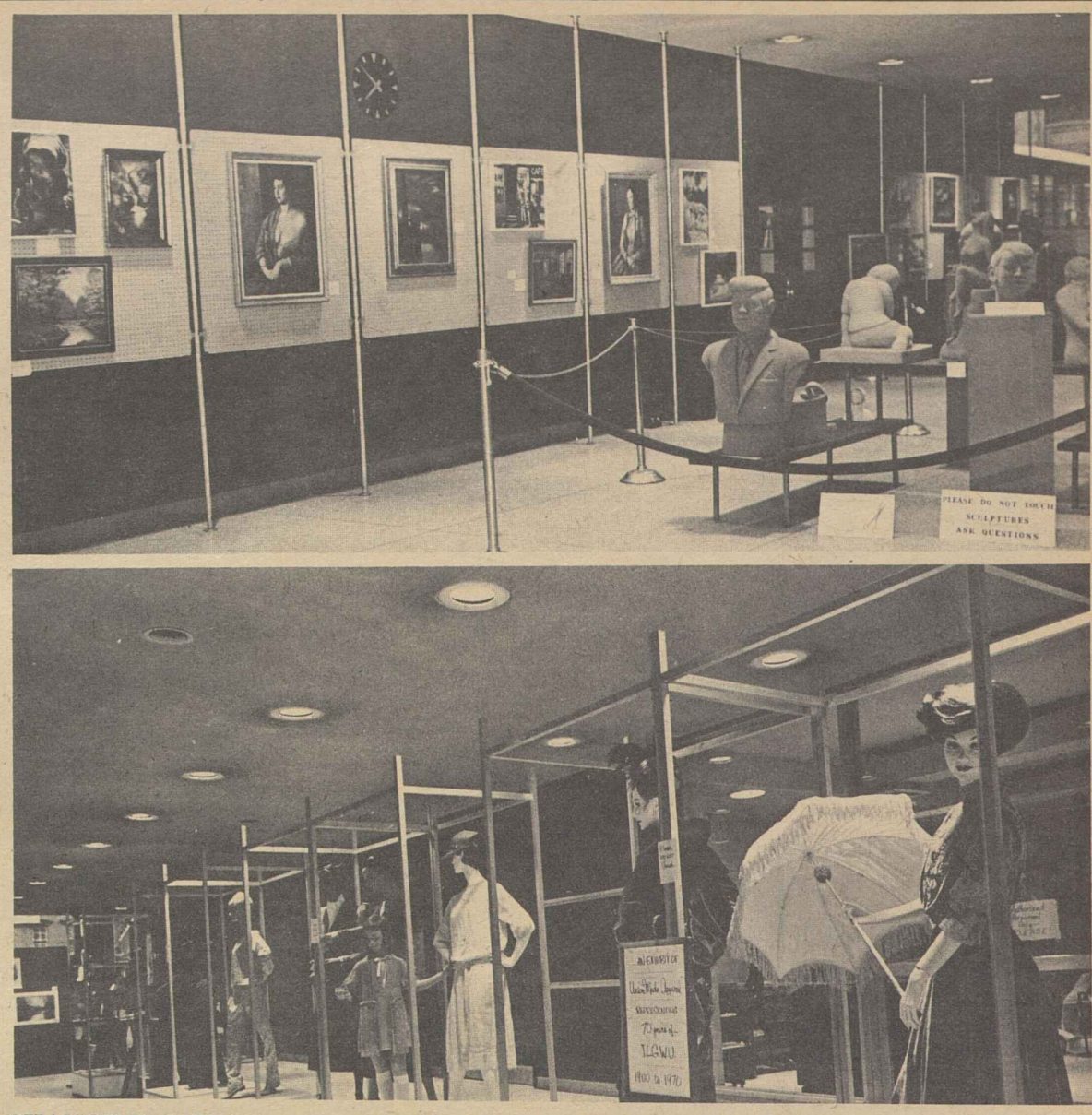
The earlier Senate version of the bill gave unions and management the right to negotiate a union shop, but that provision was stricken in conference committee. The Senate accepted the deletion after the full House had instructed its conferees to hold out for elimination of the union shop clause.

During the two-year transition period before the service is fully turned over to an independent board, only the seven AFL-CIO unions which have exclusive, nationwide contracts will be allowed to bargain over wages. After the transition period, the two regional independents can also bargain with the new board.

**One of the last differences delaying passage of the bill was House insistence that Congress retain the power to set postal rates. That was finally worked out in conference committee with the authority turned over to the new service—but with some restrictions on how fast the rates can be increased.**

Some of the provisions in the measure creating the new United States Postal Service include:

- The appointment by the President of nine members of the board of governors, with Senate confirmation required. Those nine will then choose a Postmaster General and a deputy, bringing the board to its full strength of 11. The Postmaster General will be the chief executive officer for the board of governors but will no longer serve in the Cabinet.
- Appointment of five members to a special rate-setting commission. These five, appointed by the President without Senate confirmation, will serve staggered, eight-year terms and their decisions on postal rates may be overridden only by unanimous vote of the 11 governors. If the commission can't reach a decision in 90 days, the governors may install a temporary rate schedule, but with increases of not more than one-third—thus the 6-cent, first-class rate could be increased only to 8 cents.
- A restriction on the rates set by the commission during the first five years. It may not raise second- and third-class volume rates more than 20 percent in any year for profit-making mailers or more than 10 percent in any year for nonprofit institutions.
- Government subsidies on a declining scale so that the new service is totally on its own after 12 years.




**CHANGING STYLES,** representing the skills of members of the Ladies' Garment Workers in seven decades, are displayed at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City. An exhibition of arts and crafts by ILGWU members also is being held at the institute to mark the 70th anniversary of the union.

# Virginia Labor Backs Constitution Revisions

Norfolk—The Virginia AFL-CIO at its 15th convention came out in support of revisions of the state constitution to be voted on at the Nov. 3 general election.

The delegates accepted an officers' report urging no slackening of labor's effort to assure that all union members register and vote. They agreed that full affiliation of every AFL-CIO local union with the state body is essential to continue the progress that made 1969 a "golden year of achievement" for labor in the state.

**Pres. Julian F. Carper said the past year was "golden" because labor helped break the domination of the formerly all-powerful Harry Byrd political machine and in that year also bought and moved into a permanent home.**

For the first time in many years, Carper said, Virginia now has a genuine two-party system.

The convention was host to Gov. A. Linwood Holton (R) and most candidates for the U.S. Senate and House. At a COPE convention, the delegates endorsed George Rawlings, Fredericksburg Democrat, for the seat now held by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., who is running as an independent without Democratic party endorsement.

The convention was originally scheduled to be held in Roanoke but was moved to Norfolk because of a labor dispute with a contractor building an addition to the Roanoke hotel.

Endorsement of the revised state constitution was made on the ground that the change will "increase borrowing capacity to meet the state's needs, conservation and the quality of our environment; and give increased flexibility for local governments to deal with their problems," better protection of the right to vote, annual sessions of the legislature, and "a commitment to high-quality education for our children."

In other convention actions the delegates:

- Called on the city of Norfolk to repeal an "unconstitutional law" prohibiting membership in the Fire Fighters.
- Supported a campaign of the Office & Professional Employes to organize bank employes.
- Opposed the award by the Virginia Electric & Power Co. of contracts to non-union contractors "using imported labor while consumers pay the bill in increased rates."

The governor expressed his appreciation for labor's "support and cooperation" in the 1969 election and announced he intends to appoint a representative from labor on the Virginia Port Authority.

# Sen. Gurney Challenged on Legality Of Fund-Raising Drive for Carswell

Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.), one of the most outspoken opponents of unions in Congress and fund-raiser for the National Right to Work Committee, is in hot water again.

Earlier this year he was charged by the St. Petersburg Times with violating Florida law with his own fund-raising gimmicks and now he has been cited in a Washington Star article as in possible violation of the federal election laws.

The two developments are not related, but both came to light in the wake of Gurney's letter writing efforts—first for a "right to work" attack on the union shop and now on behalf of G. Harrold Carswell's bid for the U.S. Senate from Florida.

**According to an article in the Star, Gurney's pitches on behalf of the rejected Supreme Court nominee have contained an enclosed envelope addressed to the Senator at Suite 5109, U.S. Senate.**

The Star writer, Pete Laine, goes on to point out that the U.S. Code provides a $5,000 fine and three years in jail for officials, including senators, who receive "money or anything of value for any political purpose" in "any room or building occupied in discharge of official duties."

In answer to a query, Gurney's press aid, Jack Hord, claimed the mailing to the office had been a "slipup" by the fund-raising firm of Richard Viguerie, and that money was no longer being mailed to Gurney's office.

**The story notes that Viguerie's firm recently handled fund-raising letters sent out by Republican Senators Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) and Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Tenn.), to members of Congress and their employes—also an "apparent violation" of law.**

Gurney's latest difficulty brings to mind the letter-writing campaign he conducted from last December into the early months of 1970 to raise a $115,000 war-chest for the National Right to Work Legal Defense & Education Fund.

The cause he championed was an attempt by the "right-to-work" group to finance a legal attack on the union shop, aimed at crippling labor's political activities. His letters then, like his latest ones, were written on his U.S. Senate stationery.

The vehicle for the legal attack, so Gurney boasted, was a court challenge to an agency shop negotiated by Teachers Local 231 in Detroit.

**When Gurney continued his letters, even after a state court had dismissed the suit and found that it did not even contain an issue of political use of union funds, Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, charged Gurney with promoting "a semi-fradulent money-raising scheme."**

Hord dismissed the effort for "right to work" as "a one-shot deal" that is no longer being tried.

In April, the St. Petersburg Times brought out that Gurney had received a half dozen contributions for his own 1968 campaign that exceeded the Florida election law limit of $1,000 per person or committee.

# Symington Wins Easily, Mrs. Romney Edges In

Democratic Sen. Stuart Symington was renominated in a landslide in Missouri and Lenore Romney survived a narrow escape to win the Republican Senate nomination in Michigan.

Symington had almost 375,000 votes to a combined total of 45,000 for four opponents in his bid for a fourth Senate term. He will be opposed in November by 33-year-old State Atty. Gen. John C. Danforth, who won easily in the GOP primary.

Mrs. Romney, wife of George Romney, a three-term governor of Michigan and now Secretary of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, had a surprisingly close race in winning the right to oppose incumbent Democratic Sen. Philip A. Hart. With 92 percent of the vote counted Mrs. Romney had 267,000 votes to 249,000 for conservative State. Sen. Robert Huber.

**Michigan Republican Gov. William G. Milliken was renominated and will be opposed by State Sen. Sander M. Levin, who won the Democratic nomination over Zolton Ferency and two others.**

All 19 incumbent congressmen were renominated in Michigan, as were all nine incumbents in Missouri.

In other primaries, Kansas Republicans nominated State Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell to run against Democratic Gov. Robert B. Docking, who had labor backing in 1966 and 1968. None of Kansas's five incumbent congressmen, all Republicans, was opposed.

In Idaho, conservative Gov. Don Samuelson was renominated and will be opposed by former State Sen. Cecil Andrus, who won the Democratic primary over two opponents. Idaho's two congressmen, both Republicans, were unopposed and only one will have a Democratic opponent in November.

*'Half-Loaf' Measure:*

# Jobless Benefits Bill Cleared by Senate

The Senate passed and sent to the President a bill extending unemployment insurance coverage to 4.75 million workers.

The bill, regarded as a "half-loaf" measure by organized labor, leaves some 12 million workers still unprotected, including more than 1 million farm workers.

A final effort to extend coverage to about 275,000 of the nation's farm workers died on the Senate floor, just as it did in the House two weeks earlier. Senate liberals sought to send the bill back to conference committee with instructions to the conferees to hold fast for the farm workers' provision, but they lost a 50 to 19 vote.

**The provision was in the original Senate bill but was killed in conference. It would have extended unemployment coverage to large corporate farms with eight or more employes on the payroll for 26 weeks of the year.**

The new law includes a special increase in jobless benefits for times of severe unemployment. It includes a "trigger" point of 4.5 percent percent insured unemployment for three consecutive months. When that point is reached, workers who have exhausted their state benefits and are still jobless become eligible for 13 additional weeks of coverage beyond the 26 weeks under present law.

However, the insured unemployment rate lags far behind the national rate, and it is estimated that it would take an overall rate of joblessness in excess of 6 percent for the insured rate to reach 4.5 percent.

**Of the 4.75 million workers newly covered by the bill, some 3.1 million are employes of nonprofit organizations such as hospitals and schools. Coverage for another 436,000 public employes is at the option of the state.**

The bill also increases the federal payroll tax for unemployment insurance from 3.1 percent to 3.2 percent this year and increases the taxable wage base from $3,000 to $4,200 in 1972.

One of the most vital omissions in the bill is any progress toward a federal floor under the benefits, which the AFL-CIO has sought for some years.

In other congressional developments:

- The House cleared by a 343-to-0 roll call vote, a 15 percent increase in railroad retirement benefits, retroactive to last Jan. 1. The increase parallels the increase in social security benefits passed earlier this year.

The bill also provides for long-range planning on possible revisions of the rail retirement system, with a five-man independent commission instructed to report by June of 1971.

- A bill to put some restrictions on the use of foreign bank accounts by U.S. citizens was approved by the Senate Banking Committee. A similar measure has already passed the House.

The bill calls for U.S. banks to maintain records of certain foreign transactions and would require the disclosure of the name of a person dealing in securities through foreign banks.

It would also require any person importing or exporting more than $10,000 at one time or $20,000 in a year to report such transactions to the U.S. Treasury Dept.

- An $18.1 billion appropriations bill for several independent agencies was passed by the Senate and sent to the White House. The vote was 70 to 8.

**The bill, which contains appropriations for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development as well as the Veterans Administration and NASA, is $541 million over the amount requested by the Administration. Consequently, it was one of the measures faced with the possibility of a presidential veto—but the veto threat was mentioned in Senate debate on the bill and 29 of the 37 Republican senators voted for it.**

- The House authorized more than $500 million for construction and training of personnel for facilities for the mentally retarded over the next three years. The action came in two bills that will have to be reconciled with Senate versions passed earlier.

The House passed one of the measures 338 to 0 and the other 341 to 1, with the lone dissenting vote coming from Rep. John Schmitz (R-Calif.), one of the two members of the John Birch Society elected in California in special elections this year.

- The House has passed and sent to the Senate a farm bill that puts a $55,000 ceiling on federal subsidies to growers of cotton, wheat and feed grains. The action came after Pres. Nixon wrote to a GOP House member recommending the $55,000 limit.

# Musicians Pick Hal Davis as New President

New York—The executive board of the Musicians named Hal C. Davis of Pittsburgh as AFM president succeeding Herman Kenin, who died July 21 after 12 years as the union's chief officer.

Davis had been vice president of the AFM since 1963. He and Kenin were re-elected for new one-year terms at the AFM's Houston convention in June.

**To succeed Davis as vice president, the board named Victor W. Fuentealba, president of Baltimore Local 40-543, a long-time member of the AFM governing board. Max L. Arons, president of New York City Local 802, was named to the board.**

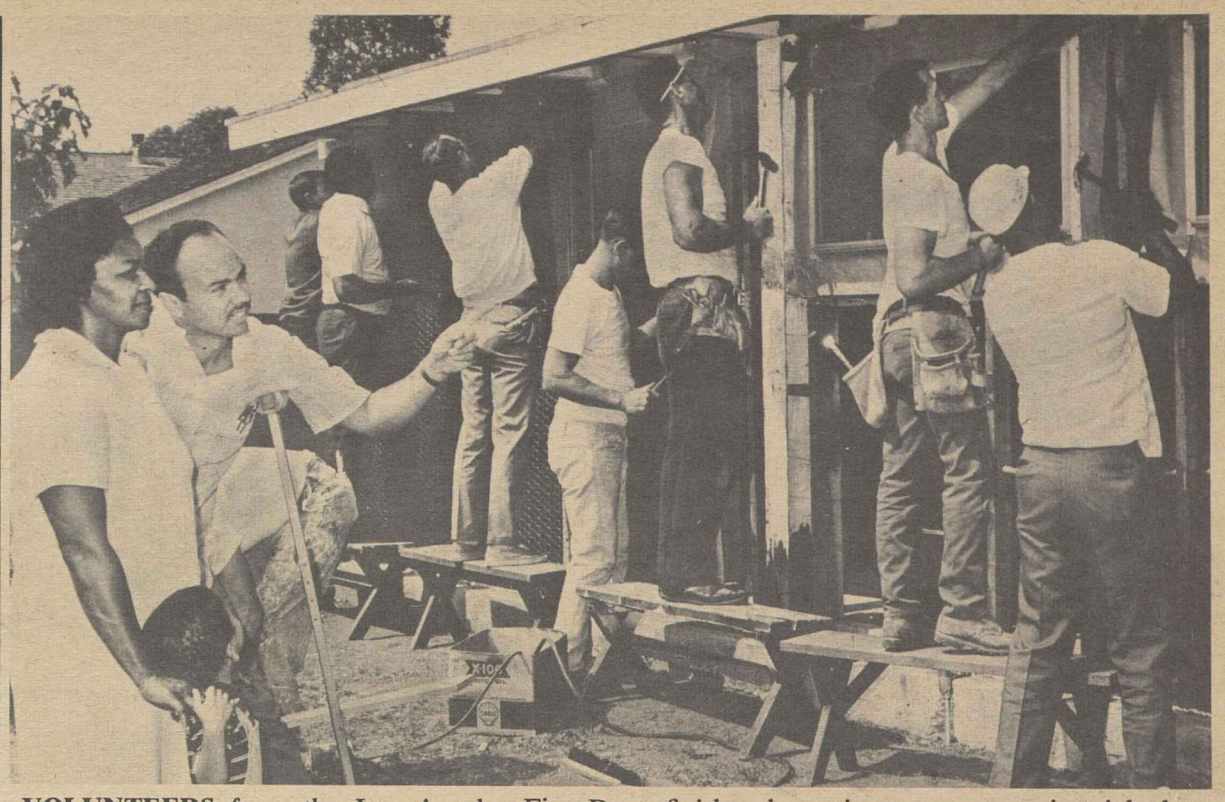
Davis, 56, is a former professional musician who has headed the Pittsburgh local for 22 years. He worked from 1930 to 1943 as a percussionist, playing drums in night clubs, theaters, and as a staff musician for Pittsburgh radio stations KDKA and WCAE.

He is a vice president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and a member of the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, the Allegheny County Port Authority and the St. John's Hospital board in Pittsburgh. Formerly he was executive director of the Pittsburgh AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Davis attended Duquesne University and served with the Marine Corps in World War II.



HAL C. DAVIS



**VOLUNTEERS** from the Los Angeles Fire Dept. finish a home improvement project job that fireman Thomas C. Collier, Jr., started before he died July 5 when the "basket" of a snorkel ladder collapsed and fell 40 feet. Shown pointing out progress to Mrs. Celeste Collier and her grandson Keven is Capt. James Perry of the Fire Fighters.

# *Standby Power Given Nixon on Wages, Prices*

The House has completed action on a bill to give Pres. Nixon powers to impose wage and price controls if necessary to stem the current tide of inflation.

The measure was attached to a two-year extension of the Defense Production Act, which passed by a vote of 270 to 11. The bill now goes to conference committee to be reconciled with the Senate, which passed the extension of the defense act without the controls provision.

**In lengthy debate, the floor manager of the measure, Rep. Wright Patman (D.Tex.), described the bill as "giving the President all the tools that he might need to combat the twin evils of inflation and recession."**

House Republicans countered with a charge that the measure was politically motivated, designed by Democrats to place the blame for the nation's economic problems on Nixon when he doesn't use the powers given him. The President has said he will not use the authority.

One maneuver by Republicans was to get the House to impose the controls themselves, rather than giving the power to the president. That proposal was beaten, 270 to 11.

The measure was amended by voice vote to add interest rates to the provisions on wages, prices and rents. Under the authority granted him in the bill, Nixon could apply a temporary freeze at the rates in effect May 25.

The legislation was written by members of the House Banking & Currency Committee, of which Patman is chairman. Democrats on that committee have argued that if nothing else, the bill would give the President more leverage in "his persuasive powers" to hold down increases in prices and wages.

As the House passed the measure, the AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Chicago, was repeating its willingness to cooperate in such controls, "if the President determines that the situation requires overall stabilization measures after the establishment of selective credit controls."

"But such mandatory controls must be equitably placed on all costs and incomes," the council said, "including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation as well as employes' wages and salaries."

# 51 Multinational Firms Fight Import Quota Bill

Fifty-one multinational corporations—under the guise of being "all-American" companies—are pressuring Congress to block proposed import quota legislation, the AFL-CIO pointed out in a message to all House members.

"In the interest of fair play—if not fair trade—we believe that Congress should be aware of these companies' non-American interests, particularly that many of these companies have large foreign operations and export goods to the United States," the letter from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said.

It noted that the so-called Emergency Committee for American Trade ran a full-page advertisement in the Washington Post urging Congress not to enact a trade bill that would place quotas on imports.

**These imports have recently cost 700,000 Americans their jobs and threaten many thousands more, Biemiller declared.**

The list of firms includes Boeing, Ford, Honeywell, IBM, Singer and Xerox.

The 51 companies in the ad have foreign affiliates in 108 countries and 32 firms have ownership in Japanese companies, many producing the same goods abroad they once produced in the United States, the AFL-CIO said.

"These companies are not American firms in the textbook sense," Biemiller observed. "In matters of U.S. imports, they are no different from any other foreign corporations which ship foreign-made products —often made at pitifully low wages —into the United States to compete with U.S.-made products at the same or only slightly lower prices."

The letter asked: "Wouldn't it be fairer to the reader and to the Congress, for example, if Xerox had identified itself as Fugi-Xerox and Caterpillar Tractor . . . as Caterpillar-Mitsubishi, Ltd.?"

**The corporations that paid for the ad should level with Congress and the public by using their real names, the letter urged.**

"It would then be clear that these 'American' companies . . . seek more investment abroad, more manufacturing abroad and thus more goods to be shipped into the United States."

Biemiller warned of the impact of these operations, noting that "the losers are American citizens who lose their jobs in machinery, electronic plants, sewing machine plants and many more. Eventually, the loser is the entire American standard of living."

8-8-70

## IAM President Joins Multiple Sclerosis Unit

Pres. Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists has been elected a member of board of directors of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Smith is also chairman of the American Foundation of Automation & Employment and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

# 24 Job Centers Hit by Severe Unemployment

Nearly one-sixth of the nation's 150 major job centers are suffering from "substantial" unemployment as the Labor Dept.'s list grew by four to 24—the highest since April 1965.

An area is listed in the category of substantial unemployment when the jobless rate is 6 percent or more and is expected to remain that high for at least two months.

The four new additions are New Britain, Conn.; South Bend, Ind.; Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass., and Portland, Ore.-Clark County, Wash.

There were also 27 smaller areas added to the substantial joblessness list for an overall total of 575 across the nation.

Three large cities and 24 counties were listed as having "persistent" unemployment — when a 6 percent or more jobless rate runs for a long period. The cities are Oakland, Newark and Cleveland.

# Jobless Rate Jumps Back to 5 Percent

## Employment Cut Sharply In Factories

By John R. Oravec

The nation's unemployment rate jumped back to 5 percent in July—the same as the five-year high reached in May—after easing to 4.7 percent in June, the Labor Dept. reported.

A key factor in the increase was the continuing decline in payroll jobs—down 145,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis to 70.5 million. Since March, nonfarm payroll employment has plunged 800,000, an average of 200,000 a month.

Manufacturing jobs were most severely affected by cutbacks last month, the Bureau of Labor Statistic noted.

**But even workers who kept their jobs, lost out to rising prices as average weekly earnings were down 1.7 percent for the first six months of the year when adjusted for the increase in living costs, the BLS pointed out.**

The July increase in joblessness occurred almost entirely among men under 25 and women over 24, the report showed.

The unemployment rate for men 20-24 years old rose from 7.2 percent in June to 9.1 percent. For all men workers the rate was 3.7 percent, compared with 3.5 percent in June.

For women 20 years old and over, the jobless rate rose from 4.5 percent to 5 percent in July, a return to the May level. This increase takes in women 24 and over, whose rate moved up to 4.5 percent—the highest since 1965.

**While workers, the BLS noted, accounted for all the July increase in unemployment as their rate moved up from 4.2 percent to 4.7 percent, the highest in six years. Joblessness for Negroes dipped slightly to 8.3 percent from the June level of 8.7 percent.**

While the number of unemployed persons dropped by 160,000 from June to 4.5 million, the decline was less than usual for the month. After seasonal adjustments, joblessness was up 275,000, the BLS said.

In addition to the 4.5 million workers reported unemployed, the BLS estimated that 600,000 others are also without jobs but are no longer counted as part of the labor force.

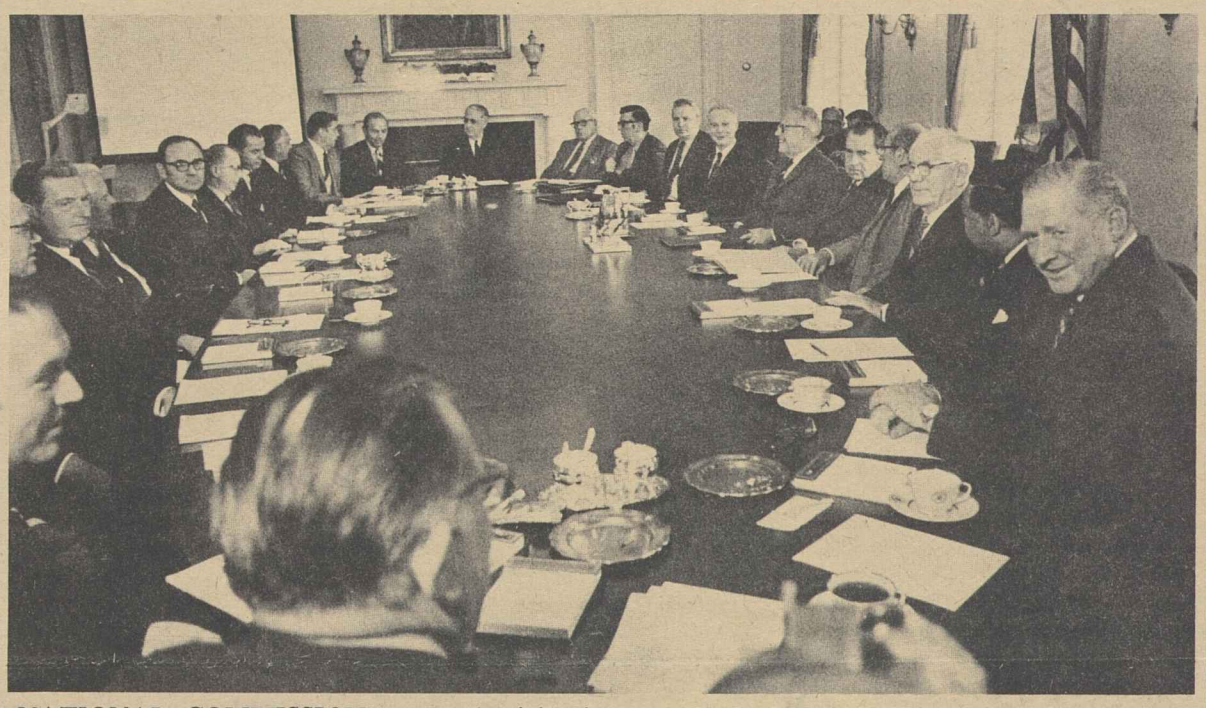
Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of the BLS, said many

(Continued on Page 3)


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# House Votes to Override School Aid Veto by Nixon



**NATIONAL COMMISSION** on Productivity is greeted by Pres. Nixon, Dir. George P. Shultz of the Office of the Management & Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers at the commission's first session. The labor contingent on the panel is headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

## Bid to Save HUD Funds Is Defeated

The House dealt Pres. Nixon his second jolt in 45 days by overriding his veto of the $4.4 billion federal aid to education bill, but then sustained his veto of an $18.8 billion appropriation for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and several other agencies.

The vote to override Nixon's veto of the education measure was 289 to 114. The measure now goes to the Senate, where Democratic leaders predict they have the 66 votes necessary to override.

The vote to override the second veto was 203-195, decisively short of the two-thirds needed. The House Appropriations Committee will begin work on a new version of the bill, which funds the Veterans Administration, NASA and several other agencies in addition to HUD.

**The AFL-CIO strongly urged overriding the vetoes on both measures, terming the President's action "ill-advised." In a letter to all House members, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the federation was "dismayed at the President's refusal to accept congressional efforts to re-order the nation's spending priorities and more adequately fund critical domestic needs."**

A bitter exchange of political charges surrounded the two vetoes, with congressional Democrats fighting back at Nixon's attempt to brand them as "fiscally irresponsible" ahead of the 1970 elections.

Democrats responded that the

(Continued on Page 11)

*New Loopholes Cited:*

## Ways & Means Unit Clears Import Curbs

The House Ways & Means Committee has approved a major revision of foreign trade legislation that could serve to curb some of the export of U.S. jobs.

But the legislation also includes some provisions that are vague and flexible enough to render it ineffective. And it includes a "tax incentive" clause that amounts to a major new tax loophole for large U.S. firms.

The bill, the first overhaul of the Trade Expansion Act since 1962, was approved by the House committee by a vote of 17 to 7. It will be taken up by the full House after a recess which runs through Labor Day.

**A strong foreign trade bill keyed to the new realities of the 1970s had been sought by the AFL-CIO and the unions affected by the export of more than 700,000 jobs in the last four years.**

A major aspect of the new bill is that it provides import quotas that could grant relief to two of the hardest hit industries, textiles and shoes. The bill provides for quotas based on the average level of foreign imports in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969.

The bill also provides for procedures that could bring relief on other products when imports into the United States rise decisively. But the measure grants such wide discretionary powers to both the Tariff Commission and the President that it leaves the effectiveness of some of its provisions in question.

The bill gives the Tariff Commission wider discretion to act through liberalization of the so-called escape clause. Previously, the Tariff Commission could seek

(Continued on Page 12)

## *RCA Strikers Vote on Terms For Settlement*

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers reached tentative agreement with the Radio Corp. of America on terms for ending a 10-week strike at 14 RCA locations and sent it to a "guidance" vote of the 12,000 strikers.

The settlement, subject to membership approval, came when union and management accepted the recommendations of a panel of federal mediators, Dir. J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service said.

The IUE reported that members of its RCA Conference Board will vote on acceptance or rejection after the strikers' votes are tallied

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Manpower Bill Asks Public Service Jobs*

A new Manpower Training Act that contains some provision for the public service employment the AFL-CIO has long urged has been recommended to the Senate by its Labor Committee.

The proposed revision of the training act authorizes a total of $10.5 billion over the next three years for the program. It would incorporate public service employment, which would mean help for sorely-pressed community facilities such as schools, hospitals and police and fire departments. Families of the participants would be lifted out of poverty at the same time.

The Administration had asked for $6 billion, or $2 billion per year, for the program, an increase over the $1.4 billion of last year, but with provision for training only and not for public service employment.

When the Senate committee approved the three-year, $10.5 billion package, Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson said he would recommend that Pres. Nixon veto the measure. Administration officials have strongly opposed public service employment, deriding it as "make work."

However, none of the seven Republican members of the committee voted against the provision.

**Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), chairman of the subcommittee which developed the program, said the bill "would take people off welfare and off the streets,**

(Continued on Page 12)

## TV Campaign Limits Ready for Final Action

House and Senate negotiators reached agreement on a bill to limit the amount of money a political candidate can spend on television advertising in this fall's congressional elections.

The action of the conferees came just one day after the House passed the bill on a 272 to 97 vote, but with the provision that it not become effective until 1971. The conference committee adopted the Senate provision making the measure effective in this fall's general elections for federal offices.

The AFL-CIO has hailed such a measure as "an acceptable alternative approach" to correcting the skyrocketing cost of political campaigns.

**The bill would limit the amount of money that can be spent on TV and radio campaigns to 7 cents per vote cast in the previous election for the office. For primary elections, the limit would be 3.5 cents per vote, but that provision will not go into effect until after this year's remaining primaries.**

Similarly, a House provision for extending the limits to state races

(Continued on Page 11)




**DISASTER CENTER** for victims of Hurricane Celia in Corpus Christi, Tex., was established by the Red Cross in the headquarters of Machinists' Lodge 2049 near the waterfront with the help of volunteers including many union and women's auxiliary members. Among the unionists were Chief Steward Dave Jones and Pres. Charles Keenan of the IAM lodge.

**Millions of Dollars Needed:**

# *Meany Asks Unions to Help Victims of Hurricane Celia*

Millions of dollars will be needed "to meet the immense human needs caused by the destructive force" of Hurricane Celia, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in calling for labor contributions to the Red Cross drive for disaster relief funds.

In a letter to all AFL-CIO unions and state and city central bodies, Meany noted that more than 65,000 Texas families suffered loss Aug. 3 in the nation's third most devastating hurricane. Many, he said, are union members living in or near Corpus Christi.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted to make a $10,000 contribution to the Red Cross disaster fund, and Meany urged widespread union contributions to the drive. The Red Cross is seeking a minimum of $6 million in extra assistance.

**So many area workers were laid off because of the storm that Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson allotted $500,000 in additional federal funds for unemployment insurance payments. The money will provide jobless benefits for workers ordinarily considered not eligible and for those who previously had exhausted their benefits, the Labor Dept. said.**

Many union staff members lent a hand to rescue workers in the five-county area off the Gulf of Mexico. The hurricane winds damaged homes and flattened buildings within a 30-mile radius of Corpus Christi.

Early arrivals on the disaster scene were staff Rep. Edward Carlin of AFL-CIO Communities Services Activities; Walter Holmes, AFL-CIO CSA liaison man with the area Red Cross, and Miss Rosa Walker, Women's Activities Dept. director for the Texas AFL-CIO.

"Practically every structure in town was damaged in some way," in 30-mile radius of Corpus Christi.

Nearly a week after the punishing storm, electric power and telephone service had been restored to not much more than half the area.

Emergency food and shelter operations were provided by the Red Cross and its 200 national staff members who flew into Texas. When the need tapered off, the rehabilitation phase of the rescue operation began.

The Machinists turned over their hall near the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station as a disaster relief intake center.

**The Coastal Bend Labor Council and the Building & Construction Trades Council rounded up volunteer workers to help man the relief operations and to assist in clean-up, mop-up and repair activities, which will continue for several more weeks.**

An estimated 10,000 to 15,000 union families live in the area. About 30 percent of them were hurt by the hurricane.

Major area unions whose members were affected in addition to the Machinists include the Government Employes, Steelworkers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Plumbers and other building crafts, Postal Clerks and Letter Carriers, the Longshoremen, National Maritime Union and the Communications Workers.

Out of a dozen or more mobile feeding vans put into service by the rescue teams, two had been donated by the Texas AFL-CIO after earlier hurricane experience.

Holmes and other labor representatives will stay in the area for the next two or three months to help union families rehabilitate their homes, identify the services available to them, and cope with repairs, insurance problems, loans and other needs.

More than 100,000 persons in the area—half the estimated population—have received emergency care since the visitation by the hurricane, the Red Cross estimated.

The Red Cross budgets $10 million a year for disaster relief but expenditures in the last five years totaled $88 million, well above the expected amount. The $6 million goal of the current campaign for emergency relief is topped only by two other relief campaigns. Relief costs surpassed $21 million after Hurricane Camille in 1969 and $17.5 million after Hurricane Betsy in 1965, the organization reported.

# Farm Union, Teamsters Sign 'Peace' Agreement

Salinas, Calif.—An agreement designed to "restore peace" to the fields and advance the organization of all agricultural workers was signed here by the Farm Workers and the Teamsters.

Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and leaders of the unaffiliated Teamsters agreed not to interfere with each other's organizing efforts and to cooperate in bringing full union organization to the non-union segments of the growing, packing and canning industries.

**The pact provides that the Teamsters will halt their incursions into the lettuce and celery fields of the Salinas, Imperial Valley and El Centro areas and cancel the contracts they signed recently with some 200 growers.**

That will leave UFWOC free to continue its drive in the fields to win bargaining rights for agricultural workers and to negotiate agreements with employers of its members.

The truce is for a one-year period and is subject to later review. It provides also that the Teamsters will continue to represent the cannery and processing workers they have organized in off-the-field operations. The latter group has a maximum potential of 80,000 workers. The lettuce workers involved in the settlement total about 15,000, UFWOC said.

Chavez told a news conference here that the peace pact is "more than just a no-raiding or jurisdictional agreement." It is, he said, "a mutual effort to organize the unorganized and to bring the agricultural industry a measure of peace."

The settlement binds both unions to participate jointly in consumer boycotts by agreement, forbids either to picket work locations of the other without consent, and provides that any disputes shall be referred to the committee of Catholic bishops that brought farm workers and growers together this year to negotiate settlement of the five-year dispute over the organization of field workers.

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Urban Life Division of the United States Catholic Conference, and Msgr. Roger Mahoney of Fresno, secretary of the bishops' farm labor committee, called the settlement a "good one" reached with good faith on both sides.

The agreement ended the possibility of another five-year struggle over organization of farm workers, Msgr. Higgins said.

**After the settlement, Chavez advised UFWOC members on strike against Teamster-signed growers to return to work. After a breathing spell, UFWOC will renew its organizing and bargaining drive, he indicated.**

The dispute with the Teamsters started shortly before UFWOC reached agreement with major table grape growers on contracts benefiting several thousand organized workers. When growers and Teamsters signed contracts for Salinas area workers, UFWOC charged the other union with breaking a no-raid settlement and began picketing. The Salinas area growers include Pic-n-Pac, said to be the word's largest grower of strawberries.

# *RCA Strikers Vote on Terms For Settlement*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Aug. 17. The committee has authority to conclude an agreement but decided to wait until after the members at RCA have voted, it said. Terms of the agreement were withheld pending the vote.

The strike began June 2 after the conference board rejected what it called an inferior company offer. The company had settled shortly before on terms of a 42-month contract covering 23,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at 12 other RCA plants.

The plants at which the IUE will maintain picket lines until members have voted are at Camden (two plants), Deptford, Moorestown and Somerville, N.J.; Scranton and Mountaintop, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Plymouth, Mich.; Lewiston, Me.; Memphis, Tenn. and Los Angeles, Van Nuys and Burbank, Calif.

## Schoemann Award Goes to Painter

Milwaukee, Wis. — Herbert N. Peterson, a union Painter since 1916, won the 1970 Peter T. Schoemann award—the symbolic "hard hat" of the construction industry —for unselfish service to the industry.

Peterson, business manager of Painters Local 781, has pushed health information programs on materials used in painting and worked hard to aid apprentices, the Allied Construction Employers said in making the award, named for the president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters union, a Milwaukee native.

# Railroad Talks Resume On Size of Safe Crews

The United Transportation Union and railroad managements agreed to resume bargaining Aug. 25 on the number of crewmen needed in locomotives for safe operation of trains.

The agreement came less than a week after a presidential emergency board urged both sides in the 11-year dispute over the place of fireman-helpers to accept the "basic ingredients of a long-range settlement" they had informally agreed to during mediation talks last June.

Negotiations broke off after the June talks and the UTU struck three railroads in an effort to bring management into "meaningful" direct bargaining over the size of engine crews. Pres. Nixon intervened when the carriers threatened a nationwide lockout and named the emergency board.

**The major recommendation of the board was that the dispute over the role of the fireman on diesel engines be settled by creating a new job classification combining the duties of firemen and brakemen.**

At UTU headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, Assistant Pres. H. E. Gilbert, who headed the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen before merger, said the report provides the basis for resuming negotiations.

Gilbert reiterated the UTU stand against arbitrating the dispute. He said, "I believe as the board does that this controversy will be solved finally and conclusively only at the bargaining table with a negotiated settlement."

The UTU is not in accord with every aspect of the board recommendations, Gilbert said, but recognizes that the board took note of aspects of the dispute "that other bodies have failed adequately to assess in the past."

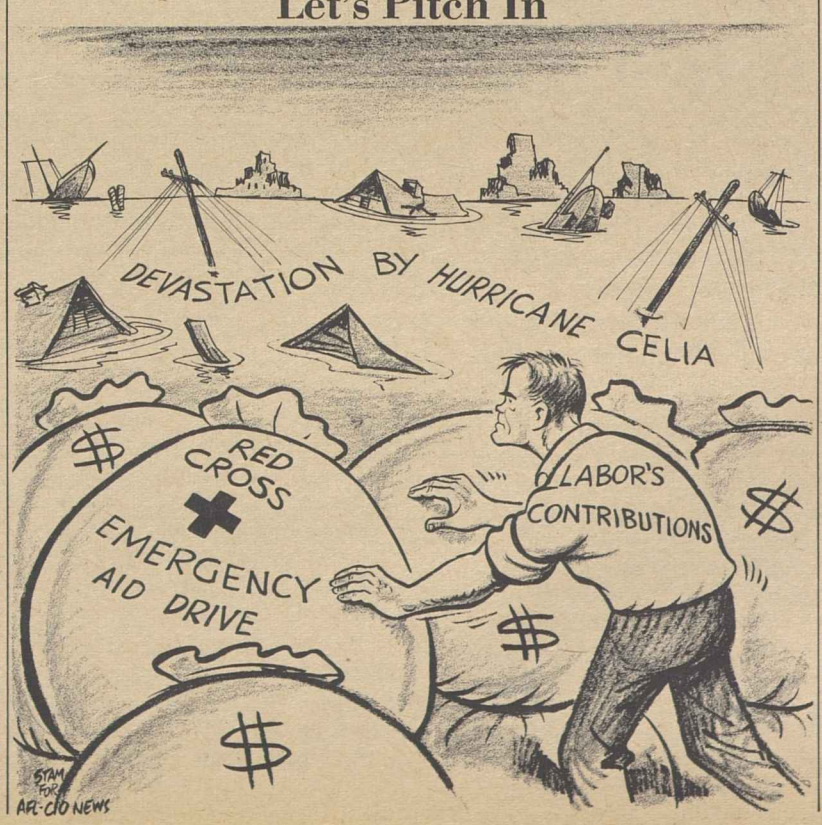
On other phases of the recommendations, Gilbert praised the three-man panel for seeing the need to protect all firemen who now hold a right to a job.

**The board's recommendation for "meaningful" distribution of savings between engineers and other crew members whose responsibilities will increase, Gilbert said, is of "great significance" and proper application of it is "basic to a final conclusion of this dispute."**

He agreed with the board that the issue of the use of walkie-talkie radios on trains be handled separately from the basic question of the need for firemen-helpers on trains. The carriers had insisted that the walkie-talkie issue must be part of any settlement.

Gilbert's union initiated bargaining in the dispute in 1965, after a compulsory arbitration award mandated by Congress had expired. The UTU took up the dispute after the merger 18 months ago of four railroad unions — the Trainmen, Firemen & Enginemen, Switchmen, and Conductors & Brakemen.

## Let's Pitch In




## Firemen & Oilers Name Curan a Vice President

The executive board of the Firemen & Oilers named John Curan, assistant to union Pres. William E. Fredenberger, as an international vice president.

Over a 16-year period Curan has been a local union business agent, director of research and education, legislative representative and managing editor of the Firemen & Oilers Journal.

Curan got his first union card at 16, when he worked as a bricklayer's helper and joined the Hod Carriers.

*First Puerto Rico Plant:*

# Striking Machinists Break GE Barrier

Palmer, Puerto Rico—A determined band of 1,100 Machinists stuck it out on the picket line for nine months to win a breakthrough contract with the General Electric Co.—the first in the company's 12-plant Puerto Rican chain.

New to unionism, the pickets had the full backing of the IAM, the Puerto Rico labor movement and the AFL-CIO in holding out against a full arsenal of anti-union tricks employed by GE, the IAM reported.

Management at one point attempted to bus strikebreakers through picket lines with the aid of Puerto Rican riot police, who used cattle prods in attempts to smash the strike, the union charged.

Not once during the nine-month struggle was GE "able to walk one strikebreaker across our lines," the union said.

**A major factor in the strikers' determination was the aid of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, which turned over to the union the funds remaining from last winter's strike by 140,000 GE workers on the mainland.**

While the contract is the first at a GE plant on the island, it will not be the last, IAM Pres. Floyd Smith said in a report to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The IAM "intends to use this breakthrough" in organizing the other plants, he declared.

The strike was one of the most difficult in IAM history, according to Smith. The strikers, he said, were "greatly sustained by the help we received from the GE Strike Fund which was so generously made available to us through your efforts."

Without that help and the aid of other unions with representatives in Puerto Rico, the victory would not have been possible, Smith said.

The strike ended when thousands of GE workers scheduled a march through San Juan to the governor's palace and the corporation capitulated. The strikers were demanding that the commonwealth force GE to respect the labor laws or lose its 15-year tax exemption.

**The Palmer plant, which makes circuit-breakers, is the largest in GE's Puerto Rico chain, and the company is among the island's largest employers.**

IAM Rep. Juan Maldonado said the one-year agreement calls for an immediate pay increase of 12 cents an hour above the present average rate of $2.35; full company payment of the cost of employes' hospital insurance and a 40 percent reduction in employe payments for coverage of dependents; automatic progression and seniority systems; shift differentials of 5 and 10 percent, and a military service clause making up the difference between military pay and regular pay.

The agreement also provides nine holidays, including Election Day; funeral leave up to two days; immediate reinstatement of 26 discharged strikers and prompt arbitration of the cases of 26 others, including eight who were fired before the IAM was certified as their legal bargaining representative.



**TEACHER AIDES** and other paraprofessional workers in New York City schools celebrate winning of new "landmark" contract agreement announced by Pres. Albert Shanker, center, of United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the AFL-CIO Teachers. The pact represents gains of 140 percent over three years for 4,000 schoolroom assistants and will set a nationwide precedent for thousands of other minority group workers, Shanker said.

# School Aides Win Gains In First N.Y. Contract

New York—A first contract giving professional status and union conditions to 4,000 teaching assistants in the New York City public schools has been won by the AFL-CIO Teachers after intensive negotiations that began last December.

Members of the paraprofessional unit of AFT Local 2—the United Federation of Teachers—voted 1,461-42 to ratify terms of the agreement whose gains represent an increase of 140 percent in wages and fringe benefits over three years.

UFT Pres. Albert Shanker called the pact a "landmark" agreement that will "set a nationwide precedent for bringing thousands" of minority group workers into the profession "in a meaningful career ladder program."

**Shanker said the contract is "once again proof that meaningful employment and trade unionism are the greatest vehicles for ending poverty."**

The agreement with the Board of Education covers teaching aides, education assistants, associates and auxiliary trainers in the school system's pre-kindergarten, early childhood and More Effective Schools programs.

Retroactive to last Jan. 1, minimum salaries will be raised to an average of $100 a week in the final contract year for the beginning category of paraprofessionals, and to $151.50 for those with 60 to 90 college credits.

Starting next Feb. 1, bargaining unit members with a work schedule of 27.5 hours a week will be granted 2.5 hours of released time with pay to attend an approved college or high school equivalency program. Participants must complete at least five semester hours of study or training per week, the contract provides.

Similar training incentives are provided those who work 20 hours per week, and also those working 30 or more hours.

The contract guarantees 42 weeks of employment per school year, including four weeks of vacation; six weeks of summer work at the union-negotiated wage rate, and a special four-week summer college program open to all paraprofessionals.

Besides full hospitalization coverage, the employe and his family will get full dental expense coverage. By the final contract year, covered employes will receive all the other benefits provided by the UFT Welfare Fund.

Mrs. Velma Hill, new chairman for the group, said "this historic victory gives the lie to those anti-labor forces that have tried to drive a wedge between teacher unionists and the black community through spurious charges of racism." Teachers, she noted, fully supported paraprofessionals in their drive for decent salaries and conditions.

# Nixon Advisers Produce First 'Inflation Alert'

The President's Council of Economic Advisers has published a 100-page document on the causes and background of inflation, but it says in its foreword that "no listing of major conclusions is in order here."

Thus the report is a diffuse collection of economic data dealing with inflation from 1955 through the first half of 1970. The report is titled "Inflation Alert" and was ordered by Pres. Nixon last June.

A study of changes in consumer prices "in selected non-food items and groups" shows that medical costs have risen the fastest among 235 items.

Four hospital items—semiprivate rooms, daily service charges, private rooms and operating room charges—sweep the top four places in the listing and are the only prices that increased more than 50 percent between 1965 and 1969. Mortgage interest rates place 13th, having increased 33.7 percent in the same period.

The study says wage increases, like price increases, are "difficult to identify as inflationary or non-inflationary" and again concludes "that is not the purpose" of Inflation Alert, anyway.

The report says that median wage increases in non-residential construction in 1969 and the first half of 1970 were approximately twice the increases in manufacturing in the same period. But it also concludes that "most collective bargaining agreements expiring in 1970 were negotiated in 1967 or 1968. During this period the rate of increase in prices accelerated, eroding much of the negotiated increases in wages."

The study also cautions that "highly-publicized large collective bargaining settlements can give a distorted view of overall wage developments. Although the calendar for collective bargaining negotiations is heavy in 1970, only about 6 percent of the total labor force will be covered by settlements reached under major agreements."

# *Jobless Rate Jumps To 5 Percent Level*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

of these persons dropped out of the labor force because they had given up hope of finding jobs. Others were sick and some are formerly working housewives.

For the first time since the unemployment climb began last winter, the jobless rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance dropped in July to 3.5 percent from 3.7 percent. But Goldstein noted that this decline is attributable partly to unemployed workers who have exhausted their benefits.

**For blue-collar workers the jobless rate rose to 6.6 percent from 6.3 percent the month before. Unemployment in manufacturing rose from 5.3 to 6 percent in July, the highest since 1963. Construction unemployment was up to 11 percent from 10.9 percent a month earlier.**

Nearly all of the July decline in manufacturing jobs occurred in the durable goods industries, especially in lumber and wood products, transportation equipment and electrical equipment, the report showed.

White-collar workers also felt the impact of the economic slowdown as their jobless rate rose to 3.1 percent from 2.6 percent in June.

Seasonally adjusted employment declines also occurred in services, down 30,000; trade, down 20,000 and government, down 15,000.

The average workweek for rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up one-tenth of an hour to 37.3 hours seasonally adjusted, the BLS reported.

In manufacturing, the workweek was up one-tenth of an hour to 39.9 hours, only slightly higher than the nine-year lows of May and June. Factory overtime was down slightly to 2.9 hours. This compares with 3.5 hours in July 1969.

Average weekly earnings increased by $1.02 over the month to $121.07, with gains coming in all major industries but manufacturing and mining.

**Although average weekly earnings rose 4.2 percent for the first six months of the year, they were down 1.7 percent after adjustments for increases in consumer prices, the BLS said.**

The civilian labor force increased by 150,000 to 84.8 million in July, a month when there is normally no increase. This was about 2 million above the level for July 1969, with nearly all of the rise divided evenly among adult men and women.

Total employment was 80.3 million in July, up about 400,000 more than usual for the season. Compared with July 1969, total employment was up by 675,000, with more than two-thirds of the employment gain among part-time workers.

## *Gleason, Abel Are Delegates to TUC*

**Two fraternal delegates will represent the AFL-CIO at the 1970 Trades Union Congress, Sept. 7-11, in Brighton, England, Federation Pres. George Meany announced. They are Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen and Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers.**

**Gleason and Abel are both AFL-CIO vice presidents and Abel is also president of the federation's Industrial Union Dept.**

# House Unit Urges Denial Of Contribution to ILO

A House Appropriations subcommittee has recommended that Congress cut off U.S. funds to the International Labor Organization, a move urged by the AFL-CIO because of the ILO's growing tendency to become "an instrument for spreading Communist propaganda."

The subcommittee urged that a $7.5 million U.S. contribution to the ILO be stricken when the State Dept. appropriations bill comes up in the Senate. An appeal to the Senate was the only action the House group could take because the House had already passed the measure May 14.

That was before it was known that C. Wilfred Jenks of Great Britain, the new director-general of the ILO, intended to appoint a Soviet bloc representative as assistant director-general.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified before the House subcommittee on the appointment and other American grievances with the ILO. It has since been announced that a Russian, Pavel E. Astapenko, had been named to the post.**

The subcommittee's appeal to the Senate was announced by Chairman John J. Rooney (D-N.Y.). Rooney said the appeal had been made to Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the corresponding Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Rooney said that if the money for the ILO is left in the Senate bill, he is prepared to "make sure" it is taken out in the conference committee. "We intend to do all we can to shut off their water," Rooney said of the ILO.

Meany's objections to the ILO actions were seconded by the other two parts of the tripartite U.S. delegation—government and business. Deputy Under Sec. of Labor George H. Hildebrand told the subcommittee that the ILO had suffered a "poisoning of the atmosphere" by political attacks on the United States. Edwin P. Neilan, employer delegate to the ILO, predicted that with a Russian in the assistant director-general's office, the strategy of the USSR would be to tell the ILO, "Okay, unless we get this, we are not going to give our full 10 percent contribution."

Meany had pointed out that the United States has paid 25 percent of the ILO's budget while the Soviet Union pays only 10 percent.

Since the subcommittee hearings, the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a condemnation of the ILO for its favored treatment of the Soviet bloc and vowed that the AFL-CIO would take "whatever means available" to arrest the ILO's transformation "into an instrument for spreading Communist propaganda." **(Text, Page 7.)**



**LATIN AMERICAN** trade unionists are praised by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president-emeritus of the Retail Clerks, on their graduation from AIFLD Front Royal Institute. The 32nd graduating class was made up of 18 labor leaders from the Caribbean and 16 from Brazil.

# Postal Union Eliminates Prohibition on Strikes

Omaha—The Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes voted to remove a no-strike clause that had been in their constitution since 1937 and authorized officers to negotiate a transitional bargaining agreement with the new postal corporation when it takes over the postal system.

Meeting in convention, 225 delegates from 176 local unions agreed to campaign vigorously to bring every unorganized maintenance employe in covered service into the union.

In other actions, they gave the national officers power to negotiate a merger with like-minded federal unions; called for wage scales based on living costs; and returned Pres. Monroe Crable to office for another two-year term. He defeated Robert Harmon of Houston, Tex., 154 to 72.

William Kaczor of Buffalo, N.Y., was elected secretary-treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of David M. Hendricks. Kaczor was chosen over three other candidates.

**The convention also revised the constitution and by-laws to conform with changes in federal laws and raised per capita taxes from $1.50 to $2.25 a member per month, largely to finance organizing and collective bargaining programs.**

Crable said in his president's report that membership has grown by about 2,000 since 1968 and that vastly greater growth is essential in the years ahead.

Legislative Dir. Richard Wevodau, who was re-elected without opposition, reported an increasing number of promotional opportunities for lower-level maintenance employes.

The union and the Post Office Dept., acting jointly, have started training programs to qualify workers for higher-level positions. Some are at the National Maintenance Training Center in Norman, Okla., and others at the local level.

Wevodau said he and Crable attended sessions of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center and began to make extensive use of center facilities after the three-day work stoppage of other postal unions last March. Maintenance employes honored the picket lines at that time.

The convention featured a one-day seminar on unionism, with Dir. John McCart of the Government Employes Council and Education Dir. Arthur Kane of the Government Employes participating.

# Gore Wins Narrowly In Tennessee Primary

Sen. Albert Gore has been renominated by Tennessee Democrats for what will probably be the toughest re-election battle in his 30-year political career.

The margin of Gore's victory in the Democratic primary, 30,000 votes over a candidate who had never run for office before, indicated he faces a close race in November against millionaire GOP Rep. William Emerson Brock III.

Brock drew 160,000 votes to win by more than 3-1 over cowboy singer Woodward (Tex) Ritter and J. D. Boles. Gore drew just under 250,000 votes to 220,000 for Hudley Crockett, a TV newsman and former press secretary to Gov. Buford Ellington.

In the governor's race, the Democrats nominated John Jay Hooker, Jr., a liberal who lost to Ellington in 1966. Republicans nominated Winfield Dunn, a Memphis dentist who scored an upset with his 10,000-vote victory over multimillionaire apparel manufacturer W. Maxey Jarman.

**Gore, 62, described himself in the campaign against Crockett as "the No. 1 target of the Republicans' southern strategy" as a result of his constant criticism of Administration economic policies and his votes against Supreme Court nominees Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and G. Harrold Carswell.**

Gore and Sen. Ralph Yarborough of Texas were the most outspoken liberals seeking re-election in the South this year, and Yarborough has already been beaten by a conservative.

Indications were that a heavy Republican cross-over vote was cast against Gore in the primary. For instance, the Nashville area cast 44,000 GOP votes in the 1968 presidential election, but only 13,000 for the three GOP Senate candidates.

Ritter said after the election that he lost because of the large number of Republicans who asked for Democratic primary ballots to vote against Gore.

Brock is a 39-year-old heir to a candy fortune who already has a public commitment from Vice-Pres. Spiro T. Agnew to campaign for him. Brock gave up a relatively safe congressional seat to oppose Gore.

# *AIFLD Class Urged to Spur Labor Unity*

The need to unite all workers as a means of reinforcing democratic processes and benefiting all people was stressed at the 32nd graduation exercises of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's training program.

Tacito Tani of Brazil, speaking for the 18 Caribbean and 16 Brazilian trade unionists, declared that "the bringing together of all the workers is not only necessary, it is absolutely indispensable for the strengthening of democracy, with all layers of society sharing consumer goods produced by labor."

The graduation ceremonies were held at the AFL-CIO headquarters for the Latin American unionists who completed seven weeks of training at the AIFLD institute at Front Royal, Va.

**AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, president-emeritus of the Retail Clerks, praised the graduates for their achievements in the study programs. He and Emanuel Boggs, director of the Front Royal Institute, presented diplomas to the 34 graduates.**

On hand for the ceremony were 75 representatives of the Washington diplomatic corps, government and labor.

Gaston Benjamin, secretary-treasurer of the Caribbean Labor Congress, called on the unions of his area "to assume a greater share of the burdens of society."

A former student of the AIFLD center, Benjamin stressed the contributions of the AFL-CIO and AIFLD toward the progress of trade unionism in the Caribbean.

At the graduation, Clifton C. Caldwell, a vice president of the Meat Cutters, was made an honorary citizen of Porto Alegre, Brazil, for his work with the Union-to-Union Exchange Program in 1968. Caldwell received the citation from Mario Provensi of Porto Alegre.

The Caribbean group specialized in advanced leadership training and the Brazilians studied advanced collective bargaining.

## Boilermakers Win In North Carolina

Marion, N.C.—McDowell County got its first union when employes of Air Preheater Co. voted for the Boilermakers in a National Labor Relations Board representation election. The vote, with 325 workers eligible, was 192 for the union, 116 against.

The plant is a subsidiary of Combustion Engineering Co. An in-plant organizing committee was assisted by members of the Boilermakers and AFL-CIO regional staff. It won a majority after two previous organizing attempts had failed.

*Talks with Pressmen:*

# ITU Delegates Back Merger Negotiations

Buffalo—Delegates to the 112th convention of the Typographical Union voted full support of officers' efforts to negotiate a merger agreement with the Printing Pressmen, and approved two constitutional amendments to be voted on by the members in an October referendum.

The amendments would increase the length of officers' terms from two years to four and raise the ITU per capita tax from $1 a month to $1.50 for operating expenses of the international union.

In a resolution adopted without a dissenting vote, the convention noted that executive officers of the ITU and the Pressmen have in joint discussions accomplished much of the groundwork needed for full merger and have eliminated "many obstacles formerly separating our two unions."

**The resolution called for full support of Pres. John J. Pilch and the ITU executive council "to accomplish, at the earliest possible date, unity and merger" of the two organizations, which have been separate for many years.**

Pilch said that merger talks have been delayed by the death of Anthony J. DeAndrade, former Pressmen's president, but will be resumed after the election of a successor to former Sec.-Treas. Alexander J. Rohan, who took DeAndrade's post.

The convention also took action urging:

- Discontinuing the "archaic" formula used by the Government Printing Office in setting wages of printers and reducing the 25 cities in the formula to a maximum of 10 for wage comparisons.
- Enactment of the Occupational Safety & Health Act awaiting action with the support of the AFL-CIO.
- Support for the proposed National Health Insurance Act sponsored by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and others.
- Renewed support of the 2,000 union members on strike since 1967 against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

The convention's committee on legislation reported that eight more communities have adopted job-protection ordinances forbidding the importation of professional strikebreakers. The eight are Washington, D.C., Newark, O., Peoria, Duluth, Kenosha and Herrin, Ill., Tacoma, Wash., and Albany County, N.H. That brings the total to 114 communities in 14 states.

Guest speakers included Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Pres. James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers and Vice Pres. William Stasiak of the Bookbinders.

**Rockefeller reported that 455 printing firms have moved into the state since 1958 and 7,000 additional printing jobs have been provided. The state government itself is a $12-million-a-year customer of the industry, and nearly all commercial printing bears the union "bug" or label, he said.**

Pilch warned the delegates of the danger of no-strike injunctions posed by a recent Supreme Court decision, and said strike-lockout benefits paid by the ITU because of work stoppages by other unions have increased "tremendously."

# AFL-CIO Aids Farmers Union In Philippines

Philippine rice farmers, plagued for years by inadequate water supplies in under-developed provinces, are expected to increase their crop yields by 40 percent with the aid of American labor.

Five irrigation pumps donated by the AFL-CIO were presented to the Federation of Free Farmers through the Asian-American Free Labor Institute in June.

Within a month, four pumps were installed at newly drilled wells and the fifth was set up on a river bank to boost the supply of vitally-needed water.

Not only will the additional water give the farmers a bigger yield per crop, but it will also allow them to increase their output from three to four crops in every two-year period, reported AAFLI Dir. Len Yarborough.

The AAFLI will donate 10 additional pumps and other commodities to the farmers unions this year, Yarborough said.

The AAFLI is also assisting in the training of 700 members of the farmers' federation on the operation of its union and cooperative programs.



**DRILLING RIG** is erected in an under-developed Philippine province to tap a water well for rice farmers. The AFL-CIO donated five irrigation pumps to the Federation of Free Farmers to help expand the rice production of its members.

Plan Would Preserve Crafts:

# *Clerks' Convention Approves Move for Postal Unity Talks*

Los Angeles—The Postal Clerks' 36th annual convention here approved the principle of one big union for postal workers in a resolution calling for the appointment of a nine-man committee to "implement merger discussions with any or all" postal unions with a structure representing all crafts.

The delegates acted on a proposal submitted by the organization committee that the UFPC seek a union of all postal crafts with a single national head in a single national headquarters, but with vice presidents and other officials elected by the various crafts.

The plan, hailed by Pres. Francis S. Filbey, is in line with his invitations to other postal unions for merger talks issued prior to the convention.

**Filbey is directed to appoint the committee before the end of the convention. It will consist of two national officers and seven other officers or members from UFPC locals, branches or state federations.**

Earlier Filbey had issued invitations to five other AFL-CIO postal unions as well as the unaffiliated National Postal Union and the National Alliance of Postal & Federal Employes.

The Letter Carriers are expected to consider the proposal at their convention in Honolulu, later this month.

Filbey also looked forward to a time when all postal unions would become part of a giant union of workers in all fields of communications within the AFL-CIO.

The resolution approving merger negotiations requires ratification of any agreement by referendum vote of the full membership of the federation.

**Delegates also directed the national executive board to call a nation-wide strike if protection and rights guaranteed under the constitution, particularly the First and Fifth Amendments, are denied employes by the postal service. The action came as an amendment to a resolution offered by the organization committee declaring that management has treated postal employes as second class citizens.**

A resolution calling for a strike if full amnesty is not granted those who participated in the recent postal strike was defeated and the other approach was adopted instead.

Attendance at the convention reached a record high with 586 locals represented by a total vote of 2,130 cast by 1,379 delegates.

The convention limited the number of guest speakers to devote more attention to union business.

As a result, a number of procedural changes were instituted and scores of resolutions were passed calling for correction of inequities and working conditions.

These ranged from alleviation of clerks' financial liability through health and medical matters and organizational issues. One resolution urged amendment of the Hatch Act restricting political activities of government workers to insure first class citizenship for federal employes.

Others call for at least quarterly drawer checks on all employes with financial responsibility, holders of fixed credits to be present when they are counted, requiring the post office to provide safeguards and take responsibility for losses by window line clerks due to human error, bonding all window clerks against shortage and insuring without subrogation window clerks and those with money stocks.

Better and cleaner equipment, first aid improvements and reduction of excessive machine noise levels, also were requested.

**The delegates heard Walter Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education say they would be "full planners in a whole new field of collective bargaining."**

Davis outlined the program of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center aimed at producing skilled union officers to help all AFL-CIO affiliates.

During a brief recess, the delegates collected $1,023 for the striking and locked-out workers at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.



**PRESIDENT NIXON SIGNS** legislation giving life to the new independent postal corporation as Postmaster Gen. Winton Blount (left) watches. The president praised the postal unions and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for their role in the agreement that led to the legislation. As a part of the package, the postal unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO gained legal collective bargaining rights and an 8 percent pay increase retroactive to April 16.

# Rail Discussions Seek To Improve Bargaining

Top government representatives met separately with railroad union and management leaders in an effort to facilitate negotiations on a number of contract disputes nearing the showdown stage.

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., who briefed newsmen, said the purpose of the government-arranged conferences was to try to secure some type of joint negotiations and seek "avenues for better bargaining in the industry."

Four unions nearing a climax in separate wage movements are the United Transportation Union, Railway & Airline Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes and Dining Car Employes (Hotel & Restaurant Employes). The Railroad Signalmen also are bargaining on wages with the railroads.

**Leaders of the four unions say that all efforts to negotiate settlements of long-pending disputes have proved fruitless. Following their expected rejection of an arbitration offer by the National Mediation Board, all four will be free to strike in 30 days. Members of all four unions have voted to strike if necessary.**

However, under the Railway Labor Act, the strikes can be halted for 60 days by appointment of presidential emergency boards. Usery indicated the board action would be taken, if necessary.

Among the government leaders who met with the representatives of 17 unions were Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson, Sec. of Transportation John A. Volpe and members of the Mediation Board.

Usery said that the meeting with the unions brought "general agreement that better methods of bargaining must be found" even though the union officials didn't commit themselves to any particular procedure and weren't asked to.

The next step, he said, will be to arrange a joint meeting of a representative committee of the unions with a similar one from management.

He said the unions were briefed on the Administration's proposed legislation to allow special boards to impose settlements of labor-management disputes in transportation.

Asked what reaction that got, Usery replied, "Well they all let us know they didn't like compulsory arbitration." He said, however, that there was no discussion of the merits of the proposal and "no attempt was made to sell anyone on it."

# Musicians Ratify Pact With Major Networks

New York—Ratification of a new two-year contract between the Musicians and the major television networks has been announced by AFM Pres. Hal C. Davis.

The secret ballot vote on the new contract was 497 to 78.

Highlights of the pact, which is retroactive to Aug. 1, and expires July 31, 1972, are:

- Wages for casual musicians are increased 12 percent in the basic air rate from $34.10 to $38.19 for a half-hour show, from $44 to $49.28 for an hour show, and from $66 to $73.92 for shows of 90 minutes. Twelve percent increases also are provided for additional time and in participating sponsor rates.
- Rehearsal rates for casual musicians are raised from $13.42 to $15 per hour. The rate on the hour-long variety special is increased from $13.42 to $15.50, beginning with the 16th hour.

In addition, wage increases of 12 percent now apply to the rates for music preparation work and for rehearsal musicians.

**An important gain, Davis said, is a commitment by the networks that they will furnish within 30 days a list of all shows using music, and the producer of each show. They will also require each outside packager of a show to sign an agreement or a letter of adherence with the AFM.**

"This is extremely important in terms of policing both the domestic re-use and foreign-use provisions of our contracts," Davis said.

The contract marked the start of employer contributions to the health and welfare funds, where they exist, in behalf of casual musicians. Also negotiated was a substantial increase in welfare contributions for staff musicians from $3 per week per man in New York only to $4.70 per week in New York and Los Angeles.

For staff musicians, weekly wages are increased to $300, up from $277.70, and there are corresponding increases in overtime and doubling premiums. Staff musicians' rehearsal fees also were increased, as were cartage allowances.

With respect to job security provisions for staff musicians, the agreement sets forth the following terms:

All staff musicians in Los Angeles and New York (with minor exceptions at ABC) who were employed on July 31 are guaranteed employment until next July 31. At that time, the NBC quota of 25 in Los Angeles will terminate. However, all present NBC staff employes in Los Angeles are guaranteed a special severance payment based on four weeks of pay for each year of service, with a minimum of 12 weeks and a maximum of 60.

In New York, there will be a reduction of 15 staff musicians (five from each of the networks) next July 31. They, too, will get a special severance payment similar to that in Los Angeles. The remaining New York staff musicians will be guaranteed employment for the second year of the contract.

## Rogin Takes Post With State-County

Labor educator Lawrence Rogin has been appointed to direct an expanded State, County & Municipal Employes staff intern program which will be launched next January.

Rogin has been director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education from 1960 to 1966 and until recently was on the faculty of the American University Labor Studies Center in Washington.

SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf, in announcing Rogin's appointment, said the intern program is designed to develop local and national union leadership. Rogin also will be responsible for training SCME field representatives and staff members.

# *Kirkland Pledges All-Out Drive To Extend Federal Bargaining*

Denver—A pledge of total support of collective bargaining rights for all federal workers was made by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the 1,800 delegates at the Government Employes Convention.

"That is the great unfinished task of the Federation of Government Employes, the AFL-CIO, and the labor movement," Kirkland said, "and it is a task we mean to complete."

Kirkland pointed out that federal employes have been whipping boys in all fiscal crises.

**"The answer is always the same—cut the federal payroll, eliminate jobs, refuse pay increases, scoff at the service of federal workers."**

He emphasized that the AFL-CIO does not enjoy that sport.

"America" he said, "should be proud of its public workers."

The delegates earlier had heard an optimistic report on legislative and organizing gains from AFGE Pres. John F. Griner.

The union, he said, now represents some 550,000 federal employes under exclusive recognition and has been organizing at the rate of 10,000 members per month for the past four months.

"In serving our membership," Griner added, "we have kept pace in elevating classified and other statutory system pay schedules. Two pay raises have been won in the past two years for some 1.5 million federal white-collar employes.

"We have obtained millions in back pay thru the implementation of the Monroney amendment and the raising of hazardous pay differential for wage board employes," he said.

The Monroney amendment broadens the framework of prevailing wage determinations in areas where no comparable jobs exist. It has already brought $12 million in back pay to Oklahoma's Tinker Air Force Base employes and is expected to bring $150 million for 800,000 federal blue-collar workers eventually.

**Griner stressed the nearness of key legislative goals for labor-management relations, wage board pay survey administration, annual statutory salary determinations, and "our long-sought dream of eventual payment of all fringe benefit costs by the employer."**

Among other speakers addressing the convention where Senators Gale W. McGee, Jennings Randolph, Frank E. Moss, and Ralph Yarborough; Representatives Arnold Olsen, Charles Wilson, and Thaddeus J. Dulski; Colorado's Gov. Mark Hogan; Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton, and Colorado AFL-CIO Pres. Herrick Roth.

The agenda facing the delegates included election of officers, proposed revision of the union's constitution, and resolutions concerning AFGE's legislative goals.

# A Task to Complete

**REORGANIZATION** of the U.S. postal service has now been signed into law by the President, a little more than four months after the plan emerged from the settlement of the mail strike last spring.

In some respects, the modifications of the plan wrought by Congress fall short of the terms agreed upon by the Administration and the postal unions.

**But this should not obscure the historic significance of the gains won by the postal workers that remain intact under the new system.**

Among these, the press has given most attention to the 8 percent wage increase and the compression of wage step-ups to eight years instead of 21—both urgent corrections of long-standing inequities.

In the long run, however, the most important gain is the government's recognition that its own employes—like all other workers—are entitled to the benefits of collective bargaining on all phases of employment, including wages, working conditions and grievance matters.

When agreement on this principle was announced by Postmaster Gen. Winton Blount and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a joint news conference last Apr. 2, Meany underscored it as "a tremendously significant forward step in the history of labor relations in this country."

**"I think that this will not be lost on the people whose job it is to deal with public employes at the state, county and city levels," he said.**

"I think this means that the federal government is taking the lead in solving this question of representation for public employes, and they're resolving it by the method we know best—collective bargaining. I think this is a very significant advance."

**UNTIL THE POSTAL** employes scored their breakthrough, "bargaining" in the federal service had always meant politics, hat-in-hand appeals to Congress for "catch-up" wage increases and no uniform procedures for resolving grievances or improving working conditions.

The new postal plan points the way out of this second-class citizenship. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, addressing the Government Employes' convention in Denver a few days ago, put it this way:

"Federal workers have exactly the needs and aspirations of all workers. They need an adequate income, sound job security, realistic protections against the hazards of illness and old age, and the opportunity to make tomorrow better than today. All workers—no matter what color collar they wear and no matter who their employer—want to clothe, house, educate and care for their families. . . .

**"So I am convinced the American people would see it as right and proper for the principle of collective bargaining to be extended to every federal worker and every public employe, at every other level of government throughout the land.**

"That is the great unfinished task of the Federation of Government Employes, the AFL-CIO and the labor movement. It is a task we mean to complete. It is an aim that we mean to gain, for the sake of human progress."

**AFL-CIO News**

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO ASSOCIATION

## 'It's Closing In!'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Love and Understanding Alone Aren't a Viable Foreign Policy

By John P. Roche

**WHEN I WAS** in grade school back in the early 1930s, every year at Christmas we did our bit for world understanding, we sent Christmas cards to youngsters in other countries. The dominant notion was that wars broke out because of failures in communication, that lack of understanding between people was the source of conflict. Whenever a crisis arose, it was explained in these terms.

Take Nazi Germany as an example. The wild behavior of Adolf Hitler registered only gradually (there was no TV), but by the time we reached the 10th grade, it was clear that something very peculiar was underway in Germany. So we set out in history class to understand it. We had a wonderful teacher—she gave me one of the few A's I got in high school, which could account for the bias—and under her guidance we did primitive research, clipped newspapers, and prepared reports.

To make a long story short, we reached the following conclusions: (1) that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair to Germany; (2) that the Germans had many legitimate complaints; (3) that Hitler came to power because we had failed to remedy these legitimate German grievances; and (4) that if we demonstrated sympathy and understanding for German problems, Hitler would abandon his aggressive course.

**This perspective was not limited to our 10th grade history class. It was shared by the principal statesmen of the era. For Neville Chamberlain in particular, understanding "Herr Hitler" became almost a passion. He knew that if he could only have a frank, face-to-face, private talk with the German chancellor, the tensions in Europe could be eliminated.**

Indeed, much to the annoyance of the French (and some of his advisers), Chamberlain did manage on one trip to sneak off for a heart-to-heart chat with the Fuehrer and emerged convinced that all would now be well. (Hitler was apparently much amused and—of course—promptly raised the ante.)

What brought all this to mind is the popularity of the "failure of communication" formula in dealing with our current crises, foreign and domestic. For years we were told, for example, that if we could prove our sincerity to Hanoi, the North Vietnamese would rush to negotiate peace in Vietnam. Now the message is that if the Israelis would just stop being suspicious of the Arabs and demonstrate their good intentions by evacuating the occupied territories, a new era of good will would sweep the Middle East.

**EARLY IN THE KENNEDY** Administration there were those who similarly thought that the hard-line segregationists could be appeased by a little communications therapy. In fact, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy went down to Alabama in that spirit—and emerged in a rage, muttering to associates that the segregationists "lived in a different country." Today Pres. Nixon is being told that his student problems arise from a communications gap.

Nobody can oppose improving communications, whether with Red China, Egypt, South Africa, hard-hats, Yippies or John Birchers. However, there is a big and highly questionable jump from that common-sense proposition to the assumption that improved communications will result in improved relations.

**Contrary to rumor, we had extremely good communications with Hanoi, but the message we got was wholly unacceptable: "Bust the Saigon government and go home."**

In the same sense, one can understand perfectly why the Arabs are mad at Israel, or why the students don't like the war, or why the hard-hats don't relate to the peace demonstrators, and still be unwilling to accept their terms. Communication is obviously a precondition for understanding, and understanding is essential to any process of rational accommodation of conflicting views. Yet, it is delusive—indeed, romantic anti-intellectualism—to believe that strongly held views will dissolve into ecumenical goo if those who hold them are only loved and understood.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***Favored Treatment for Soviet Bloc:***

# Rights of Workers Weakened By ILO's 'Double Standard'

*Following is a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the International Labor Organization, Aug. 4, 1970, Chicago, Ill.*

**THE AFL-CIO IS PROUD** of the long record of constructive support the American trade union movement has given to the International Labor Organization. Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, presided over the group which 51 years ago, during the Paris Peace Conference after World War I, laid the groundwork for launching the ILO. Since the United States joined the ILO in 1934, U.S. trade union representatives have played a leading role in the work of that organization.

The AFL-CIO has supported the ILO for four basic reasons:

First, because of its unique tripartite structure, the ILO is the only international body in which trade union representatives have an equal voice with employer and government representatives in policy determination.

**Second, the ILO was set up for the purpose of improving the conditions of work and life of workers all over the world. This is a goal to which the American trade union movement has always been committed.**

Third, despite very modest resources, the ILO has made a significant contribution toward enhancing the welfare of workers. It has made its mark by adopting international labor standards on such matters as maximum hours of work, minimum wage-fixing machinery, occupational health and safety, social security, and in a host of other areas of vital concern to workers. In recent years, ILO technical cooperation programs have aided social and economic progress in developing countries.

Fourth and most important, the ILO has espoused principles and policies dedicated to the protection of basic human rights. These are best summed up in the following excerpt from the Declaration of Philadelphia, adopted by the ILO in 1944:

"All human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity;

"The attainment of the conditions in which this shall be possible must constitute the central aim of national and international policy."

In line with these basic principles of human rights, the ILO has adopted international conventions on forced labor, freedom of association and the right to organize, and discrimination in employment.

**But the AFL-CIO has become increasingly concerned that while the ILO still pays lip-service to human rights, it has, in fact, turned a blind eye to the most blatant violations of basic freedoms in its member countries. What happened, and did not happen, at the ILO annual conference last June demonstrates this dangerous trend.**

A major item on the agenda of that conference was "trade union rights and civil liberties." A ringing resolution unanimously adopted resulted from discussion of that vital issue; it:

- Asserted that the absence of civil liberties removes all meaning from the concept of trade union rights;
- Expressed deep concern about repeated violations of trade union rights;
- Urged efforts to strengthen machinery for securing national observance of ILO principles concerning freedom of association and trade union rights; and
- Called for comprehensive ILO studies with a view to considering further action to secure full respect for trade union rights and related civil liberties.

Yet, that same conference rejected rather mild resolutions calling for restoring trade union rights under the dictatorial regimes of Spain and Greece.

**EVEN MORE SHOCKINGLY** inconsistent with the ILO's professions of devotion to freedom and democracy was its failure even to consider the depredations against trade union rights and civil liberties under the despotic regimes in the Communist countries. Indeed, the ILO has increasingly adopted a head-in-the-sands approach to Communist violations of human rights as if to ignore them would somehow obliterate them.

The result of this inconsistency between lofty ILO principles and the completely contrary practices under Communist totalitarianism which the ILO has failed to challenge has been to weaken the forces of freedom and strengthen the undemocratic elements of all stripes in the ILO.

Moreover, the ILO's failure even to criticize government domination of the so-called "trade unions" in the Soviet Union and the other Communist countries has tended to place a false stamp of legitimacy on those compliant tools of totalitarian governments. Only U.S. trade union representatives at ILO meetings have called attention to the fact that the so-called "trade unions" of the USSR are bossed by Alexander Shelepin, one-time head of the Soviet secret police.

**While the ILO has ignored the most flagrant violations of liberty and human rights in totalitarian countries, it has permitted its annual conferences to be taken over by Communists and their allies for unrestrained political attacks on Israel, a bastion of democracy and social justice in the Middle East, and the United States. Year by year, the Communist elements have been gaining greater influence and control of the ILO almost without resistance from free trade union and other democratic elements.**

The AFL-CIO, in good conscience, cannot and will not complacently accept this transformation of a once worthy organization into an instrument for spreading Communist propaganda and attacks on genuine freedom and democracy. Neither in the ILO nor anywhere else will we accept a double standard involving favored treatment for one group of totalitarian countries, the Soviet Bloc.

The AFL-CIO will take whatever means are available to it in order to have the ILO return to it historic mission of defending human rights and workers' freedoms everywhere in the world.

***To Aid Developing Countries:***

# Role of Skilled Union Craftsmen Stressed in Peace Corps Work

**THE UNION-BACKED** drive to help recruit skilled craftsmen for the Peace Corps may be the greatest contribution unions can make to the developing countries, Pres. S. Frank Raftery declared on Labor News Conference.

Raftery, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps, noted that for nine years the Peace Corps has helped the developing nations meet their literacy and educational needs. Now, he said it is time to turn to more fundamental training to help them "develop their own economies and their own work operations."

**Raftery said the initial goal of the skilled-trades recruitment is to fill 68 slots in 14 countries, where experienced union craftsmen will help teach workers the skills they need.**

Appearing with Raftery on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program was Ray Dolan, labor liaison man with the Peace Corps, who said that the new skilled-trades program doesn't mean a "change of philosophy or policy" for the Peace Corps.

**"THE HEART AND SOUL** of the Peace Corps is always going to be the young" volunteers, mostly of college age, Dolan said. Noting that less than 2 percent of the 8,500 Peace Corps volunteers now working overseas are skilled workers, he said that even "if we doubled, or tripled, or quadrupled the number of skilled tradesmen in the Peace Corps, the bulk would still be the younger people."

Raftery and Dolan agreed that assigning union members to Peace Corps projects in countries "where the AFL-CIO already has a presence" through its international efforts holds a dual advantage, in that they can "work together, without losing sight of (their) individual objectives."




By Press Associates, Inc.

**AT THE VERY MOMENT** that the entire Eastern Seaboard was cloaked in a suffocating smog that actually threatened visibility and breathing, Congress was saving the taxpayers some money.

The taxpayers, though, were really the victims, not the beneficiaries, of such economy since the funds were destined to combat the frightening growth of pollution of our environment.

**Specifically, a House-Senate conference committee voted to chop off one-third of the appropriation for the White House Council on Environmental Quality—cutting it from $1.5 billion to $1 billion.**

The council was created in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It established a three-man council to advise the President on matters relating to the environment. Federal agencies, under the act, are required to notify the council—which means the President—of any action they plan that would affect environment protection.

The cutback in funds for the council is not reported here to point a finger only at Congress, since other branches of the government and industry at least share the blame for the man-handling of our ecology.

Rather, this episode shows the serious problem of misplaced priorities.

**In point of fact, the President has been far less responsive to the urgencies created by our cluttered air and water. His expressions of concern have been convincing, but when it comes to priorities the environment seems to be way down the list.**

The President has submitted a plan to bring together all federal agencies dealing with environmental protection, Congress will soon pass legislation to assist in trash disposal, and the House has approved legislation setting federal, state and regional standards for reducing smokestack emissions.

All of these actions and more are commendable, but everywhere the question arises as to whether they even begin to keep pace with the frightening growth of the pollution problem.

**SOME INDICATION** of the severity of the pollution crisis is seen in the 1970 report of the National Pollution Control Administration.

The report ranked cities in two different categories.

One ranking listed cities most heavily polluted with sulphur oxide from coal and fuel burning. New York and Chicago had the dubious distinction of leading the list.

The second listing dealt with visible particulates in the air—dirt, smoke, and soot. Topping the list was Steubenville, O., followed by Charleston, W.Va., and Scranton, Pa.

Officials of the National Pollution Control Administration declared that "national average levels of ambient urban air concentration for both particulates and sulphur oxides are close to levels that have been observed to have an adverse effect on our environment."

Seemingly, in bureaucratic language, the NPCA is saying the picture is bad. Any stronger words could produce a panic.

Federal officials estimated that more than 33 million tons of sulphur oxides will foul the atmosphere this year or 3 million tons more than in 1968.

The agency also estimated that each year some 26 million tons of particulate pollution are released by industry. And while there seems to have been limited progress against this in the last decade, "in the case of manufacturing plants using coal only 60 percent of potential emissions are being removed."

**Despite some pollution controls on emissions from new cars, the auto industry is asking for 10 more years before it can give us clean cars. The question is whether we can afford 10 more years.**

As many Americans discovered recently, this country is not alone in despoiling its environment. It's a worldwide problem. But whether restricted funds, administrative reorganizations, some limits on emissions can ever do the essential job of saving our air and water is doubtful.




**SKILLED UNION CRAFTSMEN** are needed by the Peace Corps to assist and train people in under-developed countries, reporters on Labor News Conference are told by Pres. S. Frank Raftery, of the Painters, center right, and Ray Dolan, labor liaison man with the Peace Corps. Reporters are Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Murray Seeger, right, of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

***How to Buy:***

# Inadequate Labels Aggravate Lead Paint Poisoning Hazard

By Sidney Margolius

**AFTER ALL THE CHILDREN** who have died or been poisoned to the point of brain damage by eating lead paint, some of America's leading manufacturers still sell paints with relatively high lead content and inadequate warnings.

This revelation was made by William White, executive director of the National Commission on Product Safety, and Michael Lemov, general counsel, in testimony before the House Housing subcommittee. The subcommittee is considering three bills introduced to try to help eliminate peeling lead-based paint in interiors of old houses and apartments.



There are really two lead-paint problems. One is that young children sometimes develop an appetite for flakes of old lead paint. Doctors call this appetite for inedible objects "pica."

Such eating of lead paint is responsible for more than 100 deaths and many cases of substantial mental retardation every year. New York City alone reported 642 cases of lead poisoning in children in 1967. Chicago officials have testified that over a 10-year period there were 2,815 reported cases of lead poisoning with 163 deaths. Rochester, Baltimore, Washington and other large cities have reported significant numbers of lead-poisoned children.

**Most of the children who develop "pica" are between one and three years old. They get this taste for scraps of paint especially in older inner-city housing, but even where maintenance is better they will nibble on window sills and other projecting surfaces.**

This problem is hard to control in older homes. It involves covering up the walls, possibly even with wallboard or other durable coverings.

The second problem is the continuing sale of paints with higher than standard lead content. There is a voluntary standard that limits the lead content of indoor paint to 1 percent by weight of the solids. But since the standard is voluntary, manufacturers do not really need to observe it.

Moreover, there is no requirement, except in New York City, Baltimore and the state of Connecticut, that the label on new paint cans must state the lead content.

A survey by commission attorney James Michael, based on tests by the National Bureau of Standards, found that all of seven samples purchased contained some lead. The most was found in DuPont Lucite Spray Paint, Bronze Green. It had 9.64 percent lead in the solids, far above the 1 percent voluntary standard. An auto enamel spray in Bermuda Green under the Wizard brand had 3.82 percent lead.

**The DuPont label had a warning in small type on the back of the can. While better than some of the other labels, the warning was not prominent enough, White commented.**

He also expressed concern over a Glidden Spred Gloss All-Purpose Enamel in Tulip Yellow which had a lead content of a little over one-half of 1 percent.

**IF YOU HAVE** small children, or even small visitors, you can see the need for looking closely at the labels of any interior or furniture paint you may buy.

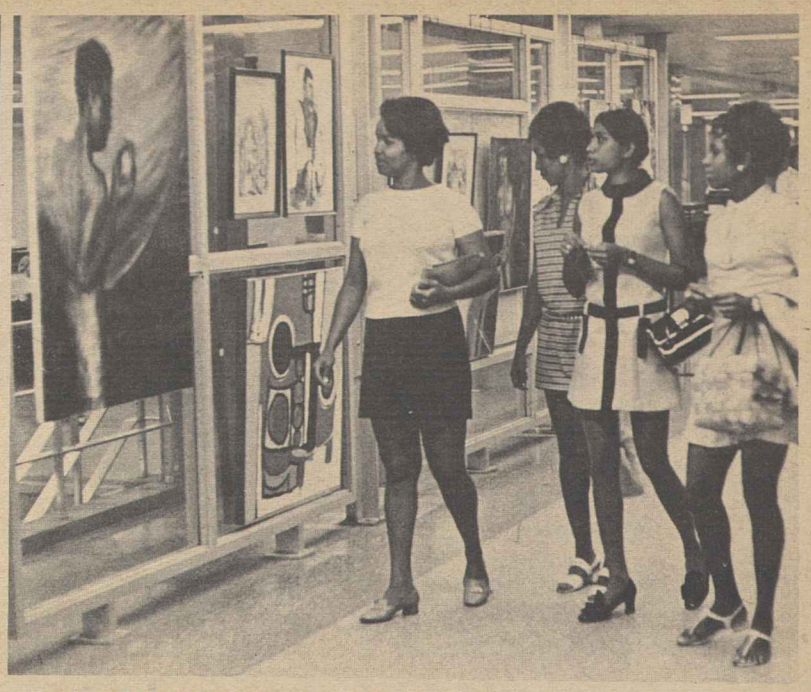
What about painted toys or child furniture you may buy for children or grandchildren? In most cases you can be fairly sure that those now on the market do not have lead-based paints. The federal Child Protection Act bars such toxic items. But there is one possible exception. You can't always be sure on imported toys, White advises.

Even a brand of Japanese-made green dishes decorated with red berries was the subject of a warning of potential lead-poisoning danger by the Baltimore health commissioner. Tests showed that the dishes, sold on the Lefton brand name, contained a high percentage of lead in the glaze that could leak into liquids or other foods.

**Another potential source recently discovered was "frosted" highball glasses. These had the frosting inside. The doctor of one woman who got sick had tests made and found the lead used for the frosting dissolved in alcohol a little at a time.**

The problem of scraps of lead paint flaking off walls of older homes is even more complicated, because of the expense of covering such walls with something more protective than just other paint. That is why federal assistance is being considered.

Copyright 1970 by Sidney Margolius



**SUBWAY STATION** art exhibition of paintings and other works produced by members of the Transport Workers catches the eyes of office girls in New York City. This display was at the 57th Street-Sixth Avenue subway station in Manhattan.

***Breakfast-Table Battle:***

# Nutritionists Agree—Cereals Oversold

The cereal manufacturers had their day before the Senate Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs in an effort to refute charges that many of their products offer little more than "empty calories" at high prices.

Charges made at earlier sessions of the subcommittee by a former White House consultant on nutrition have caused an uproar at the American breakfast table where dry cereals have become a staple food.

**Robert Choate contended that 40 of 60 breakfast cereals were of little value and "fail as a complete meal even with milk added."**

The cereal makers brought their own paid consultants and nutritional experts with them to refute these charges. They all contended that Choate was not an expert on food and nutrition.

Dr. Frederick J. Stare, chairman of the Harvard School of Public Health's Dept. of Nutrition, said the chart was "meaningless" and ignored the fact that most cereals are consumed with milk.

Dr. W. H. Sebreell, Jr., director of the Institute of Human Nutrition at Columbia University's School of Public Health, said eating cereal "actually is a good way to get children to use more milk."

A Quaker Oats executive contended that "if milk were added, every single one of the 60 cereals on Mr. Choate's list would have ranked higher by his system than eggs, bacon or any of the typical bakery products which are often used for breakfast."

**At the conclusion of the testimony Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah), chairman of the subcommittee, commented: "Were I scoring a contest between Mr. Choate and the cereal industry I would have to conclude that Mr. Choate emerges from this session today relatively unscathed."**

Some independent nutritionists who examined the conflicting testimony offered this information to the Senators:

Dr. Michael Latham of Cornell said that dry cereals are generally neither poor nor superior foods but they are expensive compared with cheaper alternatives like bread, rice, corn grits or beans.

Cereals are all right if they are just one part of a generally balanced diet, but they have been oversold as a complete or even super food, he added.

Other nutritionists agreed. Dr. Ancel Keys of the University of Minnesota said "bread is as good nutritionally as dry cereals and a darned sight cheaper."

**Latham noted that dry rice at 18 cents a pound has about twice as much protein and more calcium, iron and thiamine than "puffed rice" at 93 cents a pound.**

What the cereal makers did not answer is Choate's charge that the most expensive, over-sweetened cereals are the ones sold to families through children. They are advertised particularly on children's Saturday morning TV shows. Choate said that nutritional information should be offered instead.

***Soup to Nonsense:***

# If Society Must Be Polarized, Make It Bathers vs. Showerers

By Jane Goodsell

**IF THE WORLD** can be divided into two kinds of people (it can't, but that's not going to stop me from trying), the best system is to classify them as Bathers and Showerers. How we choose to wash ourselves reveals a good deal about our psyches, our character, our self-image and our basic approach to life.



Those who prefer to sink into a warm, soothing tub are a different breed than those who stand upright beneath a needle-spray shower. Bathers are apt to be rather insecure, hesitant souls who yearn for comfort and reassurance. They are cautious, sensitive, romantic, and enjoy feeling pampered. They view the world as a very dangerous place which nobody gets out of alive, and they operate on the premise that one can't be too careful. People who buy flight insurance from airport vending machines are almost always Bathers.

Showerers are more aggressive types who welcome challenges, love excitement and are easily bored. They pride themselves on standing on their own two feet, even if it means trampling on somebody else's. Ladies who take showers almost never phone around to find out what other women are wearing to a party.

**Most cat-lovers are bathers, probably because they can best identify with an animal that loves warmth and coziness as much as they do themselves. Showerers feel more rapport with Irish setters.**

Showerers seldom make good chess players but they usually win at poker, especially if they're playing against Bathers.

**BATHERS ARE** six times as likely as Showerers to use cream in their coffee. They also have a fondness for bland, soothing foods—such as cottage cheese, cream soups and mashed potatoes. Showerers prefer stronger stuff—chili, spaghetti and pizza.

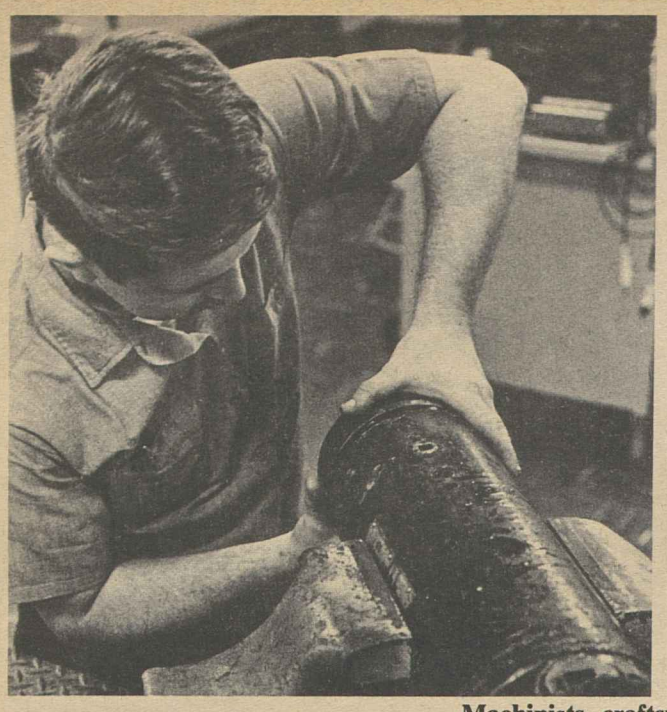
**People who keep diaries are almost always Bathers. Showerers are more likely to write letters to the editor. Not all Bathers dot their i's with little circles, but Showerers never do.**

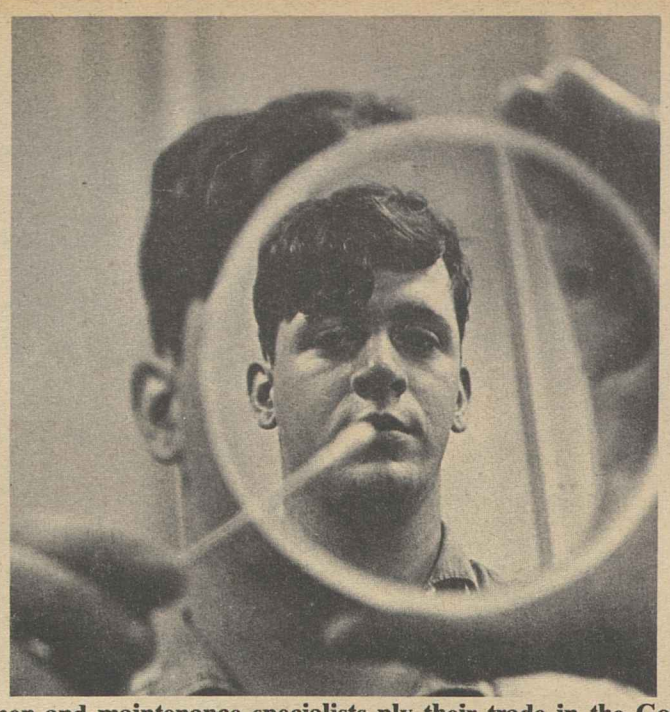
Bathers wash paint brushes and get their shoes re-soled.

They buy things marked down to one-third off the original price. Showerers buy lottery tickets.

Bathers use more water than Showerers do. It upsets them to hear this, but it's a fact. Which is more than can be said for the other statements in this article.









Machinists, craftsmen and maintenance specialists ply their trade in the Gompers workshops.

Aboard the Gompers

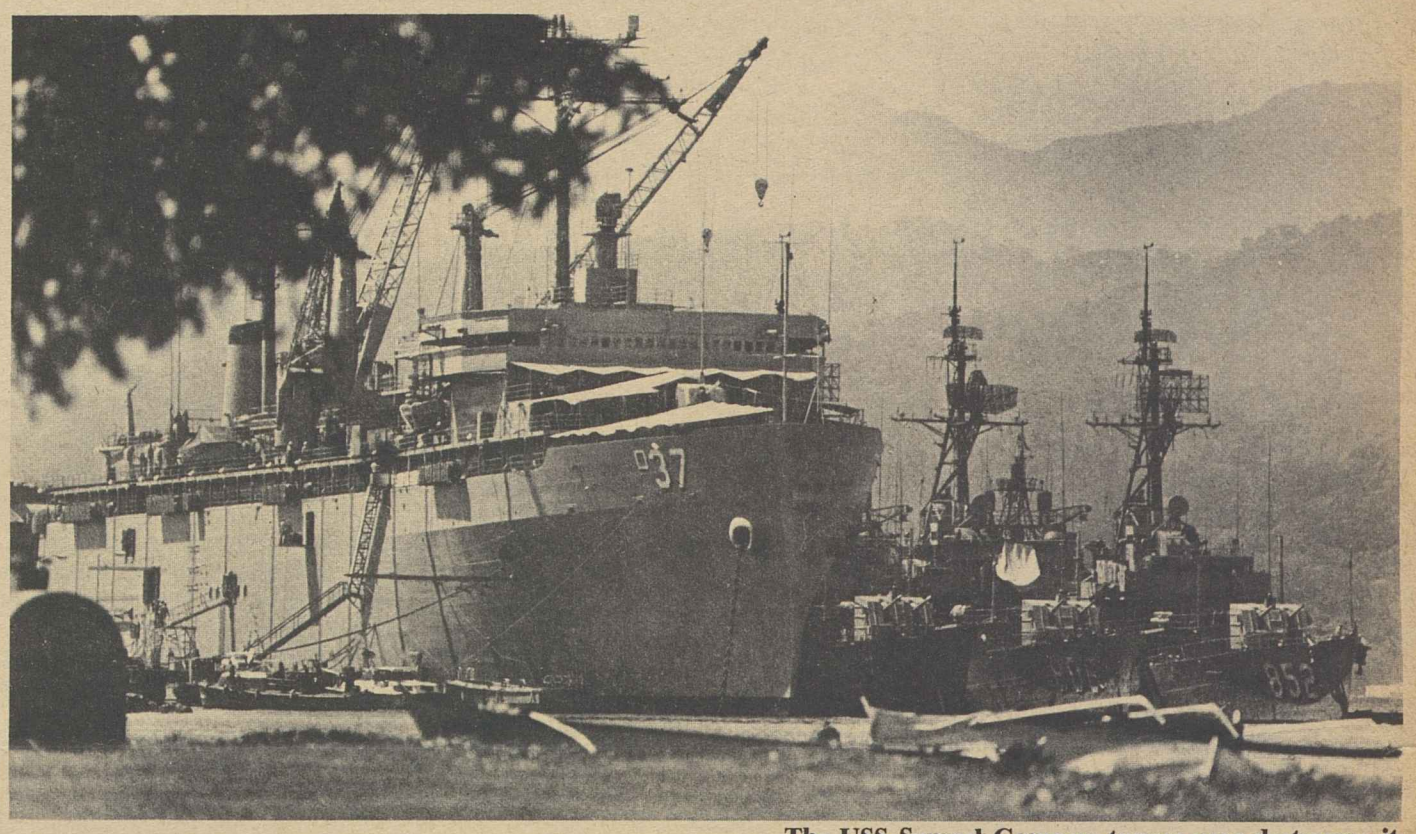
# *Craftsmen Of the Fleet*

**The USS Samuel Gompers—a 643-foot-long destroyer tender—is a floating industrial maintenance center for the Navy's Seventh Fleet.**

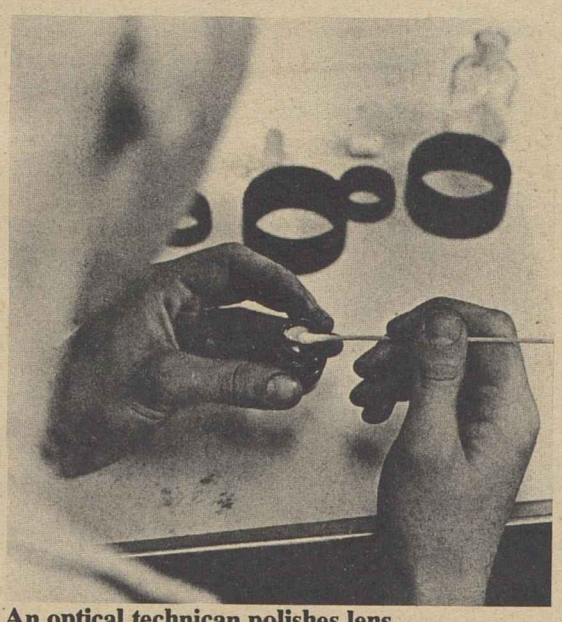
**Named for the first president of the American Federation of Labor, the ship has been tabbed by many of the sailors it serves as the "labor leader."**

**The ship is manned by 1,050 men—mechanics, craftsmen, machinists and other specialists in maintenance, repair work and naval engineering.**

**The deck area of the massive 20,260-ton Gompers is dotted with multi-purpose cranes. Below, there are computers, workshops, laboratories, parts supply rooms, freight elevators and a variety of facilities to support the needs of its crew.**



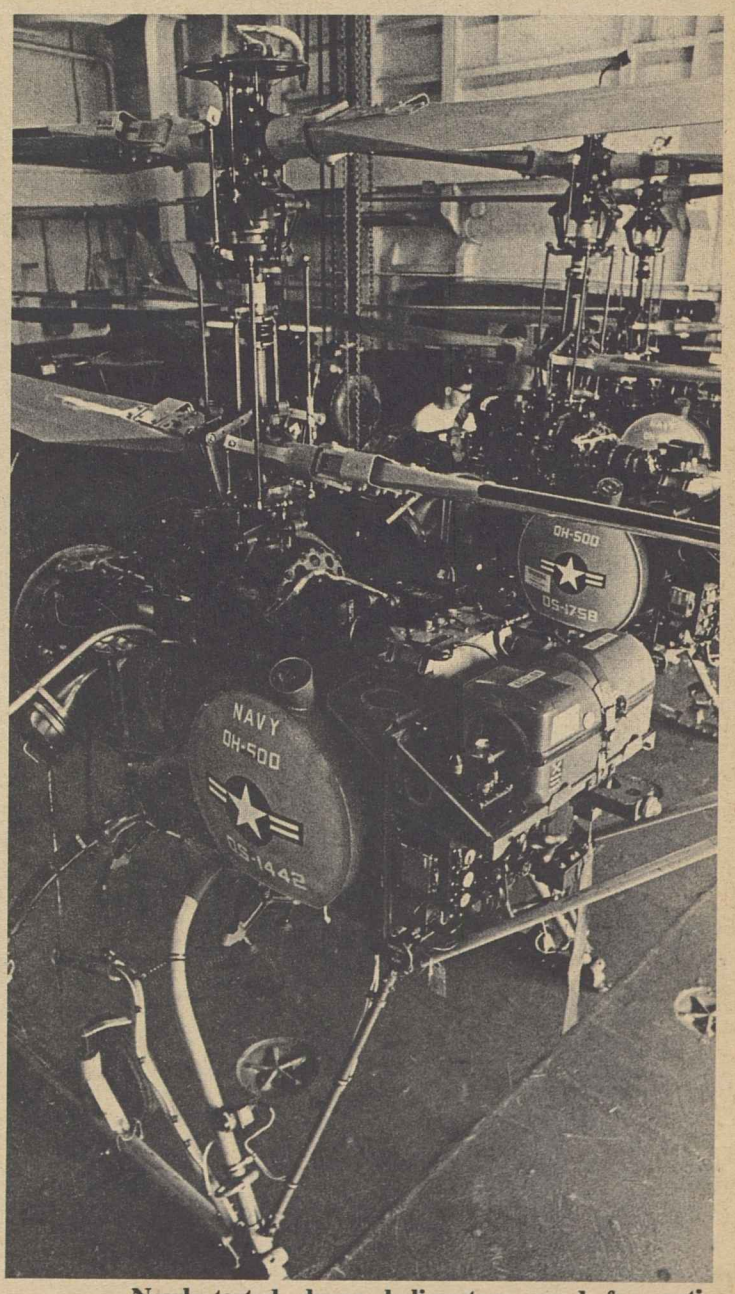
The USS Samuel Gompers towers over destroyers it services during a tour at Subic Bay in the Philippines.



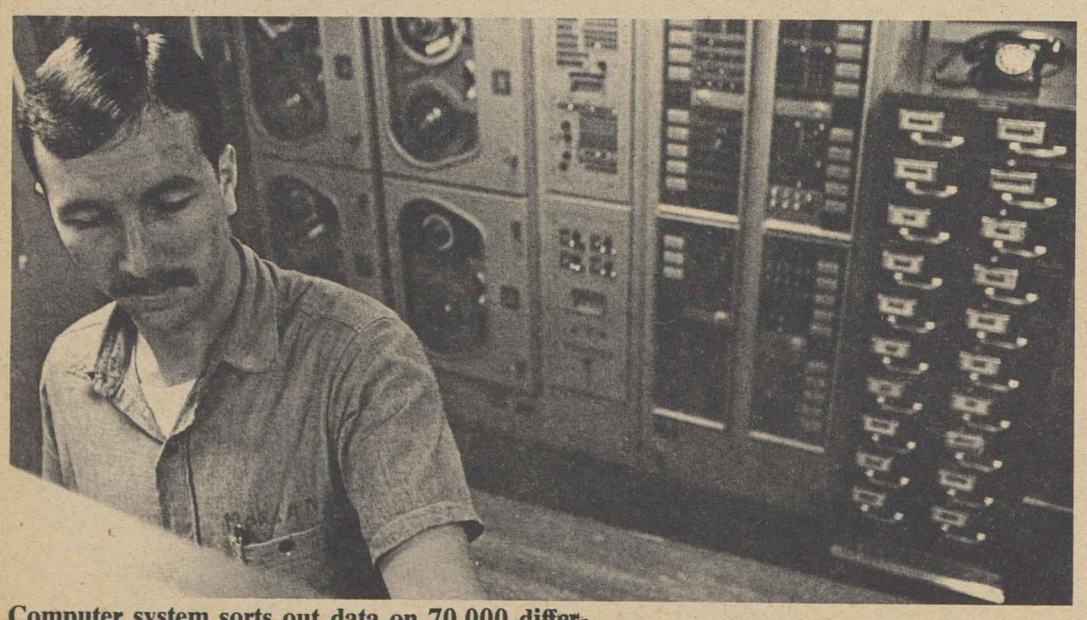
An optical technician polishes lens in one of the ship's laboratories.



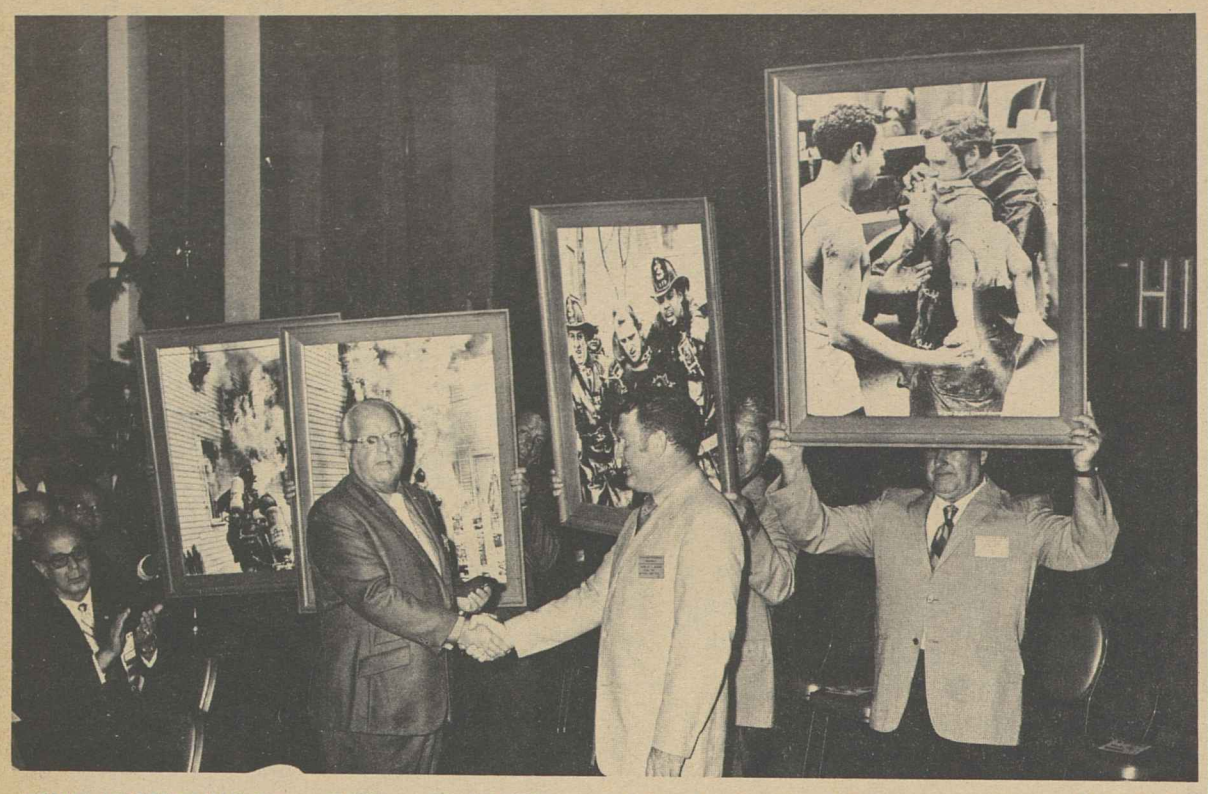
Noise levels and vibrations of machinery are analyzed.




Newly-tested drone helicopters, used for anti-submarine operations, are readied for delivery.



Computer system sorts out data on 70,000 different kinds of repair parts and items stored aboard.



**FIRE FIGHTERS** Pres. William H. McClennan, left, thanks Pat Mangan, president of Buffalo Local 282, for dramatic series of fire rescue photos. Presentation was made at the union's 30th convention in Miami Beach. Both McClennan and Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni, seated, left, were re-elected for two year terms. The photos will be placed in the union's new building now under construction.

# *House Ignores Danger Warnings, Votes Women's Rights Amendment*

The House has passed the so-called equal-rights-for-women amendment to the Constitution despite the protests of the AFL-CIO and several women's groups.

The measure passed the House by 346 to 15—well over the two-thirds majority needed on Constitutional amendments—and was sent to the Senate, where it will need 66 votes to pass. It then must be ratified by three-fourths of the states, or 38 of the 50.

After House passage, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to take up the amendment. The committee anounced its attention of holding three or four days of hearings, getting the measure to the Senate floor no later than mid-September.

**Before the House vote AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote to all House members urging the defeat of the measure because "it could have serious adverse effects, many of them now unforeseen, in such fields as family relations, social security, property laws and the draft."**

A similar appraisal was issued by six women and five trade union leaders. Their statement said the problem of inequality of women could be corrected only on an issue-by-issue basis.

"We who want equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and equal status for women know that frequently we obtain real equality through a difference in treatment, rather than identity in treatment," the statement said.

The signers said they would continue their efforts "to achieve equality of opportunity for men and women without impairing the social legislation which promotes true equality by safeguarding the health, safety and economic welfare of all."

**Specifically, the group said the amendment would jeopardize existing labor laws and standards that apply to women and would create havoc in the wide field of laws relating to property, personal status and marriage.**

The six women signing the statement were Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Mary Keyserling, former director of the Dept. of Labor's Women's Bureau; Olya Margolin, Washington representative of the National Council of Jewish Women; Margaret Mealey, executive director of the National Council of Catholic Women; Sarah Newman, executive secretary of the National Consumers League, and Myra Wolfgang, vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

They were joined by leaders of five unions with numerous women members: Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters, Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The amendment was brought to a vote through a discharge petition, which in effect "discharges" the House Judiciary Committee from handling the bill, introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.). The discharge petition passed, 332 to 22, paving the way for the lopsided final vote.

**The amendment that passed says, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex. Congress and the several states shall have the power, within their respective jurisdiction to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."**

Some form of the amendment has been around Congress for 47 years. The Senate has held hearings on it several times and passed a version of it twice before. But the House had never acted previously.

For the past 21 years, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) has been the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, where the amendment lay dormant. Celler was outspoken in his criticism of the bill in House debate, citing the legal tangles that could result from its passage.

Of the 10 women House members, only Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii) and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) failed to sign the petition which brought the measure before the House. Nine voted for it in final passage, with Mrs. Sullivan, who had announced her opposition, not present.

*Sends Pledge to Convention:*

# President to Name Fire Research Panel

Miami Beach—Pres. Nixon will soon appoint a 24-member National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control, the White House informed the Fire Fighters during the union's 30th convention.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan announced word of the President's decision to the convention delegates. The union has been calling for appointment of the commission since it was authorized by the Fire Research & Safety Act of 1968.

McClennan told the convention he was "tremendously heartened by the news that the White House is acting to make this program have real meaning for America." He added:

**"It is essential that the commission, once it starts to function, move with determination to improve our record on fire safety. The problem gets worse every year. There is much to be done to make American fire research and safety reach acceptable levels. We have no time to lose."**

The IAFF, a prime mover in winning enactment of the Fire Research & Safety Act, has considered activation of the commission the first major step in implementing the act. The commission's role is to seek out and publicize new ways of fire prevention and control.

During the convention, nearly 1,000 delegates representing some 150,000 U.S. and Canadian fire fighters, made clear the union's "complete opposition to the assignment of fire fighters and equipment as instruments of law enforcement, crowd control or dispersal at any time, for any purpose, whether in civil disorders, strikes, public gatherings or similar occasions."

The IAFF pointed out that state, local and national governments have the responsibility for protecting fire fighters from snipers, rock throwing and other forms of harassment. It called for legislation to provide fire fighters with protective equipment and assistance by peacekeeping agencies. It said fire fighters should have the right to withdraw from scenes of harassment if adequate protection is not provided.

The convention delegates re-elected McClennan, Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni and 15 of the 16 IAFF vice presidents. One vice president, Ross Ritto of Rochester, N.Y., did not run for re-election, and was succeeded by Frank Palumbo of New York City.

McClennan was re-elected by acclamation to his second two-year term. Albertoni defeated Pat Mangan of Buffalo, N.Y., by a three-to-one margin for election to his fourth term.

Lyle Cass of Westminster, Calif., and John Melnick of Winnipeg, Manitoba, were re-elected trustees, and James Neelon of Cleveland, O., defeated Robert Welch of Cincinnati for the third trusteeship.

**In another action, the convention adopted a "one-man one-vote" proposal made by a committee composed of three AFL-CIO Executive Board members. The proposal to change convention voting procedures developed after leaders of a group of big-city locals had complained that the larger units in the union were under-represented at conventions.**

The committee appointed by AFL-CIO President George Meany which developed the compromise, included Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, Pres. Emeritus Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, and the late Herman Kenin, president of the Musicians until his reccent death.

The resolution adopted by the Fire Fighters increases delegate strength of large locals, permits locals with fewer than 100 members to vote at conventions by proxy, and provides that voting on roll calls and for union officers will be on the basis of the total size of each local's membership.

In other actions, the convention raised monthly per capita dues from $1 to $1.25, effective next Jan. 1, with 10 cents of the increase earmarked for a new "emergency" fund, and raised McClennan's salary to $35,000 annually and Albertoni's to $33,000.

In raising the per capita dues, the convention rejected a proposal to increase them an additional 10 cents in 1972.

# Minority Youths Start Training in Chicago Plan

Chicago—In little more than two months after the operators of the Chicago Plan received the first down payment of funds from the Labor Dept., minority group youths have started training for jobs in the construction trades.

The first installment of federal aid was received on May 26. It was for $106,553 of the $449,111 five-year grant that the Labor Dept. has authorized for the program.

A recruiting center was opened in mid-June to enlist the first class of trainees for the volunteer program sponsored by the building trades unions, contractors and black community groups.

The first class is made up of 75 trainees—75 percent Negro and 25 percent Latin-Americans—who are being tutored by the Operating Engineers at a Boy Scout camp in Crete, Ill.

**Fred D. Hubbard, a Chicago alderman who is director of Chicago Plan, said that by mid-August three recruiting centers will be opened. A fourth center is expected to be opened later, Hubbard added.**

Operators of the Chicago Plan are currently focusing on locating the new centers and hiring staff members to man the program's operations, Hubbard said.

The Operating Engineers are the first of 19 building trades unions expected to participate in the program. The initial class will receive eight weeks of training and familiarization in the use of heavy earth-moving equipment at the camp. Another class of 75 trainees is scheduled to follow the first group, Hubbard reported.

Sponsors of the plan have set an immediate goal of 4,000 more construction jobs for minority group members in the Chicago area.

Besides the Chicago & Cook County Building Trades Council, the Chicago Plan is administered by the Coalition for United Community Action, the Chicago Building Construction Employers Association and Illinois State Employment Service.

Hubbard noted that all these groups participated in putting the first phases of the plan into operation.

# Glass Workers Approve Union's Reorganization

Miami Beach—A major structural reorganization of the Glass & Ceramic Workers was approved by delegates to the union's 19th biennial convention here.

The changes would eliminate the second international vice president's post and create three regional vice presidencies to provide better coordination of organizing and servicing.

The convention action must be ratified through a referendum vote of all locals, scheduled for Sept. 29, before the changes can be implemented.

The union's present structure of six districts will be retained within the regional set-up and membership on the international executive board expanded.

Other convention proposals to be submitted to the membership urge that conventions be held every four years instead of biennially and that convention actions be final except those relating to dues, election of international officers, and action upon merger proposals.

The convention changes would also include one-member, one-vote representation by delegates.

**The convention also voted to change the period between the start of a strike and the first payment of strike fund benefits to 14 days instead of 21 days. Weekly strike benefits were increased by $5 to $12 depending upon the number of dependents.**

The regional plan is designed to permit greater use of organizers and service staff personnel formerly restricted to districts. Organizing, while under the immediate supervision of vice presidents within the regions, will be controlled overall by Pres. Ralph Reiser, who would be permitted to shift organizers from region to region.

The 488 delegates heard major addresses by Dir. Al Barkan of COPE; AFL-CIO Assistant Organizing Dir. Edward Haines; David Lewis, deputy leader of Canada's New Democratic party; Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse of the Auto Workers; Sec.-Treas. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Pres. Lee Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Stanzione reported the union's assets totaled more than $1 million.

Appropriations Gap:

# *Fund Lag Starves Needed Programs*

Programs for the health and welfare of the American people are being starved by fiscal gimmickry, a recent study shows, and the situation has been growing worse in the past five years.

The study identifies the problem as the lag between congressional authorizations and appropriations—the difference between what is promised and is really made available.

Prepared by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and the Council of State Governments, the study reviews 169 federal grant programs between 1966 and 1970.

**In that time, authorizations for the 169 programs grew from $14 bililon to $24 billion. But the amount actually appropriated was only $11.6 billion of the $1.4 billion in 1966 and only $15.9 billion of the $24 billion in 1970.**

Thus, the study showed, the gap between authorizations and appropriations is widening. The difference was only $2.7 billion in the first of the five years, when some 80 percent of the authorization was appropriated. But in the last year, the gap was $8.5 billion, with only 65 percent appropriated.

"The point must be underscored," the report says, "that despite the authorization-appropriation gap, the outlays for these programs registered a 70 percent rise in the five years studied." But the increases were still not as much as the authorization bills would make them appear.

Most severely affected, the report says, are the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity. In contrast the two newest cabinet-level departments, Transportation and Housing & Urban Development, are not so severely affected because they are funded "under arrangements specifically calculated to keep authorizations and appropriations in close alignment, such as trust funds and debt service grants."

**Of particular interest to the sponsors of the survey is the bind a local or state government is left in when it counts on federal "promises" only to have the appropriation fall short.**

For instance, the study traces the history of appropriations for federal grants to build waste treatment plants.

In 1966 and 1967, a relatively modest $150 million was authorized and was fully appropriated.

But beginning in 1968, when public attention to environmental problems began to heat up, the authorizations jumped—to $450 million for 1968, $700 million for 1969 and $1 billion for 1970. And that's when appropriations began to sag. Less than one-half of the $450 million for 1968 and less than one-third of the $700 million for 1969 was actually appropriated before a return to 80 percent for 1970, or $800 million of the authorized $1 billion.

The Council of State Governments, one of the two sponsors of the study, is a 40-year-old organization while the advisory commission is a 26-member bipartisan body created by federal law in 1959.

## Senior Citizens Set Up New Watchdog Unit

The organization of Concerned Seniors for Better Government was announced by Matthew DeMore, retired secretary-treasurer of the Machinists and chairman of the new group.

"The purpose of Concerned Seniors is to spread information to retired citizens, now dependent on social security income, on the voting records and concern for the elderly of various candidates for national and state office," DeMore said.

"In the 1965-70 period, Medicare and Medicaid programs have come into existence," he pointed out.

"There have been three increases in social security benefits, and final action may be completed in this session of Congress on a small additional benefit beginning in 1971," he said.

"Retired seniors also have a natural interest in consumer legislation such as the truth-in-packaging law, housing laws, the rent-supplement program and adequate meat inspection," he added.



**REORGANIZED OPERATIONS** of the Human Resources Development Institute are detailed for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by HRDI Pres. Julius F. Rothman, right, and Executive Dir. Robert M. McGlotten. The restructuring includes the appointment of eight regional directors at key locations across the country.

# TV Campaign Limits Cleared for Final Action

*(Continued from Page 1)*

for governor and lieutenant governor will not go into effect until 1971.

House action came only a few days after the AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Chicago, issued a call for federal subsidies to candidates to end their reliance on the very wealthy to meet today's increased campaign costs.

But, the council said, in the absence of the absolute equality of federal subsidies, a limit on TV spending and a reduction in the cost of TV air times are acceptable approaches.

The bill also requires that TV stations sell time to candidates at their lowest rates, those used for large buyers of TV time. It is estimated this alone would reduce the TV cost of a political campaign by 30 to 40 percent.

And it also provides for suspension of the equal-time provision in elections for president and vice president. This will pave the way for debates between the principal candidates like those held in 1960, without the fear that splinter candidates will be entitled to equal time.

**In a presidential election, the 7-cents-per-vote limit would mean that each candidate could spend about $5 million on a TV campaign. This would be about what the Democrats were able to raise for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket in 1968, but less than half the $12.8 million spent on behalf of Nixon-Agnew.**

Applied to some states, it could also mean drastic reductions. The estimated $430,000 allowed for TV time in New York, for instance, would be only a fraction of what Nelson Rockefeller spent in 1966.

The limit for primaries will be 3.5 cents per vote cast. That would be about $215,000 in New York, or decidedly less than Richard L. Ottinger spent in winning the Democratic senatorial nomination this year. The limits for Pennsylvania and Ohio would be about $350,000 to $400,000 for primary and general election expenditures.

The 7-cent formula would apply to small states and congressional districts only down to a minimum of $20,000. It is expected that the $20,000 floor would take effect for many congressional districts in general elections.

The bill, which now has to go back to the House and Senate for final approval, may face a partisan political battle.

As the Executive Council pointed out in its statement on campaign spending, any limits would generally curtail Republicans far more sharply than Democrats.

**Senate Democrats — 24 of whom are up for re-election this year—had the numbers to pass the bill. But in the House, the measure didn't move until the compromise was reached of making the law effective in 1971.**

That brought Administration support and paved the way to final passage. GOP strategists reasoned that limits would work for the incumbent against a lesser-known opponent, so they were willing to see the measure go into effect for 1972.

But with the conferees approving the measure for this fall's elections, the battle lines are likely to be drawn all over again.

## FTC Critic Named To Head Agency

Miles W. Kirkpatrick, who last year said the Federal Trade Commission should be abolished if it does not do more to protect consumers and enforce antitrust laws, was nominated by Pres. Nixon to head the regulatory agency.

Kirkpatrick was named to succeed Caspar Weinberger, now deputy director of the new Office of Management & Budget. A. Everette MacIntyre is currently serving as acting chairman of the FTC.

# *House Overrides School Veto, Sustains Nixon on HUD Funds*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

fiscal 1971 appropriations would not be much, if any, above Administration budget requests by the time all bills are handled. Besides, they argued, the measures he has chosen to veto — on education, housing, medical facilities and veterans care—are among the nation's most critical needs.

The vetoes were the third and fourth of the year for Nixon. He suffered his first reversal just June 30 when both the House and Senate voted to override his veto of a $2.79 billion measure for building and modernizing hospitals, outpatient clinics and other medical care facilities.

In January, Nixon's first veto as president was sustained by both houses. That one was on a $19.7 billion package for the Depts. of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare.

**The latest two vetoes came on measures calling for about $1 billion more than the Administration had requested in the first place. It was pointed out in House debate on the education bill that the Administration had sought 95 percent of the money in that bill.**

The $4.4 billion final total was $453 million more than the Administration had requested and $606 more than was voted for the federal aid to education program in the previous year.

Of the $4.4 billion, full funding of $1.47 billion was retained for Title I of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act. Labor and education groups were particularly anxious to retain that funding, which provides special aid to the nation's 16,000 school districts with concentrations of poor children.

Some parts of the bill were reduced from Administration requests, including the $1.5 billion sought for emergency desegregation measures. That was sliced in half, to $750 million, on the grounds that the money could not be spent constructively by the time school opens in September.

The Senate had originally passed a total of $4.8 billion in federal funds to education, with the conference committee arriving at the $4.4 billion figure as a compromise with the House's $4.1 billion.

**The $18.8 billion appropriation for HUD and related agencies was $541 million over the Administration's requests, with most of the extra money inserted for urban renewal, water and sewer projects and veterans' medical care.**

Of the $18.8 billion in the bill, $3.6 billion was for HUD. That amount was $650 million more than the Administration sought, but cuts in other parts of the measure reduced the overall total.

The 289-114 House vote to override the education veto compared with its vote of 279-98 when it overrode Nixon's previous veto of the medical facilities bill. The Senate voted 76-19 to override on that one.

Originally, the education bill passed the House on a 357 to 30 vote and the Senate 88-0. The HUD and independent agencies measure passed the House by voice vote and the Senate by 70-8.

## Reorganization Seeks to Widen HRDI Services

The Human Resources Development Institute has reorganized its national offices and field operations in an effort to improve services and to work more closely with various AFL-CIO departments.

Under the new set-up, HRDI appointed eight regional directors who are spotted at key cities across the country. Previously, field operations were directed by three national coordinators.

**In announcing the restructuring, which will be effective in September, HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman and Executive Dir. Robert M. McGlotten said the changes are designed to undertake a more comprehensive effort in the AFL-CIO manpower programs.**

Among the higher level positions in the national offices, Alfred P. Love was named assistant director of the institute. Charles Hollowell was appointed national field director and will oversee the operations of the regional directors. James Boyle was named job placement director.

The regional directors are Paul Flynn, with operations in Boston and Connecticut; John Burnell, New York state, Newark and Trenton, N.J.; Ben Stahl, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Camden, N.J.; James Boyle, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Virginia and West Virginia.

Other directors are Lyle Eller for the West Coast region—Portland, Ore., Seattle, San Diego, Los Angeles and Oakland; Michael Arnold, Southwest—Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Oklahoma City, Phoenix and Denver; Charles Bradford, Midwest—St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Louisville, Chicago, Wisconsin and Memphis; Peter Babin, South—New Orleans, Atlanta, Birmingham, Miami, Tampa and North Carolina; and Kara Coates, Central States—Detroit, Akron, Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and Indianapolis.

## Boston Crafts Join Minority Training Plan

A Boston training program involving the area's AFL-CIO building and construction trades will receive a $608,105 federal grant to recruit, counsel and place minority group members in all levels of the building crafts, the Labor Dept. announced.

Operating on a one-year contract, the program is designed to enable all participants to achieve full journeyman status and union recognition.

Trade unionists will be employed by the Construction Jobs Program of Boston, Inc., a non-profit corporation, to recruit applicants for the project. They will be seeking members of minority groups who have backgrounds in mechanical skills and want to work in the construction trades.

The non-profit corporation is made up of the Building & Construction Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston, the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, and the Black Community Construction Coalition.

### CONVENTIONS

The Bricklayers have announced that the union's 1970 convention, previously set to start Sept. 14 in Atlantic City, will be held at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C., Aug. 31-Sept. 4.

The New Hampshire AFL-CIO has scheduled its 1970 convention Oct. 2-4 at Shelburne.

*Senate Unit Backs Plan:*

# Manpower Bill Asks Public Service Jobs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**train them and put them to work in necessary jobs under competent supervision by elected officials."**

"If enacted, this bill would be one of the major achievements of the 91st Congress and the most significant advance against poverty and unemployment since 1964, when the current federal effort against poverty was undertaken," Nelson said.

The proposed program would have 80 percent federal funding, but would be administered largely by state and local officials.

The committee's action had the effect of taking the Administration's $2 billion program and dividing it into thirds for various programs, then adding another $1.5 billion per year in public service employment provisions. The bill would extend the extra expenditure for three years.

The one-third shares of the basic $2 billion, or about $666 million each would go to:

- States and cities already participating in federal manpower programs for their use in supplying jobs for the unemployed.
- Programs administered by the Dept. of Labor, such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- Cities with populations of over 75,000 for devising new programs of their own.

**Thus the program would not only be locally administered, but would go a long way toward correcting the prime fault of existing manpower programs—developing candidates for jobs that don't exist or for jobs which disappear first in a time of economic downturn, such as at present when there is 5 percent unemployment.**

The idea of public service employment as a solution has also been endorsed by the National Urban Coalition, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, U.S. Conference of Mayors and National League of Cities.

It's not known how far the proposed program would go toward meeting the needs spelled out in such studies as the Kerner Commission's call for one million public service jobs. While not solving the nation's total needs, it would be a start toward attaining adequate public service employment. The idea has been debated in Congress before, but never enacted.

In other congressional developments:

- The House approved legislation which would give the Dept. of Transportation the power to tighten railroad safety regulations. Citing the upturn in rail deaths in the last 12 years, the measure called for the Dept. of Transportation to "review all aspects of hazardous materials transportation."

The bill will go to conference committee for reconciliation with a Senate measure which passed earlier.

- The House approved a bill which would give the District of Columbia one non-voting House delegate. The bill, which passed by a vote of 300 to 57, would also establish a 12-member commission designed to improve efficiency of the D.C. government.
- **The Senate Appropriations Committee voted to accept a $1 billion clean water program which the House inserted in the $5.2 billion public works appropriation. The committee called for immediate availability of the money rather than an installment plan payment backed by the Administration, which the committee called "time-consuming."**
- The House passed and sent to Pres. Nixon a bill that would increase the interest on Series E Savings Bonds from 5 to 5½ percent.
- The Senate rejected several amendments to the military procurement bill which would limit deployment of antiballistic missile sites. Several other attempts to limit ABM sites are expected in the Senate.



**JOB EVALUATION AND TIME STUDIES** are conducted by union representatives at one of the Union Industrial Engineering Institutes held at the University of Wisconsin. Classes are conducted in the university's machine shop to give the participants practical experience in the field of industrial engineering and its relationship to collective bargaining. The institutes, now in their 13th year, are sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the university. Representatives from 15 unions participated in the two-week summer courses.

# *Congress Urged to Strengthen Emergency School Aid Measure*

Drastic changes are needed in the Administration's emergency school aid bill to make it an effective tool in wiping out segregation and discrimination in the nation's school systems, the AFL-CIO told the Senate Education Subcommittee.

In its present form, the proposed law could "very well result in delaying rather than speeding school integration," federation Education Dir. Walter G. Davis said in a statement submitted to the subcommittee.

**Davis expressed particular concern over a provision in the bill that would allow certain school districts to double-count their minority children and still qualify for additional federal funds.**

"This provision would reward recalcitrance," he observed.

He said that schools that defied the federal desegregation law would qualify for more federal assistance under the provision than those which obeyed the law.

Davis further noted that the bill would allow making the double-count provision retroactive for two years.

"The double-count provision should be eliminated if this bill is truly to serve equitably the purpose of school integration," he declared.

The AFL-CIO is thoroughly in accord with the stated purposes of the bill, Davis said, but revisions are needed in certain sections to bring about speedier desegregation.

"Unless such changes are made, we would be constrained to oppose it," he warned.

He also cited the section that provides for "interracial educational programs or projects involving the joint participation of minority group and non-minority group children attending different schools."

Davis said the AFL-CIO agrees that there is a need for special efforts to compensate for racial isolation where meaningful integration may be difficult.

**"What we find wrong with this section is not its intent, but the terms under which a school district may qualify," he said.**

School districts having as few as 10,000 children could argue that racially isolated schools were unavoidable, he said. They could then claim that they should use the emergency school aid funds not to establish integrated schools, but to develop projects as an attempt to overcome the disadvantages of keeping them segregated, he observed.

Like the double-count provision of the bill, this section could have the effect of frustrating efforts at integration rather than encouraging them, Davis said.

He suggested that the legislation make more positive efforts in encouraging school systems to find ways of overcoming racial isolation.

Davis further expressed concern that the bill leaves too much authority in the hands of local officials, who sometimes "are subjected to unbearable political pressures in the absence of clear federal mandates."

"For these reasons," he declared, "we believe this subcommittee should be careful to outline specifically . . . the purposes for which funds . . . may be spent."

**Labor is also disturbed, he continued, "about the broad grant of discretionary authority placed in the hands of the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare."**

He noted that the wording of the bill allows for the Secretary to expend one-third of the funds "as he may find necessary."

Davis also asked where the $1.5 billion that the Administration pledged for the program would come from.

"The AFL-CIO would hope that this $1.5 billion would be 'new' money—not funds diverted from other social programs," he said.

Noting that the federation has "long been deeply concerned about segregation, discrimination and racial isolation in the nation's school systems," Davis said that the United States needs a program to overcome these problems.

"We need this bill—if properly amended to assure that its objectives will be achieved—as a vehicle for accelerating our progress . . . toward true equal educational opportunity, a goal which still eludes us some 16 years after the Supreme Court pointed the way in 1954," he said.

8-15-70

# New Loopholes Weaken Bill to Curb Export of American Workers' Jobs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

import remedies on a commodity which was being imported to an extent that it did "major injury" to the U.S. industry.

Now the commission need only find "substantial" injury from imports. The AFL-CIO has pointed out that American shoe workers were virtually out of business before the commission found anything "major" under the old wording.

**But even if the commission finds "substantial" cause, the President is given equally wide discretionary powers. He could choose to attempt international negotiation rather than quotas, or—in a second procedure—he could rule that quotas "are not in the national interest."**

An earlier wording of the bill gave the Tariff Commission an exact target on when to act—such as when the import of a commodity rose to more than 15 percent of domestic U.S. consumption. But that provision was modified and other conditions were added to conciliate the bill with Administration wishes. That came after a veto was threatened if the bill were too stringent.

Several other aspects of the bill caused concern for labor—including one that could cripple even the limits on textile and shoe imports. The President is given the power to exempt from quotas a country or product he finds "non-disruptive" to U.S. industry.

Presuming this would be used to ease quotas for commodities from small, "emerging" nations, the result could be a rush by multinational firms to locate in those countries.

The increasing internationalization of trade through the intra-corporate shufflings of multinational firms has been one of the main causes cited by labor for the current crisis in U.S. trade.

**One other provision of the new bill provides what amounts to a tax giveaway to these firms. Through DISC, or Domestic International Sales Corp., proposed by the Treasury Dept., firms would be given tax incentives for exports.**

But labor groups have pointed out that DISC amounts to a new tax loophole which would benefit large companies and result in U.S. revenue losses of up to $600 million in its first year. Also, it was stressed, there is no incentive to increase U.S. exports. The tax benefits would flow to all firms exporting goods, whether their exports increased or not.

Another provision weakening the final bill would empower the President to repeal the "American Selling Price" on chemicals and some other items. The ASP is a system whereby duties are set according to U.S. prices rather than their foreign value.

The AFL-CIO supported retention of ASP, charging that its repeal would mean the loss of American jobs in benzennoid chemical plants here, with no resultant reduction in prices of these goods to U.S. consumers.

The Administration had sought the power to repeal the ASP on the ground it was a major irritant to foreign countries, especially in western Europe.

Sen. Russell Long (D-La.), chairman of the Finance Committee, has tentatively scheduled the start of Senate action on the bill for September with hopes of passing it in this session.

## Office Union Names New Vice President

New York — The Office & Professional Employes announced the election of Harvey R. Markusen of Twin Cities Local 12 as a vice president and member of the union's executive board. He succeeds Arthur P. Lewandowski of Milwaukee, who is now OPEIU's director of organization.

Markusen will serve a 10-state midwest region, Pres. Howard Coughlin said.

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# Congress Rebuffs Nixon, Retains School Aid Funds

## Jobless Rate For Youths Up Sharply

America's young people were victims of the nation's economic downturn as they hunted jobs this summer, the Labor Dept. reported.

In the 16-21 age bracket, fewer people were employed this summer than last summer and the number and percentage of unemployed youth rose sharply over the year.

The ranks of young job hunters were swelled by returning veterans of military service and included both youths seeking permanent jobs and those seeking summer employment between school terms.

**But the Bureau of Labor Statistics report stressed that the "economic slowdown" made job hunting "more difficult than in any summer in recent years." It "seriously hampered" efforts of both public and private groups to provide jobs for youth, the BLS said.**

As a result, the June-July unemployment rate in the age bracket was 15.7 percent, the highest in six years and up from 12.8 percent last summer.

The total number of 16-21 year-olds with jobs dropped 210,000 below last year, to 11.2 million.

The number of unemployed moved up 410,000 over a year ago to 2.1 million—and would have been substantially higher if those who gave up the job search were counted.

A smaller percentage of young people competed in the labor market, the government study noted. The reason, it suggested, was "unfavorable economic conditions and subsequent discouragement over job prospects."

**Among black youths, the unemployment rate rose from 24.6 percent last year to 30.2 percent this summer, and the jobless rate for white youths climbed from 11.2 percent to 13.6 percent over the year.**

The number of young people employed in retail trade continued to rise. But this was overshadowed by the sharp slump in manufacturing jobs. The number of young persons employed in the goods-producing segment of the economy dropped to 2.5 million, nearly 470,000 less than last year.

Public agencies—of federal, state and local governments—also employed fewer young people than they did last summer.

The drop in summer employment over the previous year was the first in nine years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted.

## Senate Unit Strikes Out ILO Funds

The Senate Appropriations Committee has served a blunt notice to the International Labor Organization that the United States doesn't intend to finance its transformation from an agency concerned with better working conditions and human rights into a propaganda forum for the Communist bloc.

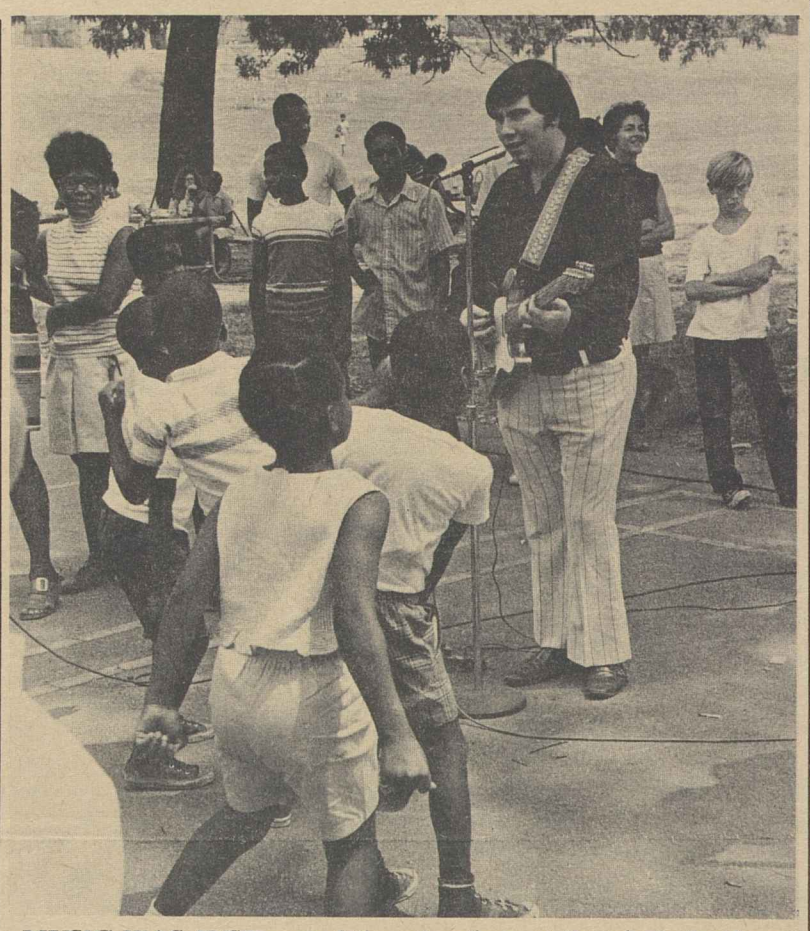
It struck from the State Dept. budget the $3.7 million appropriation that had been earmarked as the U.S. contribution to the operations of the ILO for the six-month June-December period. The United States, one of 120 member-nations, finances 25 percent of the ILO budget.

The Appropriations Committee is also asking the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, which has legislative jurisdiction in the area, to review the question of U.S. participation in the ILO.

**The fund cutoff followed protests from American labor, employer and government spokesmen over the increasing influence of nations opposed to everything the ILO has stood for—including trade unions free of government control.**

Appointment of a Soviet representative as an assistant director general with supervision over a number of ILO departments was regarded as a "last straw" in what the AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier this month branded a "head-in-the-sands approach to Commu-

*(Continued on Page 3)*



**MUSIC WAS JUST** one of the attractions at the picnic for boys and girls of Junior Village sponsored by the Washington, D.C. Union Label & Service Trades Council. The third annual affair featured pony rides, amusements, and snacks of hot dogs, hamburgers and soft drinks for the young residents of the children's home.

## Heavy GOP Vote Helps Reject Veto

Congress told Pres. Nixon that his spending priorities are wrong and that increased funds for aid to education are not "fiscally irresponsible" as the White House has claimed.

The Senate voted 77-16 to override the presidential veto, with a majority of Republicans joining a solid bloc of Democrats in repassing the $4.4 billion aid to education bill, carrying $453 million more than the Administration had requested.

Earlier, the House had voted 289-114 to override. Both votes were well above the two-thirds margin required by the Constitution to pass legislation over a veto.

**The heavy Republican vote against Nixon's position sharply undercut the widely-reported White House strategy of using the veto as an election-year bludgeon to brand congressional Democrats as "spenders" and feeders of inflation.**

Significantly, not a single Republican senator who is a candidate for re-election this year voted to uphold the President's veto.

The AFL-CIO, in urging the Senate to override the veto, noted that the final version of the appropriations bill had been approved unanimously.

The money it provided, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all senators, represents "a sound investment in the country's future" and "reductions would be contrary to the national interest."

It was the second time in less than two months that Congress overrode a Nixon veto. A hospital and medical facilities construction bill was passed over the President's objections by wide margins on June 30. Nixon did, however, succeed in making his veto of a housing

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Labor Cites Urgency Of Wage Floor Boost*

Labor witnesses urged an immediate increase in the minimum wage, a major expansion of coverage, and steps to reduce the basic workweek as a House subcommittee continued its hearings on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., endorsed testimony presented earlier by Federation Pres. George Meany and stressed that the progress made by the legislation enacted in 1966 has been virtually wiped out by inflation.

**The $1.60 federal wage floor adopted that year today buys only a little more than the earlier minimum of $1.25, Clayman noted.**

He and Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky, who also testified before the Labor subcommittee, said a reduction in the straight-time workweek would spread employment and help combat recession.

Potofsky urged the subcommittee to consider a 35-hour week without reduction in pay "because it will get to the heart of the problem by alleviating unemployment."

Clayman termed a higher wage floor the solution to the problem of the "working poor"—the millions of Americans who "work hard at useful jobs for wages too low to live on."

A $2.50-an-hour wage floor would be fully justified, Clayman said. "It may well be political reality that only a $2 minimum can be expected to pass," he noted, "but the clock is running and with each passing day that minimum is becoming more and more inadequate."

On coverage, he urged that "every wage and salary earner should be protected by the Fair

*(Continued on Page 7)*

***'Project Rebuild':***

## Union Men, Money Aid Storm Victims

Corpus Christi—The Texas AFL-CIO and the Texas Building & Construction Trades Council launched "Project Rebuild Corpus Christi" as money, men and materials began moving into the 30-square-mile Texas Gulf Coast area devastated by Hurricane Celia.

The American Red Cross reported that since the AFL-CIO Executive Council made a $10,000 contribution to the Red Cross emergency relief fund, affiliated unions have begun to respond to Pres. George Meany's call for help. The latest to contribute are the Carpenters, $10,000; the Amalgamated Transit Union and the Machinists, $5,000 each.

**In Austin, Tex., State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown announced that the central body and the Building Trades Council have agreed to cooperate with other disaster relief agencies in "developing a coordinated plan for the job of reconstructing" Corpus Christi and its environs.**

The first phase of the joint project, Brown said, will be to set up information centers to inform union members and low-income families how they can get help, such as Small Business Administration loans and various kinds of Red Cross assistance.

Executive Sec. Gerald Brown of the state building trades council said construction unions and contractor associations in Corpus Christi will work together on a program to begin permanent reconstruction of storm-damaged buildings.

The full assistance of the Texas

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## RCA Strikers Approve Terms of New Contract

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced that local unions representing a "decisive majority" of the 12,000 members in RCA plants have approved terms settling an 11-week strike for a new contract. The strike began June 2.

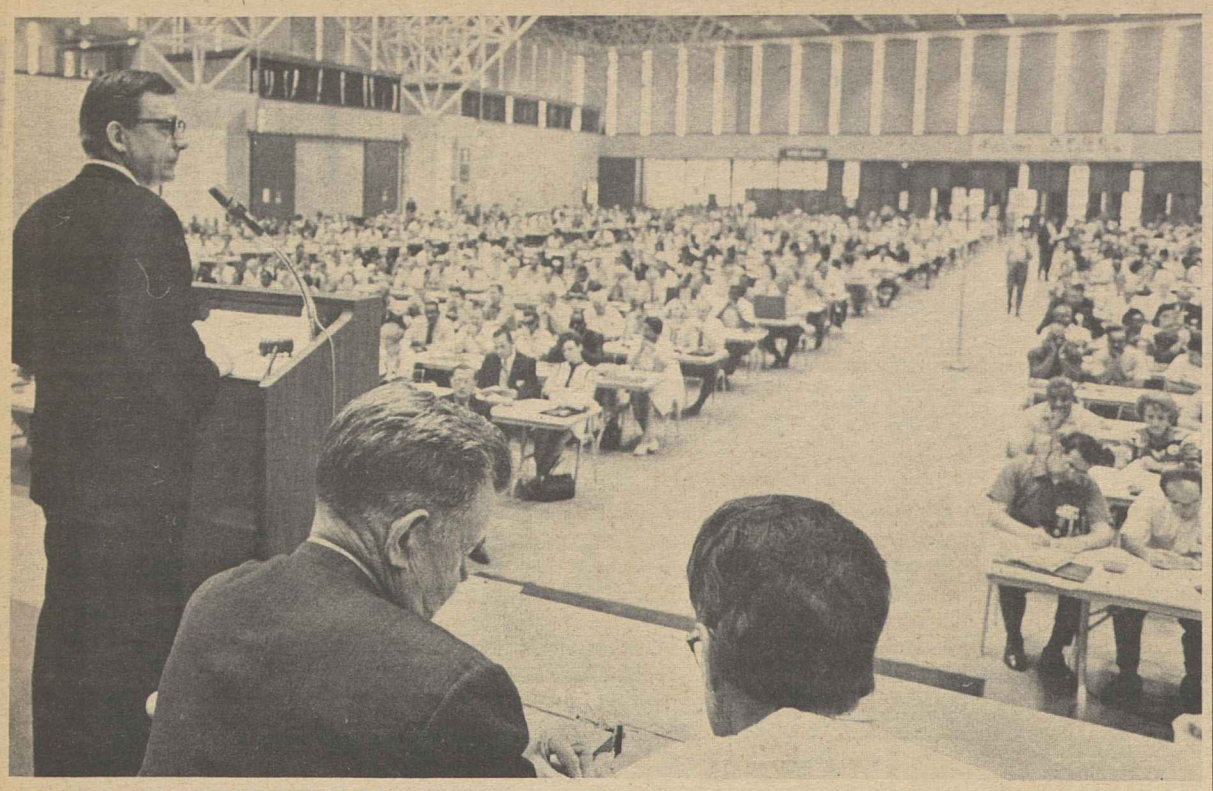
Union members began returning to work at locations where ratification was voted, but five IUE locals voted to stay out until agreement is reached on local contract issues.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings called the settlement "a very good one, achieved by the determination of those who walked the picket line" for more than two months.

**Because of the cooperation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the stage has been set for "real coordinated bargaining" in the next round of negotiations, Jennings said.**

The IBEW had voted before the IUE walkout to accept a 42-month contract covering 23,000 workers in 12 other RCA plants. Its representatives sat in on final IUE-RCA

*(Continued on Page 3)*



**ADDRESSING DELEGATES** to Government Employes convention in Denver, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland pledged labor movement's total support for full collective bargaining rights for all federal workers.

# Militancy of Rail Workers Called Response to Management Policies

Las Vegas—Pres. C. J. Chamberlain of the Railroad Signalmen declared at the opening session of the union's 38th convention that labor relations policies of American railroads have created an unprecedented new militancy among railroad workers and their unions.

"Most railroads have no real concern for their employes' welfare," Chamberlain said in a report on his three years of stewardship as president.

"They have no qualms about overburdening an employe, chiseling when they can get away with it, and reneging on agreements supposedly negotiated in good faith."

These hard-boiled attitudes, he said, have forced all rail unions to take adamant and militant stands in current negotiations. And, he emphasized, "so long as our membership supports us in this posture we will continue the hard line."

**The Signalmen "have only scratched the surface in what has to be done if we are to achieve our primary objective—getting better fringe benefits and wage rates . . . commensurate with the exacting skills our members are required to possess to perform their jobs," Chamberlain declared.**

He added: "All concerned, including the railroad industry and the White House, will come to know that the highly skilled employes we represent want and deserve substantial wage increases. And they are going to get these improvements," he pledged.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the delegates that solutions to the many problems facing the railroad industry must be found in "positive leadership and action" by the Executive Branch of the federal government and by Congress.

"Whether we like it or not, the government is deeply involved in the future of the industry and its workers," Kirkland said. "And that is just another way of saying that the answer lies in informed and effective political action by the people—especially the people we represent."

**Kirkland stressed that real collective bargaining will never flourish on the railroads "until our political action becomes effective enough to create strong doubts in the ranks of railroad management on the outcome of their proposals to Congress for compulsory arbitration and other restrictions on unions."**

He praised the work being done by the Signalmen and other rail unions in the face of overwhelming problems, including denial of the right to strike to enforce true collective bargaining on bread-and-butter proposals.

Chamberlain told the convention that the 1968 rail wage movement was an important "first" for the union. It was, he said, the first time in recent history that the Signalmen conducted separate negotiations with management on a national level.

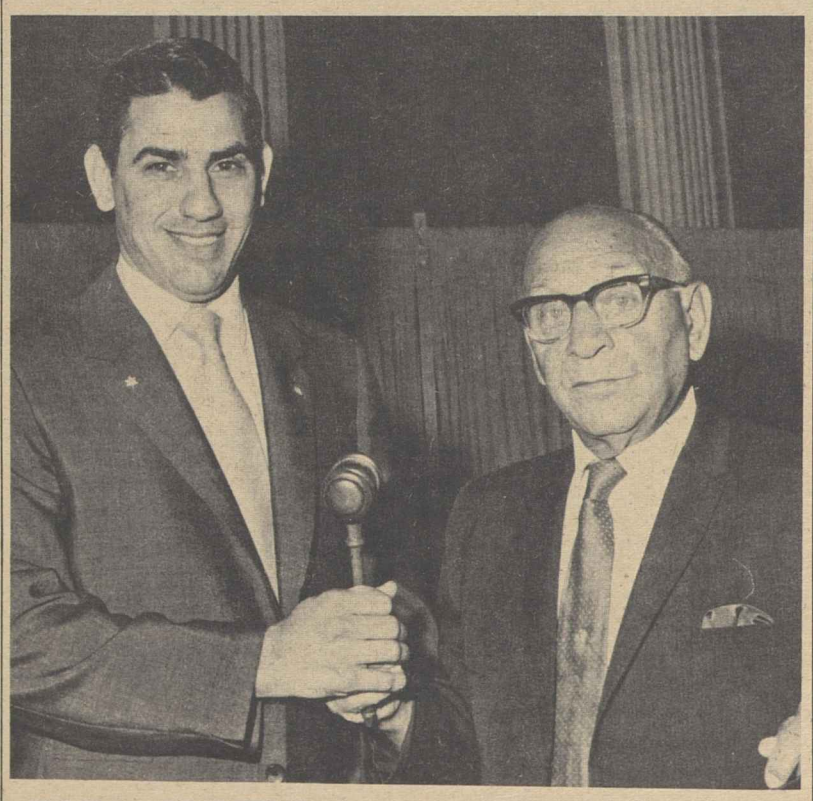
"We demanded that the railroads bargain with us separately, and we won our point," he said. "We have established the recognition of our brotherhood as the representative of a highly skilled special group of railroad employes."

Sen. Howard W. Cannon, Nevada Democrat, reviewed legislation that has been referred to the Commerce Committee on which he serves. He agrees fully with union objections to the inadequate service railroads are now providing, he said.

**Needed by the nation, Cannon said, is a rail transportation system that would provide "fast, efficient, comfortable transportation of people and goods."**

William J. Usery, Jr., assistant secretary of labor, told the delegates ways must be found to speed up rail negotiations. Corrective action is indicated, he said, "when it takes 18 months just to get a case heard, and as much as three years from inception to settlement" of contract negotiations.

Usery called on unions and the industry to avoid using the presidential emergency board provision as a "crutch" to supplant real collective bargaining. If an emergency really exists, he said, appointment of a board would be in order. But many cases that are referred to special boards should not go that route, he suggested.



**SYMBOL OF OFFICE** changes hands in the Lathers as new Pres. Robert Georgine, left, receives the presiding officer's gavel from retiring Pres. Sal Maso. Georgine, formerly an international representative for the union, is 39. He won election to the post at the convention at which Maso stepped down after 34 years of service as an officer.

## New Handbook Issued On Veterans' Job Rights

A new handbook designed to assist those concerned with reemployment rights of veterans has been published by the Labor Dept.

The "Veterans' Reemployment Rights Handbook" is available at $1 a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

**New Secretary-Treasurer Elected:**

# AFGE Delegates Boost Per Capita

Denver—The American Federation of Government Employes voted an increase in per capita payments, elected officers and deleted a "no-strike" clause from the Union's constitution in major convention actions here.

Pres. John F. Griner was reelected to a fifth term, defeating his opponent, Daniel J. Kearney, by a 3-1 margin. The vote was Griner 174,462, Kearney 67,427.

For the number two post, incumbent Executive Vice President Clyde M. Webber turned back two challengers. That vote was: Webber 159,336½, Everett Brouillette 56,460¾, Donald Jones 26,362.

**Seven candidates were nominated for the secretary-treasurer's post, with the election going to Douglas H. Kershaw. On the fourth and final ballot he defeated incumbent Esther F. Johnson, 149,116½ to 79,188½. Kershaw is secretary-treasurer of a 4,100-member local at Hill Air Force Base in Utah.**

Removal of the "no-strike" clause from AFGE's constitution was brought in resolution form to the convention floor by a majority of the Constitution Committee and was approved overwhelmingly by the delegates.

The "no-strike" clause had been in AFGE's constitution since the union's founding in 1932. An attempt to remove it at the 1968 convention had been turned back by more than a 2-1 vote.

The delegates then turned to the union's financial structure, and raised the monthly per capita payment in two equal parts:

- An increase of 20 cents effective Apr. 1, 1971, with 5 cents earmarked for the building fund.
- An additional 20 cents effective April 1, 1972, with another 5 cents earmarked for the building fund.

The second step will boost the total per capita to $2 with 20 cents set aside for a building fund.

In other convention action, the delegates adopted new constitutional language on the duties of the president, offenses, trials, penalties and appeals to meet the standards of the Labor Management Reporting & Disclosure Act and the Standards of Conduct for Labor Organizations.

The convention heard from the president of a striking local of Colorado lettuce workers on the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and raised $2,300 for victims of Hurricane Celia.

The delegates adopted resolutions pledging support for farm workers' organizing efforts, home rule for the District of Columbia, and merger of all AFL-CIO federal employe unions.

**The convention raised the per capita tax to $4.40 a month, adding 50 cents to the general fund and 15 cents more to the convention fund. Salaries were increased from $20,000 a year to $25,000 for the president and from $16,000 to $20,000 for the secretary-treasurer.**

In other election balloting, Sec.-Treas. J. Earl Ferguson won a four-man race for a third term in office. He has held the post since 1964.

Returned for new three-year terms were Vice Presidents Cornelius J. Haggerty, H. J. Sheerin, R. J. Hamilton, A. H. Burton and M. J. Brennan. Haggerty is also president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

New vice presidents elected are Kenneth Edwards of San Francisco, succeeding C. H. White, and James Sweeney of Allentown, Pa., to fill a seat vacated by E. R. Baldwin, who ran unsuccessfully for secretary-treasurer.

Georgine's term of office starts immediately. Born July 18, 1931, he attended the University of Illinois and DePaul University in Chicago, was apprenticed in the lather's trade in 1949, and became a member of Chicago Local 74 in 1953.

# Lathers Elect Georgine To Succeed Sal Maso

Vancouver, B.C.—Pres. Sal Maso of the Lathers turned over the gavel of office to new Pres. Robert Georgine at the union's convention here and retired after 34 years of international union service.

Maso declined to run again after serving since 1964 as president and before that as a vice president starting in 1936. For nearly a quarter century before 1964 he had been president of the New Jersey State Building & Construction Trades Council.

Georgine has been on the union's staff for several years as an international representative. He ran for the top post against Dave Richardson, business agent of New York Local 46, and was elected by a vote of 183 to 142.

Georgine has held every major office in his home local. Also he has been financial secretary of the Illinois State Council of Lathers, business manager of the White City District Council, and a member of the board of governors of the National Bureau for Lathing & Plastering.

After serving on the union staff as an international representative, Georgine was named recently by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. as a member of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes—the first member of his trade to serve on the board.

Convention speakers included Sec.-Treas. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Council, Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers, Sec.-Treas. John J. Hauck of the Plasterers & Cement Masons, Executive Dir. Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, COPE Area Dir. Walter F. Gray and Executive Dir. Leo Schultze of the National Lathing Industries' joint apprenticeship program.

## Seafarers Publish Cookbook on Seafood

A cookbook of 47 recipes for preparing a wide variety of seafood dishes has been issued by the Fish & Cannery Conference of the Seafarers. Titled Seafood Time, the booklet has recipes for several kinds of shellfish and cod, flounder, perch, sardines, tuna and many other fish.

The cookbook is available by writing the Fish & Cannery Conference of the Seafarers International Union, 675 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.

*Bars Dilution of Standards:*

# Schoemann Affirms Recruiting Policies

Lafayette, Ind.—The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters are "committed" to expanding opportunities for minority group workers but firmly opposed to any lowering of apprenticeship standards, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann said here.

Schoemann spoke to 1,100 union training instructors taking part in an intensive, weeklong refresher course at Purdue University—and to the 132 apprenticeship contest finalists from the United States and Canada who competed for trophies and $5,250 in cash prizes in tests of their skills.

**The Plumbers president sharply denounced a Labor Dept. draft proposal to establish what he branded a "lottery system" for selecting apprentices for training.**

Terming the plan "extreme and unwarranted," Schoemann said it would eliminate present selection procedures "which are based on choosing applicants with the best qualifications."

Under the initial Labor Dept. proposal, Schoemann said, all applicants with minimum qualifications would be pooled together "and admission to the apprenticeship program would depend solely on whether an applicant's name was pulled out of the hat."

Coupled with this, he said, would be a "quota system" based on the minority population of the labor market.

The union's policy, Schoemann stressed, is an "affirmative action program of recruiting minority applicants for apprentice programs and helping them to meet qualifications, without lowering standards.

"We believe that it is the moral and right thing to do," he said. "But it is more than a charitable gesture. The industry needs these men and if they cannot get them through the traditional channels, other methods will be found."

Schoemann said the union hopes to convince the Labor Dept. to amend its proposals, adding: "I welcome a fight on behalf of quality, talent, and the only kind of job security that is meaningful—a security based on professional training, competence and knowledge."

The five-day apprenticeship contest finals were held in three craft divisions, with $1,000 going to first place winners, $500 to second place and $250 to third place.

**In the plumbers competition, first prize went to Gene Friendshuh of Minneapolis, second to Joseph E. Camren of Kansas City, Kan. and third place to Dieter J. Holz of the Chicago local.**

The steamfitter-pipefitter competition gave first place to Robert W. Harris, Philadelphia; second to Lawrence M. Edwards, Milwaukee, and third to Peter A. Douglas, Houston.

A first in the sprinkler fitter craft went to Daniel Cutler, Milwaukee; second to Harold G. Wenninghoff, Kansas City, Mo., and third to John R. Mawhinney, Vancouver, B.C.



**TOP APPRENTICES** in five-day competition held by Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at Purdue University pose with the union's officers, their plaques and $1,000 checks for finishing first in their respective craft divisions. From left: Sec.-Treas. William T. Dodd; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann; Assistant Pres. Martin J. Ward; Daniel Cutler of Milwaukee, winner in the sprinkler fitter division; Robert W. Harris of Philadelphia, best steamfitter-pipefitter apprentice, and Gene Friendshuh of Minneapolis, winner in the plumbing division.

# 7 Arbitrators Named To New Impasse Panel

Pres. Nixon has appointed seven members of the Federal Service Impasse Panel set up to resolve disputes between federal agencies and government employe unions.

Jacob Seidenberg was named chairman of the panel. All the members have backgrounds as arbitrators.

The panel is a separate agency in the Federal Labor Relations Council, which was created by Executive Order 11491. The panel is to consider impasses presented by an agency or a government employe union if the parties have previously tried mediation or third party fact-finding.

**Under provisions of the executive order, the panel will be able to take "any action necessary to settle the impasse," including the power to impose its own settlement on the parties.**

Panel chairman Seidenberg is on the faculties of Howard and American universities and has served as executive director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. He also was a referee for the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

Other panel members are:

Lloyd H. Bailer, a member of a number of disputes boards appointed by the President and the Secretary of Labor, and a former official of the New York State Board of Mediation.

Richard L. Epstein, a lawyer and arbitrator and a mediator with the New York State Public Employes Relations Board.

John J. McGovern, a mediator and arbitrator with the National Mediation Board and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

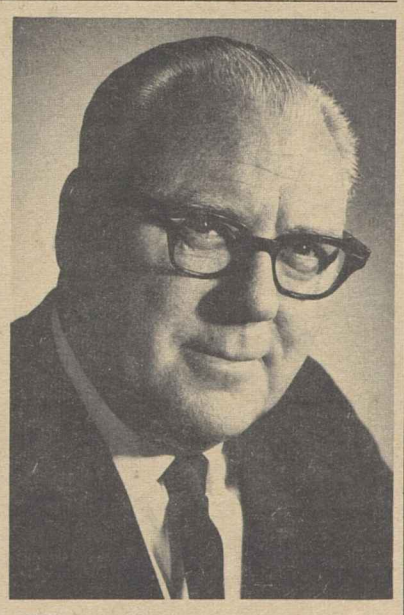
Jean T. McKelvey, with the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, Cornell University, and affiliated with the American Arbitration association and the National Academy of Arbitration.

Arthur Stark, arbitrator and economics lecturer at Columbia University and a former official of the New York State Board of Mediation.

James C. Vadakin of the University of Miami industrial relations studies and a member of the President's Emergency Board reviewing the manning dispute involving locomotive firemen.

David T. Roadley was named director of the Impasse panel last month.





**NEW CHAIRMEN** of two AFL-CIO standing committees have been named by Federation Pres. George Meany. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James Suffridge, left, president-emeritus of the Retail Clerks, is chairman of the federation's Ethical Practices Committee. Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery, president of the Painters, has been named chairman of the Public Relations Committee. Both committees had been headed by Herman Kenin, president of the Musicians and an AFL-CIO vice president before his recent death.

# *CWA, IBEW Set Standards In Organizing*

The presidents of two AFL-CIO unions with members in the telephone industry announced a "historic agreement" on standards of conduct that will apply to organizing campaigns in which both unions are on the ballot.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers signed an agreement spelling out prohibitions against organizing activities in the broad areas of "giveaway" items and forbidding use of doubtful data in union handouts or statements.

Organizing campaigns and tactics will emphasize the benefits that each union can offer members in the form of services and contracts, the two men said. Picnics and parties will give way to informational meetings.

It will still be possible, however, to hold meetings or rallies where sandwiches and soft drinks may be served, Pillard and Beirne agreed.

They said in a statement that "the agreement is a pledge of organizing faith and integrity between fine unions in the house of labor . . . to resolve a mutual problem in the best interests" of all concerned.

# Funds for ILO Stricken By Senate Committee

*(Continued from Page 1)*

nist violations of human rights."

The Senate committee's action had strong support from key members of a House Appropriations subcommittee which, on July 31, met with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the top U.S. labor, employer and government delegates and advisers to the ILO. The House had already completed action on the appropriation and the subcommittee, headed by Rep. John J. Rooney (D-N.Y.), recommended that the Senate strike out the ILO funds, beyond the amount that has already been paid out this year.

Meany noted that the ILO had come into being in 1920 on the basis of the belief by the late Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, "that if the workers and the employers throughout the world, in conjunction with government, would try to improve the quality of life among the people at the lower end of the economic ladder, and if we could step up the development of viable economies in the backward nations of the world, that this would in itself be a contribution toward future world peace."

**The ILO's tripartite structure of equal representation for workers, employer and government delegates made it unique among international organizations, Meany noted. But the division, he stressed, is meaningless in the cases of Communist bloc nations where there are neither free unions nor free employers.**

The newly-elected director general of the ILO, Meany told the House panel, appears to have discarded the impartiality of an "umpire" to placate the Soviet Union, while taking continued U.S. support for granted.

At the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting the following week, the federation's leaders expressed concern over the transformation of the ILO's annual conferences into forums "for unrestrained political attacks" by the Communists and their allies on the United States and Israel.

And while continuing to pay lip service to trade union rights and civil liberties, the ILO conference last June rejected "rather mild resolutions calling for restoring trade union rights under the dictatorial regimes of Spain and Greece," the council noted.

Meany told the subcommittee that one problem seems to be that as far as the ILO director-general is concerned, "when the Russians say they will cut their contribution, he believes them. If we say we are thinking about it, he does not believe us."

# RCA Strikers Ratify Terms Of New Pact

*(Continued from Page 1)*

negotiations and all parties agreed that the additional contract improvements will be extended to members of both unions, the IUE said.

The final terms represent an improvement in several major respects over the offer whose rejection by IUE triggered the walkout, the union said. The term of the contract covers a period ending June 1, 1974, but the pact may be reopened eight months earlier.

The settlement calls for wage hikes of 23 cents an hour across the board now, and later raises of an additional 5 cents next June, 15 cents in August 1971, 8 cents in June 1972, 15 cents in October of that year and a final 5 cents more in June 1973.

**The wage improvement totals 74 cents but a "skills adjustment" adds additional increases of 3 cents to 26 cents an hour for specified workers in the first contract year.**

Negotiators for the IUE-RCA Conference Board won a sick leave provision, to take effect in January 1974, covering hourly-paid workers for the first time, Chairman Daniel Arnold said.

He listed these other new benefits:

- Full company-paid hospitalization insurance. Under the new proposal, the employe receives full hospital expense coverage in a semi-private room for 365 days, 80 percent coverage thereafter.
- New pension benefits ranging from $5.50 per month times years of service to $7.50, and in a few cases more, depending on labor grade.

# Veto Politics

**IN A DEMOCRACY,** the art of politics can seldom be separated from the art of government. It is, after all, the votes of lawmakers and the actions of elected executives that form the basis for the political decisions Americans make at the polls.

So it is not surprising that Pres. Nixon used the most political terms in defending his latest vetoes of congressional appropriations exceeding his sparse domestic budget.

His disapproval of funds for education, housing and other programs, the President declared, meant that he was "saying 'no' to bigger spending and 'no' to higher prices in the interest of all the American people."

**Press reports indicate that some of the President's political advisers had urged the vetoes to maintain a presidential image of "consistency" in the fight against inflation.**

The Republicans might be able to take over Congress after the November elections, it was suggested, if the responsibility for the inflation that has plagued the Administration could be shifted to Democratic congressional "spenders."

**WE THINK** the President's decision was ill-advised. The AFL-CIO, in urging Congress to override the vetoes, expressed its dismay at "the President's refusal to accept congressional efforts to re-order the nation's spending priorities and more adequately fund critical domestic needs."

And on strictly partisan political grounds, the wisdom of the vetoes is at least open to question, even though Congress did sustain the President on funds for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and certain other agencies.

None of the President's advisers, apparently, thought to test the political argument in advance with the Republican members of Congress who had worked with their Democratic counterparts in shaping education legislation that would go a bit farther than the Administration had proposed.

**Far from playing politics, Congress had leaned over backwards to avoid a veto and had produced a compromise education appropriations bill that could be justifiably criticized only on the basis that it wasn't enough. The bipartisan judgment of Congress was reflected in the unanimous Senate vote for the final version of the legislation and the 357-30 vote in the House.**

If the Administration thought there was any political hay in the veto, the vote to override surely dispels that argument.

In the House, only a bare majority of Republicans could be mustered to support the decision of a President of their own party. And in the Senate, a majority of Republicans—including every Republican running for re-election this year—voted to override the veto and repudiate the attempt to blame congressional spending for inflation.

**THERE ARE,** as the AFL-CIO has repeatedly stressed, important steps the President can and should take to curb the causes of inflation.

But vetoing funds for education, housing and health—programs that are desperately needed "in the interest of all the American people"— most certainly is not among them.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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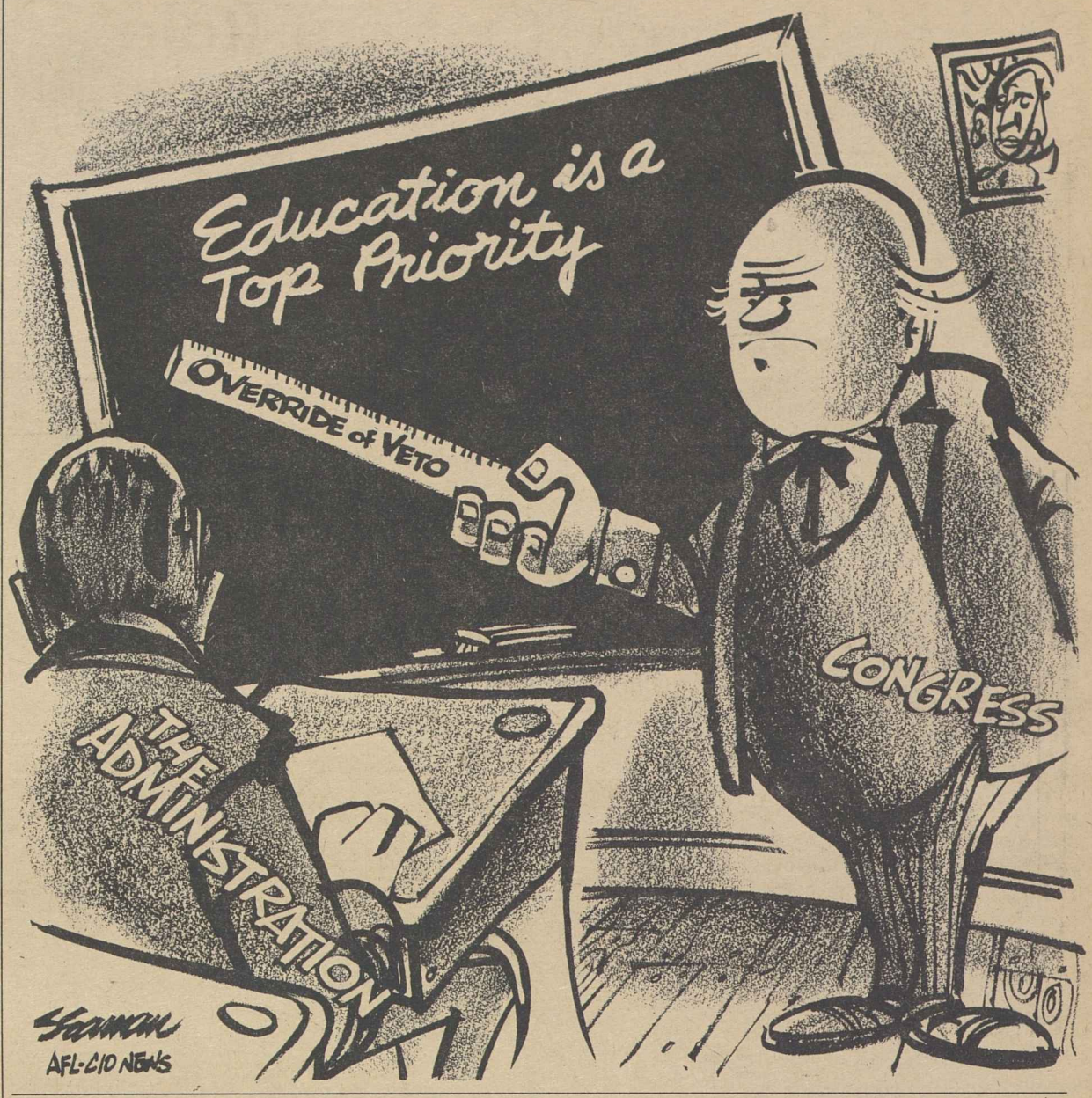
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## Lesson for Today




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Students Embrace 'Radicalism' As Vehicle for Beating System

By John P. Roche

**AS ANOTHER** academic year looms up, nervous administrators are busy strengthening campus security forces, moving rare books to fireproof sanctuaries, and privately wondering why they didn't join the Green Berets and get combat pay. Pres. Nixon and probably half a dozen private educational organizations have commissions of inquiry on the prowl, trying to identify the sources of campus violence. And in the background there are ominous rumors of impending bankruptcy: university presidents these days make Wall Street "bears" sound positively cheerful.

**This apprehensive mood is completely justified. Events last May marked a qualitative change in the academic atmosphere, but for reasons quite different from those usually advanced. For the first time a significant mass of students supported the demands of a small extremist minority. They did not do so because they were "radicalized"—every poll indicates that on issues they divide roughly the way their parents do—but because they suddenly realized that "radicalism" was a lovely vehicle for beating the academic system.**

Let me recall briefly the sequence of events. When Pres. Nixon launched the Cambodian operation, the campus extremists leaped into action. Initially the impact was slight, but then came the shootings at Kent State, and the demand for a nationwide "student strike."

For the benefit of readers who have not had the experience, it might be noted that May is the cruelest month of all—it is the time of reckoning. Term papers are due, reading must be completed, final exams are in the offing. In short, one has to catch up with all the work he hasn't done over the semester, or in some cases the year. To say that students dislike final exams is not to insult them; it is a clinical statement analogous to saying cats dislike water.

As of May 1970, the first thing to keep in mind was that the psychological pressure on campus was at its annual peak. The radical groups on campus moved in to capitalize on this state of jitters and dusted off a scenario they first tried out in 1968. At that time, they advanced the proposition that the murders of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, and the general student commitment to "relevance" (the McCarthy campaign), had made it impossible for a serious student to concentrate on mere academic work. They urged that finals be cancelled, or boycotted, and that a Pass/Fail grading system be instituted.

With rare exceptions, college and university faculties refused to agree and, more important, the slogan did not catch on with the mass of students. The radicals were thus left isolated, but their activities over the past two years began to have a cumulative impact. In the effort to counter charges that American campuses (which are probably the freest enclaves in the world) are oppressive and reactionary, faculties undermined the very structure of authority.

By May 1970, it was fair to say that the disciplinary procedures of most American universities were a campus joke.

**REMEMBER THAT** all of this activity was occurring on the margin of academic life. A tiny handful of militants was vigorously chopping away at every symbol of authority in the academy. The overwhelming majority of roughly seven million college students were inert if not overtly hostile. They were also puzzled: accepting the myth of authority, they kept waiting for the lightning to strike, waiting for the disrupters to be put down, expelled, jailed. Instead, before their amazed eyes, deans and professors rushed to appease the extremists.

**Gradually the word spread throughout the student population: "The Emperor has no clothes!" The authority structure—so long taken for granted—was a fiction. The real payoff was for disruptive action—a little help from TV cameras, some noisy, obscene interviews with journalists and one could emerge as a Student Leader, a Spokesman for a Generation.**

Not only did the faculty capitulate, but it begged the militants for absolution. University presidents rushed to disassociate themselves from American society—and then wondered why the money wasn't coming in.

***'Middle-America Strategy':***

# Unionists Have Critical Role In Shaping Politics of the '70s

*The following is excerpted from an article in the current issue of the American Federationist by Richard M. Scammon, the noted political analyst. The article, titled "The American Voter: a 1970 Profile," is based on remarks by Scammon at the recent conference of the International Labor Press Association in Milwaukee.*

**WHEN WE LOOK** at 1970 or 1972, it seems to me the most meaningful political issue in America is the survival of the old (New Deal) coalition. Ever since 1936 people have been writing about the death of that coalition and yet, in 1968, that coalition was back in full flower, minus the South.

If you look at precinct after precinct and county after county across the country, it is amazing how close the votes in 1968 parallel those of 1940 and 1944. The people who voted for Roosevelt also voted for Humphrey, or their children did. And those who voted, say for Willkie, also voted for Nixon.

**Now we say "except in the South," but that is perhaps the key to holding the coalition together. We sometimes talk about the "southern strategy," but there really isn't a "southern strategy" in America. There is a middle-America strategy and it applies just as much to Cleveland as it does to Jackson, Miss., or maybe more so. And it applies to Los Angeles and the suburbs of Los Angeles more than it does to Atlanta.**

This is a very important strategy, but it is not a strategy to win just the South. Franklin Roosevelt was elected president four times. He could have been elected every time without a single electoral vote from a single southern state—but he could not be elected without the support of middle America.

In any attempt to break up the New Deal coalition, the target, to a very real extent, is the trade union movement. If I were Pres. Nixon, I would just be doing my best to carve off as much of the trade union movement as I could. And I would do it on social issues which would draw union members away from their habitual membership in the New Deal coalition—a membership which is based on economic issues.

This has already been done in the South. In the South in 1968, Humphrey got 30 percent of the vote, down from 80 percent for Roosevelt in those elections of 1940 and 1944. When you figure that it was mainly a white vote then, I suppose it would be fair to say that Humphrey got only 15 to 20 percent of the vote among white southerners in 1968.

That strategy has already been described in the "Emerging Republican Majority," by Kevin Phillips. But I would take issue with Phillips on two counts. First, I feel he somewhat down-grades the very sound motto in politics: "Expect the unexpected." And having been in London during the recent English elections, I couldn't believe that motto more.

Second, Phillips's book would have validity if you accept that on any given policy decision, the Democrats will make the most damn fool mistake available. If you assume that the Democrats are going to make as many mistakes in 1972 as the Republicans did in 1964, then Phillips's book will be right.

**If the Democrats follow positive acts of trying to accent the issues that bring them together rather than the things that tear them apart, the coalition can be held together. Of course it can't be held together for everybody. You are going to get some people who are going to move over to the far right, even some people in the trade union movement. And you are going to get some on the far left that are going to scream that Hubert Humphrey is a fink and we are going to run an independent candidate against him.**

**THE REAL DYNAMIC** in American politics is in the center—it is not on the extremes. The only extreme most Americans want is the extreme center. Now, this doesn't mean it can't be left of center or right of center, but wingers are not really winners. And the farther away from the center you get the more likely you are to be labeled as a loser.

In recent years the Democratic Party and its candidates have been characterized as left of center—at least nationally. They have been liberals but not extremists. Now if the party moves as far away to the left in 1972 as the Republicans moved to the right in 1964, they will get exactly the same treatment from the American voter that the Republicans got in 1964.

This is why it seems to me that the labor movement is such a vital part in determining the character of U.S. politics in 1970, 1972 and throughout the 1970s.

Trade unionists are, in essence, the potential base of a new Republican majority because if they aren't available to the GOP—if middle America doesn't turn right—then the New Deal coalition will survive.

**And it will survive despite all the rhetoric on the far left about running independent candidates this year against Humphrey and Adlai Stevenson III. It will survive simply because most American voters don't buy the big-Japanese-sword-in-my-belly approach to politics.**

And liberals should make no mistake, either, about what they are dealing with in the Republican approach: If the GOP can salami off a good segment of the labor movement, then the Republicans could well turn 1970 and 1972 into the beginning of a long period of GOP domination of American politics.

***Despite Slow Pace of Congress:***

# Outlook Bright for New Laws To Build Consumer Protection

Although Congress has moved slowly this year on consumer legislation, the outlook remains bright that long-needed laws and federal programs will be adopted in the near future, a top consumer lobbyist for organized labor declared.

Creation of an independent consumer agency and legislation allowing individual consumers to join in law suits for fraudulent or deceptive sales practices are two high-priority items now before Congress, said Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers. Miss Dubrow, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO subcommittee on consumer legislation, appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview aired Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

She said that despite stiff opposition from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and many businessmen, the class action bills sponsored by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) and Rep. Robert Eckhardt (D-Tex.) stand a good chance of adoption this year.

**She noted that both measures have organized labor's backing, and it's hard "to figure out why an honest businessman would worry" about giving consumers "a chance to get their money back, if they are fraudulently treated."**

She also praised the Rosenthal-Dwyer Bill, which would create an independent agency to "set policy and pursue problems with regulatory agencies—to police regulatory agencies." She pointed out that the Office of Consumers in the White House would continue to function, but would be directed more toward the "educational level, rather than the regulatory or policing level."

**MISS DUBROW** said "the climate in Congress for consumer affairs" is generally good, but added that "it's euphemistic to talk about consumer affairs."

"You won't find a single member of the House or Senate who isn't for 'doing the right thing for the consumers,' " but the real question is, what is the 'right thing,' " she said. She predicted that such issues will figure heavily in the fall elections.

Consumers and consumer organizations are "now on the march," she declared, and their problems can no longer be "swept under the rug."

## Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES** in passing the "equal rights" bill by an overwhelming vote has taken the first step in a constitutional action of the utmost importance to the more than 27 million women over 20 now in the American labor force.

The measure calls for an amendment to the Constitution establishing equality for all Americans regardless of sex, but its major impact is on the equality of women with men under the law. It is a measure fought for by many women's groups who have long contended that they have been the victims of discrimination from jobs to property rights.

The proposed amendment still has a long way to go. It must be approved by the Senate and then must be ratified by three-fourths of the states, a procedure that may take several years.

**Nevertheless, the House action has clearly opened the question of what will happen to the vast number of state and local laws designed to protect women in industry against hazards to their health. These run from setting the number of hours they may work to whether they must be provided with chairs or stools on which to sit while on the job.**

The history of protective legislation for women goes back a long way. Indeed, the first law regulating the hours of employment of women became effective in Massachusetts in 1879. Today 46 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have established standards concerned with maximum hours, rest periods and night work. Weekly hours permitted run all the way from 40 hours in South Carolina to 60 hours in Georgia, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi.

In 18 states and Puerto Rico night work for adult women is prohibited or regulated in certain occupations. The prohibition varies and has brought criticism that while women are barred from well-paying night jobs they are not barred from office cleaning jobs that don't pay as well.

Many states have laws barring industrial homework, largely carried on by women. A few states prohibit the employment of women in some industries immediately before or after childbirth. Half the states prohibit the employment of women in specified occupations or under certain working conditions which are considered hazardous or injurious to health and safety.

Forty-five states have seating laws which apply exclusively to women. Particularly well-known because of the amount of debate about them are laws limiting the amount of weight women workers may lift or carry. The amount varies from 15 pounds in Utah to 50 pounds in California.

**SHOULD ALL THESE** laws specifically applicable to women go by the board?

Today's feminist movement says yes. Even weight-lifting limitations are rejected. Complete equality of women with men in every area is called for.

Most of the labor movement, which played a powerful role in the adoption of many of these laws, is opposed. Labor representatives have told Congress that discrimination against women must be stamped out but that the real question is what constitutes "discrimination."

Furthermore, rank-and-file women workers have been given virtually no opportunity to express their views on the elimination of protective laws applying especially to them. Most of these laws obviously apply to some of the rougher, physically taxing jobs in industry, and women who do that type of work were not represented on the Nixon-appointed Council on the Status of Women which supports the proposed amendment.

Thus, the questions remain: would enactment of the so-called women's "rights" amendment represent a "breakthrough" for women, as some have suggested? Or would it be a license to return to the old days of exploitation of women?




**CONSUMER PROBLEMS** can't be "swept under the rug," Evelyn Dubrow stressed in an interview on Labor News Conference. Miss Dubrow, who is legislative representative of the Ladies Garment Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO consumer legislation subcommittee, was questioned by Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine, left, and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press. The AFL-CIO produced program is carried Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.





**DELEGATES** to 76th convention of Pottery Workers at New Orleans listen to James C. Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Seated by Gildea is the union's president, Lester H. Null, Sr. Continued job losses caused by rising imports were a major area of concern at the convention.

# *Pottery Workers Press Campaign Against Exportation of U.S. Jobs*

New Orleans—The 76th convention of the Pottery Workers called for new momentum in continuing campaigns for federal legislation to protect the jobs, health and safety of its members.

The union, one of the hardest hit by imports from low-wage areas, declared that "the time is past due" for curbs on the steady erosion of jobs "in almost every branch of our trade."

And, speaking for workers in an industry where silicosis and other job-related illnesses were until recently leading causes of death, the delegates called for prompt enactment of occupational health and safety legislation.

**Despite closing of additional pottery plants, the union reported a third consecutive year of membership gains—a 14.4 percent rise to 19,430, the highest figure in 10 years. And Pres. Lester H. Null, Sr., told the convention that further gains are expected from organizing campaigns now in progress.**

Sec.-Treas. George R. Barbaree reported the union's finances in good shape and delegates approved an increase in the international union's strike benefits from $35 to $50 a week.

The convention approved the recommendation of the union's executive board to hold constitutional conventions every four years, instead of annually, with educational conventions in the intervening years.

Thus the 1971 convention, to be held in Las Vegas, will be an educational session with only simple resolutions to be considered, while the next convention at which constitutional changes can be made will be held in 1974.

In other internal actions, the convention:

- Voted to change the union's publication, the Potters Herald, from a weekly to a monthly.
- Approved officially the change of the name of the union from the International Brotherhood of Operative Potters to the International Brotherhood of Pottery & Allied Workers.

James C. Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told the delegates that workers in nearly every major industry are feeling the brunt of the low-wage import competition that the potters have long had and "are turning to their unions for relief."

Gildea stressed the labor movement's continuing support for "a national policy of healthy expansion of international trade on a reciprocal basis" but its opposition to a "one-way street."

America's principal exports, he suggested, could be listed today as "money, technology and the jobs of American workers."

**The development of a trade policy to meet current conditions "is a problem of the entire trade union movement and of all the people of the United States," Gildea declared.**

Other convention speakers included Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO; Howard Chester, executive secretary of the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee; Bert Gottlieb of the Transportation Institute, and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. E. H. Williams.

Delegates approved a 15 percent increase in salaries for eight vice presidents, subject to ratification in a referendum vote.

Union officers are elected by referendum and are currently serving the second year of four-year terms.

# Special Delivery Union Ready for Negotiations

Minneapolis—The Special Delivery Messengers may be one of the smaller postal unions, but delegates to the 19th convention here made it clear that they're not taking a back seat to anyone when it comes to militant trade union spirit.

By more than the required two-thirds vote, the convention voted to raise the per capita tax from $1.75 to $2.75 to finance anticipated collective bargaining and arbitration expenses under the new United States Postal Service established by Congress.

A convention committee had recommended a compromise 50-cent increase, but the delegates overturned the recommendation on the floor and voted the full dollar that had been recommended by the officers.

**In other one-sided votes, the union eliminated a no-strike provision from its own constitution and mandated the national officers to seek legislation repealing the legal ban on strikes by postal employes.**

Michael J. Cullen of Brooklyn was re-elected without opposition as president and Sec.-Treas. John K. Dunning of Norfolk, Va., was re-elected over two opponents.

In other ballots, Marshall Greene of Charlotte, N.C., was elected executive vice president. Joseph Gaydos, who had held that post but did not run for re-election, was elected as one of five vice presidents. The others were Robert J. Eimar of St. Louis, Frank H. Thompson of Los Angeles and Edward C. Tatton of Dallas, incumbents who were re-elected, and Ghanious Smiley, Jr., of Cleveland, elected to fill a vacant post.

Delegates adopted a resolution continuing the authority of the executive board to negotiate a merger or federation with other postal unions, subject to approval of any action by the membership.

Dealing with one of the controversial issues of the postal service, the convention voted down a resoluation which urged area wage differentials.

One of the four days of the convention was devoted to a seminar on collective bargaining and grievances, led by Stuart Brock of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council.

Cullen, in a report to the convention, said the postal unions holding exclusive bargaining rights have taken part in a series of meetings at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Washington to prepare for forthcoming negotiations and develop bargaining proposals.

# NLRB to Hear Regular Oral Presentations

The National Labor Relations Board will regularize the practice of hearing oral arguments in selected cases starting Oct. 5, new Chairman Edward B. Miller reported.

Miller told the labor law section of the American Bar Association, meeting in St. Louis, that board members voted unanimously to change the present practice of hearing oral arguments only on limited occasions.

On the first Monday of each month, the board will meet to hear arguments on from one to a maximum of three cases. The selection of cases to be heard will be carefully considered, based on the general importance and interest in the issues, the novelty of the issues and other factors.

Oral presentations will normally be held to 30 minutes, including rebuttal time. Miller said the new calendar is an experiment, to be reviewed and evaluated after a few months. The board said the experiment will not create a procedural right to oral argument.

*'Checks and Balances' Cited:*

# Letter Carriers Hail New Bargaining Era

Honolulu—Three thousand delegates to the Letter Carriers convention here greeted the new era of full collective bargaining in the postal service with applause, serious floor discussion—and a gala parade to the tempo set by 11 letter carrier bands.

No longer will there be "non-negotiable items" when union bargainers meet with postal management, NALC Pres. James Rademacher assured delegates to the union's 47th biennial convention.

**Rademacher described the new postal service established by Congress after union-management negotiations as far different from the original concept of a postal corporation.**

"It has checks and balances which will prevent management despotism," he said, "and it contains labor-management provisions favorable to labor, including the absolute right to arbitration."

The legislation "is not perfect," Rademacher said, but it was the means of achieving a 14 percent pay increase and of "putting bread and butter in the mouths of letter carriers and their families."

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., who helped mediate the settlement which led to broad new collective bargaining rights after the spontaneous postal strike of last spring, said letters received at the Labor Dept. during the mail crisis reflected overwhelming public support for the goals of postal workers.

He brought to the convention a letter from Pres. Nixon expressing satisfaction with the new legislation and noting that it "provides for open and free collective bargaining" and a "greater equity for the hard-working men and women who keep our mails moving."

These improvements, the President said, "comprise the tangible and most appropriate rewards for your efforts."

**Usery said the collective bargaining features of the new law represent "a new ball game" for postal workers, "a game of give and take, a game of understanding."**

It means, he said, that postal unions can now bargain directly for wages and working conditions without going to Congress for piecemeal legislation.

Among the speakers during the opening days of the convention were Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii), ranking minority member of the Senate Post Office Committee, and two House committee members, Rep. Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.) and Rep. Frank J. Brasco (D-N.Y.). They all pledged support for total amnesty for postal workers involved in the work stoppages last spring.

A sprinkling of women delegates reflected the changes in the make-up of the letter carriers workforce and the convention authorized appointment of a woman letter carrier to serve as a consultant on uniforms.

# Union Scholar Appointed to Mediation Post

William J. Kilberg, former electrician's helper who attended college on a union scholarship, has been appointed general counsel of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Kilberg is a White House Fellow who has been serving as special assistant to the Secretary of Labor. Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., he worked five summers as an electrician's helper and attended Cornell University on a scholarship awarded by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

He was accepted for graduate study at Oxford University, England, but preferred to study law at Harvard and was graduated in the top quarter of his class. Before coming to Washington he was employed as a summer associate in Pres. Nixon's former law firm in New York City.



**POSTHUMOUS TROPHY** for heroic seamanship is presented by Pres. Nixon to Mrs. Richard D. Hughes of Gettysburg, Pa., widow of a National Maritime Union member who lost his life while trying to save the S.S. Badger State from sinking in the Pacific last December. From the left, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran; the President with Mrs. Hughes and daughter Jennifer, 3; and Maritime Administrator A. E. Gibson. Hughes, a boatswain, kept the ship afloat for two days when bombs for Viet Nam broke loose in the hold, but was swept off a raft and drowned after the bombs exploded and the ship was abandoned. Hughes had been an NMU port officer in San Francisco before returning to sea.

Administration 'Gimmicks' Hit:

# Teachers' President Scores 'Dangerous' School Policies

Pittsburgh—"American education is now facing the most serious and most concerted attack in its history," Teachers Pres. David Selden told 1,000 delegates at the opening session of the AFT's 54th convention here.

Asserting that "we cannot have good schools without spending good money," Selden hit out at Pres. Nixon's veto of school aid legislation and the Administration's opposition to spending more money on education. Selden charged that the Administration is putting forth "a barrage of panacea proposals" like school vouchers, and performance contracting, which he singled out as "the most dangerous new gimmick in education."

Under the performance-contract concept, school boards turn over operation of a school or curriculum program to a private business which, for a fee, "guarantees" a measure of pupil achievement. The OEO is funding performance-contracting experiments in 21 school districts this fall, and companies like Westinghouse and Borg-Warner have set up educational divisions to enter this new field.

**"These new education 'miracle men,'" Selden said, "have gone back to methods which long ago were discarded by reputable educators." Yet, he warned, increasing numbers of school districts are seeking them out.**

"How naive and foolish can we get?" he asked. "If the educational entrepreneurs have discovered some new method for educating children with less effort and expense than the public schools are now able to do the job, they have an obligation to share their special knowledge with us. If they have discovered a new educational wonder drug, they have an obligation to let everybody enjoy its benefits. There is no place in education for private monopoly of workable ideas."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the convention, congratulated the Teachers for meeting the challenge to labor "on many fronts" and achieving gains "for your members, for the school systems and students, for your communities and for the labor movement and the nation."

**Meany said organized labor now faces a new task—"to put America back to work and reverse the damage that has been done by distorted and one-sided economic and political policies."**

In this drive for "social justice and economic justice," he said, "the battlefield is the polling place." He urged the Teachers to see that all members of the union, their families and friends, know the candidates and the issues, are registered to vote, and go to the polls.

The convention is the largest in the AFT's history. Union membership, Selden reported, grew by nearly 1,000 teachers during each week of the 1969-70 school year to over 205,000—a 20 percent rise over the year. While the AFT enrolled less than 4 percent of the teacher workforce 10 years ago, Selden noted, the percentage has risen to 12 percent now.

He cited particular successes over the past year in organizing school paraprofessionals and in what he termed the "rebirth of AFT organizing in the South." Selden said that AFT's racially-integrated locals in Savannah and Atlanta, Georgia, Tennessee, and Louisiana are making major progress and he predicted that the union's New Orleans local would be the bargaining agent for teachers there within two years.

**Selden also reported on the union's drive for collective-bargaining legislation for teachers and other public employes, citing new statutes in Hawaii and Pennsylvania that give teachers bargaining rights, and the right to strike under certain circumstances.**

He was joined in the call for public-worker rights by Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees who gave the convention's keynote address. Wurf called for a national coalition of public-employe unions to "come together and exchange ideas and deal with the problems of a decent federal law guaranteeing public-worker rights."

Wurf also called for massive federal spending to revitalize urban life. He charged that "the overwhelming concern of the Administration with the war in Asia is depriving kids of schools, teachers, and food. The country is not facing up to its responsibilities in a sensible, rational way."




**NEW ERA** of collective bargaining in the postal service is discussed by Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., at Postal Clerks convention. Seated at left is Francis S. Filbey, president of the union.

# Postal Clerks Demand Repeal of Strike Ban

Los Angeles—A call for repeal of the federal ban on strikes by government employes and amnesty for all workers involved in the mail strike last March was issued by delegates to the 36th annual convention of the Postal Clerks here.

The convention, attended by a record number of delegates, also voted to increase the per capita dues payments from $1.35 to $1.70 a month and continue the 5-cent rebate to state associations. Earlier the delegates turned down a proposal to raise the per capita tax to $2. The convention also rejected a proposed pay increase for officers.

All officers were re-elected except two regional vice presidents and the director of research and education. In the Memphis, Tenn., district, James W. Walter defeated J. B. Ferguson, the incumbent. Tom MacDonald defeated Sidney Lindenberg in the Philadelphia district. Walter Kenny was elected vice president in the Washington, D.C., district where there was no incumbent. Ted Valliere defeated William E. Price for the post of director of research and education.

Earlier the convention approved a constitutional change providing for a membership referendum vote on the election of officers, starting in 1972. The action removes one barrier to merger with the unaffiliated National Postal Union.

Rep. Dominic K. Daniels (D-N.J.), the only legislator to address the convention, told cheering delegates that under the new postal service law, Congress will remain in charge of the welfare of the employes, especially in the area of fringe benefits.

UFPC Pres. Francis Filbey announced that a national constitutional convention will be convened soon.

**The UFPC delegates approved a legislative program for the next two years which set repeal of the federal ban on strikes by government workers as the prime objective.**

The resolution calls for an end to the no-strike law and "any other such laws which prevent or in any way compromise the rights of all postal workers."

Other legislative goals were set as optional 25-year retirement for workers; a basic 32-hour workweek, Monday through Friday; permissible negotiation of a union shop, and amendment of the Hatch Act, which limits political activity by government workers.

The conference had been requested by Legislative Director Patrick J. Nilan and approved by the convention to bring the union's procedures into line with requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act now applicable to government unions.

# Labor Cites Urgency Of Wage Floor Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Standards Act" and called "especially" for coverage of logging crews of eight and fewer employes who are now exempt.

**Clayman told the House panel that after 1966 amendments which reduced logging exemption from crews of 12 or less to eight or less, many employers merely switched to using smaller crews so as to evade the law.**

Potofsky told the subcommittee that low-wage industries particularly need the Fair Labor Standards Act to help equalize competition by establishing "a more equitable and realistic wage floor."

Both witnesses urged that the law be amended to require double pay for overtime work, instead of the present time-and-one-half.

It would help reduce unemployment, they noted, by making overtime work sufficiently costly so that employers would add new workers to their payrolls.

Clayman said many of the "working poor" must receive welfare payments to make ends meet.

"We do not believe that any employed person should be forced to go on the welfare rolls in order to survive economically," he said.

# Union Money, Manpower Aid Storm Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO has been offered to Corpus Christi unions and a fund-raising drive among unions across the state is beginning to accelerate, Brown said.

Co-directors of Project Rebuild are Miss Rosa Walker, state Women's Activities Dept. director, and Jackie St. Clair, Southern regional director for the state building trades council.

Brown is one of 20 Texans named by former Gov. John B. Connally to serve on the Celia Relief fund-raising drive throughout Texas for the Red Cross.

Meany had earlier reported in a letter to all AFL-CIO unions and central bodies that more than 65,000 Texas families suffered loss of one kind or another when the hurricane howled in off the Gulf of Mexico Aug. 3.

**Millions of dollars will be needed, Meany wrote, to "meet the immense human needs caused by the destructive force" of the immense windstorm.**

Practically every structure in and around Corpus Christi, an area of 200,000 population, was damaged in some way, staff Rep. Edward Carlin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services reported from the disaster area. The Red Cross estimated that more than 100,000 area residents received emergency care in the first phase of the relief effort that included food and shelter. The next step is rehabilitation and rebuilding, it said.

The Red Cross has asked for a special Celia relief fund of $6 million to suplement its regular relief funds. It budgets $10 million a year for disaster relief but has had to spend nearly twice that amount because of fires, floods and hurricanes, it reported.

# South Dakota Unions Press Fight on RTW

Aberdeen, S.D.—The South Dakota AFL-CIO called for an all-out effort to repeal the state's "right-to-work" law which has been in effect since 1947.

Delegates to the federation's "50th year" convention laid the groundwork for the campaign to get the state legislature to put the anti-labor law on a constitutional amendment. This would hopefully lead to repeal of the law in a referendum vote.

Pres. Clifford W. Shrader also stressed that a continued effort will be made in the coming campaign to work for the election of legislators who are responsive to labor's goals.

**The state federation's convention was shifted to Aberdeen from Rapid City in support of striking members of the Fire Fighters who had walked off their jobs when Rapid City officials refused to negotiate on wages and working conditions. The city has been hiring strikebreakers to replace the 30 members of the Fire Fighters.**

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) told the 110 delegates that the state should try to keep pace with the rest of the country on labor matters.

"South Dakota is a great state," he declared, "but we have not yet fully realized our potential—nor have we been able to take full advantage of developmental opportunities."

The growth of America and its position in the world would not have been possible without an active and strong labor movement, he added.

McGovern also noted that organized labor has taken the lead in the cause of disadvantaged Americans.

Economist Arnold Cantor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research stressed that meaningful tax reform—on the federal, state and local level—is still high on the list of labor's priorities.

He noted that many wealthy persons still escape paying their fair share of taxes because "no nation has yet developed a practical way of determining wealth and administering a tax based on wealth."

At the state and local level, he said, there should be greater use of income taxes "to ease the unfair impact of sales and property taxes on those of middle, moderate and low incomes."

The convention re-elected Shrader to his sixth term as president of the state body. Sec.-Treas. Francis K. McDonald also was re-elected to a two-year term.

# Railway Clerks Set Strike Date In Pay Dispute

Chicago—The Railway & Airline Clerks set Sept. 10 as a strike date for 200,000 employes of more than 100 major United States railroads in a contract dispute.

Several months of negotiations have failed to produce an acceptable offer and the National Mediation Board has "exhausted every reasonable effort" to get a peaceful settlement, BRAC officers said.

The union's executive council affirmed these policy positions:

"We will not accept any substandard settlement on wages. We consider the present rail settlements as below the standards we must have for our members. We will reject any presidential emergency board recommendations which do not treat us on a par with all other transportation industry workers. We will . . . support a strike on one or more or all properties" as soon as that is legally possible.

*President Rebuffed:*

# Congress Overrides School Funds Veto

*(Continued from Page 1)*

appropriations bill stick. The House majority for overriding on an Aug. 13 vote was less than the required two-thirds.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), floor manager of the education appropriations bill, spelled out for the Senate the areas of disagreement between Congress and the White House on the bill.

**Congress had voted a "minimum amount" of additional money, Magnuson said, "to help provide a better education for educationally deprived children in the elementary and secondary schools—for additional teaching equipment . . . badly-needed guidance counseling and testing . . . for assistance in overcoming language barriers."**

More money, also a "bare minimum," was allocated "for educating the handicapped children and providing job opportunities for students and adults under vocational and adult education."

**Library Aid**

A small increase was added to the student loan program, he noted, and an additional $25.5 million was provided for libraries because in 16 states more than half the elementary schools "have no library facility at all."

Magnuson suggested that "the President's 'right-to-read' program would truly be empty rhetoric without these library resources."

The ranking Republican on the appropriations panel that had handled the money bill, Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.), termed himself "a Nixon Republican" but said the bill was already a compromise, and had come out of a House-Senate conference committee with some $375 million less than the Senate had originally voted.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said the "inflation" charge is baseless since the Senate had already cut from the President's military budget three times the amount added for education programs in the vetoed bill.

With the House in recess until Sept. 9, the legislative pipeline slowed down as the Senate continued its debate on the antiballistic missile system.

**Bills Signed**

Nixon signed two important bills that had passed Congress earlier.

In approving an extension of the Defense Production Act, Nixon protested a section empowering him to impose controls on prices, wages, rents and salaries if he considers it necessary to curb inflation.

**The President said he has no intention of using these powers and if Congress believes controls are necessary "it should face up to its responsibilities and make such controls mandatory."**

Another bill which became law establishes a Youth Conservation Corps as a three-year, small-scale pilot program.

It envisions hiring youngsters between the ages of 15 and 19 to work for up to 90 days in national parks and forests, wildlife refuges and other public land and water areas. The program would be administered by the Agriculture and Interior Depts.

Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), who helped steer the bill through the House, said it would provide "meaningful and worthwhile" summer employment for young people while protecting national resources.

# Suffrage Anniversary Spurs Registration Call

Women's place is in the voting booth, "where democracy's most important decisions are made," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a letter marking the 50th anniversary of ratification of the women's suffrage amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Addressing two big groups of trade union women—in COPE's Women's Activities Dept. and in the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries—Meany said their participation in politics as voters, campaign workers, candidates and office-holders "enriched the democratic process."

The 19th Amendment giving women the right to vote was ratified by Tennessee on Aug. 20, 1920, thus completing the constitutional amendment process.

**The "best way" for the labor movement to mark the 50th anniversary of the amendment, Meany stressed "is to redouble our efforts to involve women in the political process at all levels, and to register and vote in record numbers."**

Both WAD and the Auxiliaries "have won their spurs in countless campaigns in behalf of labor's endorsed candidates," Meany noted.

But, he urged, "we can do better—all of us."

There are still too many women "and too many men, as well," who are not registered voters and who do not go to the polls on Election Day.

The right to vote for women, supported by the labor movement, was won after "a long and bitter battle again formidable opposition," Meany noted.

**Women's Place**

Labor, he said, believes firmly "that whether an individual woman's place is in the home or on the job, as circumstances may dictate, the place for all women—and all men—on Election Day is in the voting booth."

He urged the two groups of trade union women "to do all in your power to reach this goal."

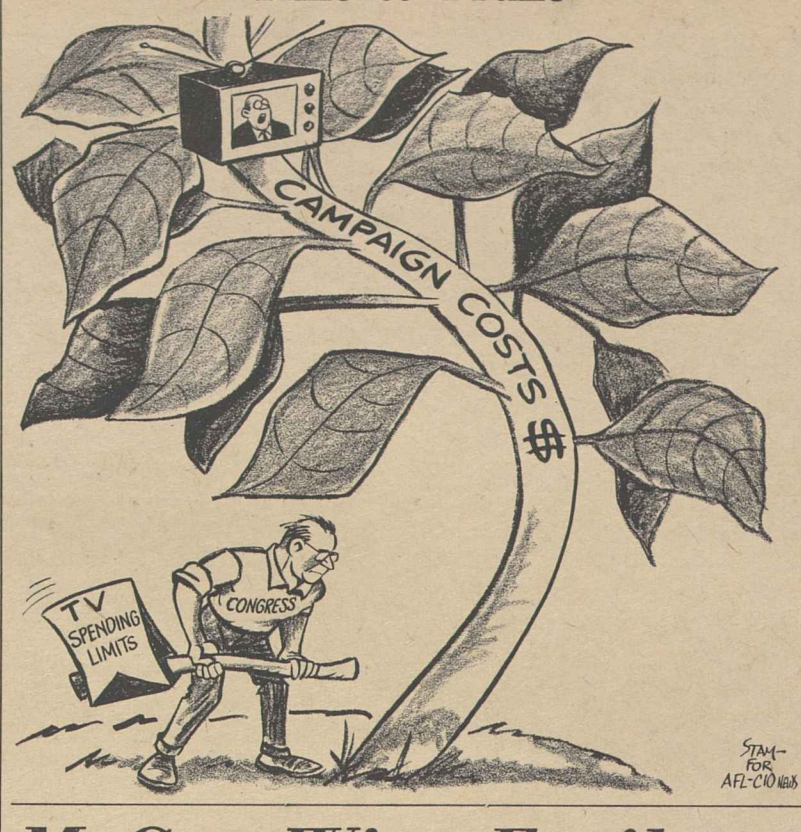
## John Yancey Dies, Retired Organizer

Chicago—John Yancey, retired AFL-CIO organizer who finished 32 years of active union service in June, died at 69. He was buried Aug. 21 after services in St. Joachim's Catholic Church.

Yancey had been on retirement since 1966 but continued to serve labor groups as a consultant. His past record includes service as executive vice president of the Transport Service Employes from 1937 until 1950, when CIO Pres. Philip Murray named him assistant national chairman of the Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee.

Yancey held that post until the AFL-CIO merger, when he became a staff representative. Also he served for many years as commissioner of the Chicago Housing Authority and in other community positions.

## Time to Prune




# *McGee Wins Easily In Wyoming Primary*

Wyoming Democrats nominated Gale W. McGee for a third term in the Senate by a big margin and Republicans chose the man he defeated six years ago for a rematch in the November election.

McGee, a liberal in a conservative state, is the only major Democratic officeholder in Wyoming. He will face a self-styled "Nixon Republican," Rep. John S. Wold, who was elected to the state's only congressional seat two years ago. In 1964, McGee won 54 percent of the vote to defeat Wold.

**A "peace candidate" in the Democratic primary, State Sen. D. P. Svilar, polled fewer votes than anticipated and McGee coasted to victory by a 4-1 margin. His opponent had attacked McGee's support of U.S. policies in Southeast Asia.**

The battle for the congressional seat which Wold will give up will be between former Democratic Rep. Teno Roncalio and Republican Harry Roberts, the state superintendent of public instruction. Both were easy primary victors.

Connecticut voters will face a wide-open Senate battle in November with three major candidates expected to be on the ballot.

In a close Democratic primary, Rev. Joseph D. Duffey outpolled Alphonsus Donahue, who had been endorsed by the state Democratic convention in June, and State Senate Majority Leader Edward L. Marcus.

Duffey, a Congregationalist minister, is national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and ran on a strong anti-war platform.

Connecticut Republicans nominated 39-year-old Rep. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., for the Senate post over a more conservative opponent.

The third candidate expected to be in the race is the incumbent Democratic senator, Thomas J. Dodd.

**Dodd, who was censured by the Senate three years ago for alleged misuse of campaign funds, withdrew from the Democratic primary contest but has announced that he will run as an independent candidate in November.**

The Democratic primary also produced candidates for two marginal congressional districts where Democratic incumbents were not seeking re-election.

In the 1st District, where incumbent Emilio Q. Daddario is running for governor, State Insurance Commissioner William R. Cotter won the Democratic primary. He will face the woman mayor of Hartford, Republican Ann Uccello.

The 2nd District vacancy caused by the death of Rep. William L. St. Onge this spring will be contested by Democratic State Sen. John F. Pickett and Republican Robert H. Steele.

A Louisiana primary found Democratic incumbents easily turning back primary opposition to win renomination. The Democratic assistant majority leader, Rep. Hale Boggs of New Orleans, had no primary opposition but will be the only Louisiana congressman to face a strong Republican challenge in November. Boggs, the most liberal of the state's congressional delegation, won in 1968 with 51.2 percent of the vote.

## Indianapolis Leader Max Brydenthal Dies

Indianapolis—Max Brydenthal, president of the Marion County Central Labor Council, died here at 59 after a heart attack and was buried near his boyhood home in Anderson, Ind. He was a member of Auto Workers Local 23 when he assumed the presidency in 1966 and later joined Hotel & Restaurant Local 58.

Board members named 1st Vice Pres. Bernard Hanley to succeed him. A successor to Hanley, who is a member of Fire Fighters Local 416, will be chosen within 60 days.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in a message of sympathy, praised Brydenthal for serving his fellow workers "with dedication and distinction."

# First Suit Filed On Wage Bias Against Men

The Equal Pay law protects men as well as women against pay discrimination, the Labor Dept. noted in filing its first suit to compel employers to raise the pay of male workers to the level of female employes doing the same work.

It asked a federal district court in Illinois to require operators of two McDonalds Drive-In restaurant franchises to comply with the law prohibiting discrimination based on sex. Boys employed by the two establishments as order-takers were paid as much as 55 cents an hour less than women doing the same work, the government charged.

**The suit also accuses the employers of paying some of their workers less than the federal minimum wage and working youngsters under 16 longer than permitted by the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.**

In cases of sex discrimination, an employer is not permitted to reduce the pay of higher-paid workers to comply with the law; he must raise the pay of the lower-paid group.

"Many employers and employes think the law applies only to women," Federal Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran noted. "This isn't so," he stressed. "Women benefit more from the law than men because they are more often discriminated against in pay."

This is the first of 150 suits brought under the equal pay law to be filed on behalf of male workers, the Labor Dept. said, but several such cases have been settled out of court by voluntary compliance.

8-22-70

# Senate Votes to Set Up Program on Alcoholism

The nation's largest employer—the federal government—would be directed to treat alcoholism as a disease and to give alcoholics the same job consideration as other sick employes under legislation approved by the Senate.

The bill, which now awaits House action, would establish a national institute on alcoholism and authorize grants to public and private agencies for programs to curb alcohol abuse. Its chief sponsor is Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa), who himself overcame alcoholism to forge a distinguished public service career.

An important section of the bill bars the dismissal of federal employes with drinking problems who are willing to accept treatment.

**The Civil Service Commission and federal agencies would be required to establish programs and services to deal with alcoholism, and government workers undergoing treatment would have the same sick leave and job protection as employes being treated for other illnesses.**

For employes in sensitive jobs, the government would be required to make a "good faith attempt" to find appropriate nonsensitive work during treatment. Except for certain "extremely sensitive" positions spelled out in regulations, a past history of alcohol abuse would not be a bar to federal employment.

Still another section of the legislation would require that all of the group health insurance policies available to government employes be renegotiated so as to "cover alcoholism in the same way as other health problems, illnesses, and diseases that are not self-inflicted."

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## IUD Scores Attempt to Sap NLRB

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said the National Labor Relations Board should be strengthened, not dismantled, and called for rejection of legislation that would destroy the agency and turn most of its functions over to clogged federal courts.

A statement by Elliot Bredhoff, the IUD's general counsel, to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee reiterated the labor movement's strong opposition to a bill sponsored by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) that would limit the NLRB's function to determining bargaining units.

IUD affiliates were sent a copy of Bredhoff's statement with an accompanying letter from the department's organizational director, Nicholas Zonarich, which blasted the Tower bill.

**Zonarich termed it "part of the persistent efforts of anti-union forces to destroy the NLRB and return labor relations to the dark days when federal courts were heavily involved in suppressing unions."**

Under its provisions, he warned, "delays would be increased and remedies against employer violations would be weakened."

Bredhoff's testimony also sharply criticized a bill introduced by Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) which would replace the NLRB with a 15-member "labor court" whose members would be appointed for life, with investigations and prosecutions handled by an administrator serving at the pleasure of the President.

He associated the IUD with the detailed criticism of the two bills made last month by Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, in testimony before the subcommittee.

Bredhoff said the present delay in processing of unfair labor practice cases by the NLRB could be reduced without scrapping the entire system. He said Congress could amend the law to allow the labor board to make the findings of an NLRB examiner final without a full-fledged review of every decision that is appealed and by making the board's decisions self-enforcing.

And the NLRB itself, he suggested, could use authority it already has to cut down on delays and to seek court injunctions ordering immediate reinstatement of workers fired for union activities.

**But, he stressed, the Tower bill would make things worse. The time lag in bringing federal district court cases to trial is often greater than the time it takes to complete NLRB action, "with the district courts in states with the heaviest unfair labor practice**

*(Continued on Page 11)*

# Five-Year Lag Continues In Workers' Real Wages




**IN-PLANT REGISTRATION** finds labor and management cooperating to help swell California's voting lists. First to register at the Lockheed plant at Burbank were IAM shop stewards S. R. Lopez and Joan Newman, seated left. Deputy registrar is May King, Lockheed personnel assistant. Standing are James Quillin, right, IAM District 727 president, and Richard Glauser, Lockheed personnel representative.

## Price Rises Erase Gains In Earnings

Higher living costs continued to chip away at the buying power of the dollar during July and for the 16th consecutive month the average worker could buy less with his paycheck—despite wage increases—than he could a year ago or even five years ago.

Over the month, the government's consumer price index climbed another four-tenths of 1 percent to a new high of 135.7 percent. Over the year, the 12-month increase totaled 5.9 percent.

Translated into buying power, the consumer price index meant that America's families were paying $13.57 for the same goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

**Despite the higher prices, government economists expressed satisfaction that the rate of inflation during the past three months has been below the peak levels of last winter and early spring.**

On a seasonally adjusted basis, making allowances for expected fluctuations in prices of fresh produce, apparel and transportation, the July increase was three-tenths of 1 percent, the same as the adjusted seasonal increase in June. This, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said, was the smallest two-month increase since the spring of 1968.

Administration economists were even more elated at a dip in the wholesale price index for the first time in two years. A sharp drop in farm prices set the pace, balancing

*(Continued on Page 12)*

*In California's 'Salad Bowl':*

## Farm Union Battles Injunctions, Assaults

Salinas, Calif.—Farm workers picketing 50 growers in central California's "salad bowl" for union contracts were met with court injunctions, a suit for damages and an outburst of violence that hospitalized the union's attorney.

Jerry Cohen, general counsel for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, is in a San Jose hospital with a brain concussion suffered during a beating ordered by a rancher.

Dr. Jerome Lackner of San Jose described Cohen's condition as serious. The concussion, he said, was caused "both by the force of a beating he received and by the fact that he was not able to ride with the blows because he was pinned fast" by one of his assailants.

Meanwhile, the UFWOC halted all negotiations with growers in the Salinas and Santa Maria valleys following the breakdown of talks with one major firm, Inter Harvest, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co.

**Picketing of ranches where 7,000 union members work started Aug. 24, when the Farm Workers resumed a strike against Salinas area growers of iceberg lettuce, tomatoes, celery, carrots, broccoli, cauliflower and strawberries.**

UFWOC had called off the strike after signing an agreement with the Teamsters, which had signed contracts with the Salinas growers. The two unions agreed to respect each other's jurisdiction—the Farm Workers in the fields and the Teamsters on trucks and in canneries they have organized.

Some growers refused to renounce the contracts with the truckers' union, and at that point, UFWOC resumed its picketing and organizing efforts.

A majority of workers on Inter Harvest properties around Salinas authorized the farm workers to negotiate for them but the employer refused to reach agreement.

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## *Shoe Workers Win Fight for Trade Law Aid*

The United Shoe Workers won a long battle for federal adjustment benefits for workers in five Massachusetts plants which closed down or drastically curtailed operations because of rising imports.

About 1,000 workers who lost their jobs at the shoe plants have been certified by the Labor Dept. as eligible for a year or more of adjustment payments equal to 65 percent of their wages up to a maximum of about $85 a week.

**The union's petition for adjustment benefits resulted in a 3-3 split in the U.S. Tariff Commission over whether the job losses could be traced to tariff concessions made under the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.**

Pres. Nixon then set a precedent by ruling in favor of the adjustment relief. He acted after the Justice Dept. advised him that he has the power to accept the opinion of either side when the Tariff Commission is evenly divided. The White House action cleared the way for the Labor Dept. to certify the workers for benefits and determine the effective date.

Four of the five Massachusetts plants have gone out of business—Lemar Shoes, Inc., and Hartman Shoe Mfg. Co., both of Haverhill; Eagle Shoe Co., Everett, and Dartmouth Shoe Co., Brockton. The fifth, Benson Shoe Co. at Lynn, is still in business but on a reduced scale. Four of the five plants had manufactured women's dress shoes and were hurt by imports from Italy and Spain.

Retroactivity dates ranged from

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## President Leads Nation In Labor Day Tribute

Pres. Nixon led the nation in a salute to America's working men and women on the 76th observance of Labor Day.

"Let us remember," the President said, "that our high standard of living, our advancing technological accomplishments, and our managerial capacity all must continue to be supported by a highly talented labor force if this nation is to retain its proud position of international leadership and further improve the quality of life for all of its people."

**Nixon noted that the "turbulence and uncertainties of our time" and the problems of living costs and environment "often fall with particular impact on the working man and his family."**

But, he stressed, "it is an important fact of American life that they continue to show their faith in their country. They are grateful for what America has provided them in the past; they are loyal to what America stands for in the present; they are determined to help America achieve an ever brighter future."

He pledged to "the men and women who make up our labor force" that the government "will work closely with them in building that future."

The President will be host to a

*(Continued on Page 12)*

### *Network Schedules Set for Labor Day*

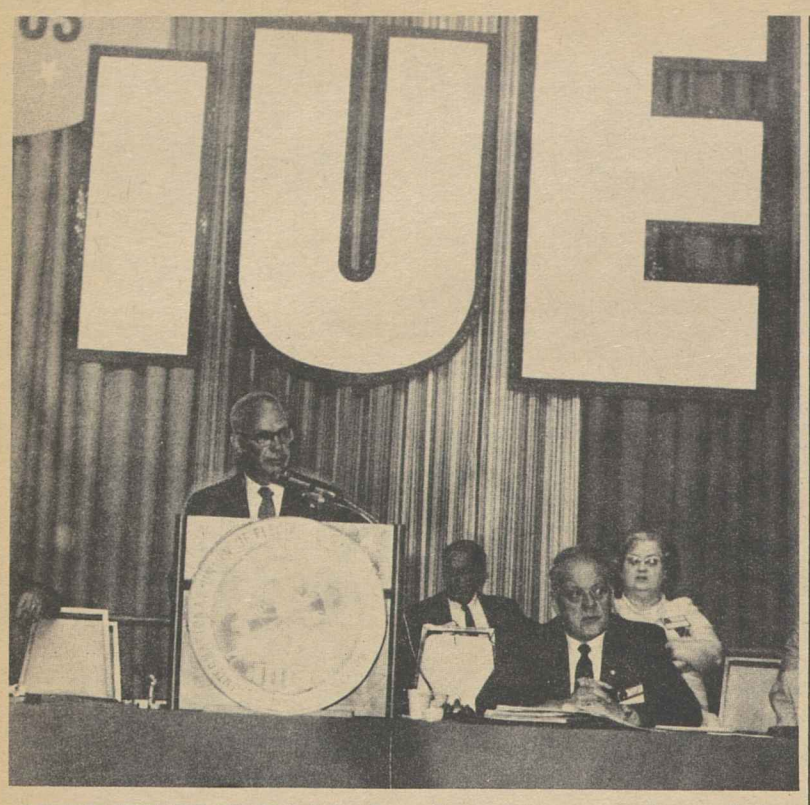
**AFL-CIO leaders will appear on nationwide radio and television programs during the Labor Day weekend.**

**Pres. George Meany will be interviewed on the CBS-TV program, "Face the Nation," Sunday, Sept. 6, at 11:30 a.m. The program will be broadcast in Washington at 12:30 p.m.**

**Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and two AFL-CIO vice presidents will make major radio broadcasts on Labor Day, Sept. 7.**

**The schedule: Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, 7:20 p.m., ABC; Meany, 7:35 p.m., CBS; Pres. I. W. Abel, of the Steelworkers, 9:45 p.m., NBC, and Kirkland, 9:15 p.m. on Mutual Radio.**

**All times are Eastern Daylight. Actual broadcast hours may vary and listeners should check local program listings.**




**MORE THAN 50,000** jobs have been lost to members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers since 1966 because of "unfair international trade policies," IUE Pres. Paul Jennings tells the union's 14th convention, held in Houston. Responsible for the loss are companies that "twist free trade to their own selfish benefit," Jennings said.

Major Convention Theme:

# *IUE Battles Export of Jobs, Urges Action by Congress*

By John R. Oravec

Houston—With the same determination that spelled victory in the 100-day General Electric strike, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers focused on the knotty problem of imports and their impact on U.S. jobs.

Delegates to the 14th IUE convention laid the groundwork for a multi-pronged effort to curb the flood of imports through governmental and legislative actions and programs for the education of consumers and voters.

"Every resource of the IUE must be rallied to fight the continued loss of jobs because of unfair international trade policies," IUE Pres. Paul Jennings told the convention.

More than 50,000 jobs under IUE jurisdiction were lost in the electrical and electronics industry since 1966, Jennings noted.

**He blamed the many U.S.-based multinational companies bent on enlarging profits through the import of products from low-wage overseas plants which are sold in this country at U.S. price levels and under familiar U.S. brand names.**

These companies are twisting free trade to their own selfish benefit and not to meeting the needs of the people, Jennings declared.

"We were for free trade five years ago—and we are still for it now," he said, "but we must have a 'fair' free trade."

The people must be made aware of what these companies are up to, Jennings added.

One of the approaches the IUE will use will be by informing the voters and the candidates in the coming elections.

"We must measure each candidate in the November congressional elections against IUE's program to limit imports and support only those candidates who measure up," Jennings suggested.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland praised the union for the gains made in the GE strike.

"The GE struggle, of course, was not confined to the IUE alone, or to the eleven unions in the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee," Kirkland noted. "The entire labor movement mobilized as never before to help win that victory.

"Trade unionists everywhere pitched in. They freely gave more money than has ever before been contributed to help win a single strike. In all 50 states, and in nearly every city and town, they helped make the boycott of GE products the most effective action of its kind ever undertaken.

**"Because of the GE strike, the future of collective bargaining is more secure. We know—and management knows—that unions can and will work together, and that union members can and will make whatever sacrifices are necessary to win justice for themselves and others.**

"We know, of course, that Boulwarism isn't necessarily dead, and that we have to be ready to fight it again—but we are confident that, if we do, we will win again."

Kirkland also stressed the need for a balanced foreign trade program and denounced the Administration's domestic economic policies that "throw the burden of both inflation and recession on America's workers and exempt the rich, the bankers and the corporations." **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

The convention adopted a resolution calling for control and regulation of U.S.-based multinational firms that "export capital and industrial capacity outside the borders" of the country.

**The resolution also urged Congress to establish a Cabinet-level department of foreign trade to combine the responsibilities and functions now dispersed among a number of federal agencies.**

This proposed department should have an advisory committee with labor and consumer representatives, the IUE urged.

It is now time for the American worker and the consumer to be consulted in matters of world commerce, the resolution noted, since traditionally foreign trade has been left to the businessman and the international banker.

Kirkland and Jennings also scored the Administration's economic and civil rights policies.

Despite Nixon's campaign pledges against inflation, Jennings said, prices and interest rates have soared. The rise from 6 percent to 9.5 percent in home mortgage rates means an increase of $73 a month in the cost of a $25,000 house, he pointed out.

This makes housing unavailable to IUE members and other factory workers, Jennings observed, and it also cuts down the market for electrical goods.

Jennings and Kirkland urged IUE delegates and members to work for the election of congressmen and senators who will check the worst programs of the Administration.

**J. Curtis Counts, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, reported that collective bargaining settlements in 1970 have made new gains, especially in the field of public employe unions.**

He suggested that unions give additional attention to the needs of younger workers in their contract considerations. He also called for continued efforts to improve the collective bargaining process.

Other major speakers at the opening days of the convention included Texas AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown; Pat Conroy, Canadian labor counsellor in the United States, and Irving Bluestone, United Auto Workers co-director of the General Motors Dept.

# Utah Convention Votes Support for Sen. Moss

Salt Lake City—Utah unions have helped register more than 85 percent of their members in labor's campaign to elect progressive candidates to Congress and state offices this fall, State AFL-CIO Pres. C. E. Burger told the 14th annual convention of the state central body.

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D) was endorsed for a third term after telling the delegates "I'm foursquare with you and the working people of this state and the nation." Endorsed for Congress from the 1st District was candidate A. H. "Bob" Nance but other recommendations were withheld until after the Sept. 8 primary election.

**In a constitutional change, the convention voted to eliminate the post of secretary-treasurer for budgetary reasons. The incumbent president, a member of the Steelworkers, will fill the combined post for the balance of his unexpired term.**

A. A. Thon of Meat Cutters Local 637, Ogden, was re-elected as vice president by a 346-141 vote over R. Boyd Clark, who had been secretary-treasurer for a year.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, a convention speaker and former assistant secretary of labor, praised Moss for "bringing some light and reason to the consumer field" by pressing for fair packaging and labeling, warranty protection and honesty in product advertising.

The convention authorized state officers to press for a "realistic, meaningful" law to compensate workers for damage to their hearing suffered at work. A law recently passed eliminates most industrial noises from coverage and in effect "protects industry rather than the worker," the executive board told delegates.

Also passed were resolutions supporting the "orderly regulation of imports," national health insurance, a state minimum wage law equaling federal standards, a ban on importation of professional strikebreakers, and a single state agency to deal with drug addiction problems.

LaMar Gulbransen, area COPE director, reported that regardless of Administration claims that the recession is tapering off, "we're a long way from bottoming out" economically.

**A recession in Utah has left few bright spots of economic growth, another speaker said. Executive Dir. R. Thayne Robson of the University of Utah's economic development and research division called on labor to press for more industries willing to pay adequate wages as against low-wage fly-by-night industry fleeing from other states.**

Other speakers included Political Education Dir. James C. O'Brien of the Steelworkers, Chairman C. F. Gronning of the State Industrial Commission, David Turner, Jr., of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, Dept. of Labor; Pres. Roy L. Holman of the Utah-South Idaho Farmers' Union; Vice Pres. Albert Meyer of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh of COPE's Women's Activities Dept.

# Retirees Given Option on Tax Withholding

Retired workers will be able to have their income tax deducted from pension payments starting next year—if they want this done.

The decision will be theirs, under new Treasury Dept. regulations aimed at simplifying income tax payments for persons receiving private pension or annuity benefits. The withholding regulation does not cover social security payments, since these are exempt from federal tax.

Under the new rules, a person receiving a pension or annuity may request that a specific dollar amount —not less than $5 a month—be withheld from his pension check. The request must be made on a new Internal Revenue Service form W-4P, which will soon be available at IRS district offices.

The amount withheld does not have to equal the recipient's tax liability on the annuity. And if the pensioner prefers to continue paying his tax obligation on his own, he does not have to use the withholding system.

The Treasury Dept. noted, however, that a person who does not meet his tax obligations through a withholding system is obligated to make quarterly payments of estimated tax if his estimated end-of-the-year tax obligation is more than $40.

# *Court Upholds UTU On Grievance Action*

Philadelphia—A railroad fireman's lawsuit against his union because it failed to continue pressing a grievance it believed he would lose has been thrown out of court by the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United Transportation Union "undoubtedly sought in good faith" to obtain the reinstatement of the fireman, Nilo A. Bazarte, the court said. He was fired in 1964 by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for leaving his engine before his shift ended to go to another job in South Philadelphia.

The court concluded that the union "did not act in a perfunctory manner." It found that Bazarte had failed to offer proof that the union had failed in its duty of fair representation.

**The decision, written by Appeals Judge Abraham L. Freedman, vacated the judgment against the UTU and returned the case to the Philadelphia U.S. District Court with an order to enter a verdict in favor of the union.**

Judge Freedman said the duty of fair representation in the negotiation, administration and enforcement of collective bargaining agreements was imposed on unions by federal law as an obligation "correlative to the right of a union to represent all the employes in a bargaining unit as their exclusive bargain-agent despite the contrary wishes of a minority."

This doctrine, however, "does not confer on an employe an absolute right to force his collective bargaining agent to press his complaint all the way to the very end of the grievance procedures" provided for in the labor-management contract, the court said.

The appeals court noted that the union grievance chairman had represented Bazarte at several hearings but decided finally not to press the grievance because he considered the case "hopeless."

# Labor Board Caseload Hits New Record High

The work load of the National Labor Relations Board increased to nearly 34,000 cases last year to set a new record for the 35-year-old federal agency.

Employes, business firms and unions filed 33,582 petitions or charges with the NLRB in the 12-month period that ended last June 30. That was 7 percent more filings than the 31,303 cases received the preceding year.

**As usual, a new high total of unfair labor practice charges helped smash all previous records for new cases. For the first time, charges against unions or employers or both climbed above 20,000 in a fiscal year. The total was 21,039.**

Other types of cases included 12,077 petitions for NLRB-conducted representation elections, 107 requests for changes in the makup of bargaining units, 201 requests for clarification of bargaining units, and 158 petitions for withdrawal of union authority to negotiate union shop agreements with employers.

The agency noted in summarizing its annual report that "the NLRB does not initiate cases; it processes those filed with it."

Despite the persistent rise in business, the NLRB seems unlikely to get from the Administration and Congress the funds needed to enlarge its staff. The Bureau of the Budget recommended appropriations of $37.9 million for the coming year—a reduction of $600,000 from last year's budget. The House raised the figure to $39.4 million and sent it to the Senate for further action.

*At Carpenters Convention:*

# 'Real Breakthrough' Forecast in Housing

San Francisco—The nation's housing crisis—especially the need for homes that middle- and low-income families can afford—can be solved and the Carpenters are in the forefront to meet this problem, delegates to the union's 31st convention were told.

Pres. M. A. Hutcheson said in his keynote address that the sluggish home building program is tied to a number of inflationary conditions, including the high costs of land and mortgage rates.

But the Carpenters have not stood by bemoaning these conditions, he declared.

**"Our international has taken the leadership in meeting the situation," Hutcheson said, citing the current national agreements with firms in the manufacture of factory-built modular homes.**

This has been the real breakthrough for a practical and massive attack on the housing crisis, he asserted.

Although the country is running 1.5 million houses behind schedule on the goal set by Congress to build 26 million new and refurbished homes by 1979, Hutcheson predicted a boom when factors holding back home building are overcome.

"And when that day arrives. the housing field will boom beyond anything that has yet been experienced in the construction industry." he said in his report to the convention's more than 2,300 delegates.

"This assures us an opportunity for organizing we dare not neglect," he added.

**Hutcheson noted that the union experienced a net membership gain of more than 41,000 in the past four years and now represents about 820,000 carpenters in the United States and Canada.**

He termed the increase "unspectacular" and urged fuller cooperation from district councils and locals with the union's organization staff.

Progress in wage increases negotiated by the union during the four years since the last convention were documented in Hutcheson's report. As of April 1970. the national average hourly wage including fringe benefits for Carpenters was $6.83. a gain of $1.87 from 1966. This compares with an average increase of $1.66 an hour for all building trades.

He also cited gains in apprenticeship programs aimed at recruiting and training minority group members. In cooperation with the building trades programs, 1,300 young men have been indentured as Carpenters in the past two years, Hutcheson said.

**Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., in an address to the delegates, scored government-imposed minority hiring quotas in the construction industry as unworkable and politically motivated.**

"If the Philadelphia Plan is a panacea for all the racial ills in the construction industry, why should it not be extended so that its beneficial effects be felt elsewhere . . . in civil service . . . for women . . . non-construction industries?" he asked.

Declaring the plan unnecessary, Haggerty noted that the BCTD has continually called on local unions and councils to explore and pursue training programs for the upgrading of minority workers who are beyond the apprenticeship age.

He said the voluntary programs of building trades unions have proved to be effective and will prevail because of progress made in recent years.

**The convention voted to increase the union's per capita tax from $2.65 to $3 a month. The 35-cent increase will go into effect Jan. 1.**

Most of the increase—25 cents—will be added to the current $1.20 allocation to the pension fund and 10 cents is earmarked for a new fund to maintain the home for aged members in Lakeland, Fla.

A move to phase out the retirement facility, which currently houses 208 occupants, was defeated.

Treas. Peter E. Terzick reported that the union's pension rolls increased more than 40 percent in the past five years to 34,585 and the home and pension fund had decreased by more than $3 million in the past four years.

Revenue added to the pension fund by the 25-cent boost will not increase benefits, but will add about $188,000 a month to the fund.

**Delegates re-elected Hutcheson to his fifth four-year term by acclamation. Also re-elected without opposition were First Vice Pres. William Sidell, Second Vice Pres. Herbert C. Skinner, Sec. R. E. Livingston and Treas. Terzick.**

Nine of the union's 10 board members were returned to office. A contest for the third district seat pits incumbent Cecil Shuey against William Konyha of Cleveland. The election will be held later in the convention.

Speakers at the earlier days of the convention included Pres. David MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress; Jesse Unruh, Democratic candidate for governor in California; Pres. Maywood Boggs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and Executive Sec.-Treas John Henning of the California AFL-CIO.

## *O'Neal Leads Labor In Dystrophy Appeal*

**AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal has been named chairman of the labor committee for the Jerry Lewis Labor Day telethon to raise funds for the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.**

**The telethon, starting Sunday night, Sept. 6th and continuing throughout Labor Day, will be carried on a 50-city network.**

**Lewis expressed the organization's gratitude that O'Neal, who is also president of Actors' Equity and its parent Associated Actors & Artistes, had agreed to take the post after the death of Musicians Pres. Herman D. Kenin.**

**Thomas R. Donahue, executive secretary of the Service Employes, is assistant chairman of the committee. Unions have traditionally been active supporters of the Jerry Lewis telethon, which last year raised more than $2 million in pledges to help the fight against dystrophy and related diseases.**

## Service Employes Local Wins San Diego Vote

San Diego, Calif.—The Service Employes won the right to bargain for 1,300 employes of the County Dept. of Public Welfare in an election conducted by the State Conciliation Service. The vote was 725 for the Social Workers Union, SEIU Local 535; 332 for the County Employes Association; 2 for no union.




**TOP OFFICERS** of the Railroad Signalmen listen as AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland tells the union's 38th convention that informed and effective political action by union members is the key to solution of problems facing the railroad industry. Left is R. T. Bates, elected to his first three-year term as secretary-treasurer, and right, Pres. C. J. Chamberlain, who was re-elected.

# *Register-Vote Drive Mapped In New Mexico*

Las Cruces, N.M.—New Mexico labor will concentrate on its voter registration drive until Sept. 22, and then will dig in for a get-out-the-vote campaign, the 15th state AFL-CIO convention decided here.

Delegates from more than 100 local unions reported at the convention's COPE session that the percentage of union members registered was raised from 45 percent to more than 85 percent, and staff representatives of many unions will help complete the register-and-vote effort in the final days of the drive.

State AFL-CIO endorsements were voted for these Democratic candidates:

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya for re-election; Fabian Chavez for Congress in District 1; Bruce King for governor, Robert Mondragen for lieutenant governor and Speaker of the House, David Norvell for state attorney general.

The incumbent Republican congressmen, Manuel Lujan and Ed Foreman, have poor voting records by labor standards, state officers reported.

Campaign issues this year include the economic recession, high interest rates, and harmful layoffs in the construction industry and others. The present unemployment rate statewide is 7.4 percent, Pres. Alfonso Rodriguez and Sec.-Treas. Neal Gonzalez said.

The state body presented its annual J. B. McCoy award for outstanding service to George Dunivan of the Meat Cutters, Albuquerque.

Convention speakers included Montoya, Gov. David Cargo and Lieut. Gov. Lee Francis, Mrs. Marcella Beatty of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, and Sherman A. Miles, COPE area director.

## B&C's Conway Heads Food, Drink Secretariat

Zurich, Switzerland—Pres. Daniel Conway of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers has been elected president of the international body of unions in the food and drink industry.

Delegates to the 16th statutory congress of the International Unions of Food & Allied Workers' Associations elected Conway unanimously. He is the first American to head the trade secretariat.

The secretariat represents more than 1 million workers in the food, tobacco and beverage unions of 62 countries.

Conway, who was elected to a three-year term, has been active in the secretariat since 1958.

# Rail Signalmen Approve Dues Hike, Strike Fund

Las Vegas—Delegates to the Railroad Signalmen's convention backed up their union's collective bargaining program by approving overwhelmingly the largest per capita increase in the organization's 70-year history.

The per capita payment was raised from $9 every three months to $15.50, with one dollar of the increase going into a strike fund.

In floor discussion, delegates backed the increase as necessary to finance the union's program of independent bargaining with the nation's railroads in national negotiations.

**The convention authorized the officers to seek to negotiate a merger with the Train Dispatchers, with any agreement subject to approval first by the executive board and board of trustees and then through ratification by the union's locals or lodges.**

The merger proposal was described as an opportunity for two organizations with similar problems to pool resources and bargaining strength.

Pres. C. J. Chamberlain was re-elected to his second term and R. T. Bates, recently appointed secretary-treasurer to fill a vacancy, was elected to a full term. Neither had opposition.

All other incumbent officers seeking re-election were returned to office. Vacancies caused by retirements were filled with the election of W. W. Altus, Jr., as a vice president, and C. A. Harrington and Walter Lauer as members of the board of trustees.

The convention strongly supported a national health insurance program, noting that health care costs are moving "out of sight." The resolution urged delegates to press letter-writing campaigns among the membership on behalf of the labor-backed national health insurance bill introduced by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

The convention approved pay raises for the union's officers, ranging from $1,750 a year for vice president to a $4,000 boost for the president.

Delegates rejected a proposal to stretch the interval between conventions from three to four years and chose New Orleans as the site for the 1973 convention.

They approved a constitutional change, effective in 1973, to hold nominations for union office a day prior to election to give delegates an opportunity to "examine" candidates for office.

# *Postal Vehicle Union To Explore Merger*

San Francisco—Another postal union has indicated its readiness to join in exploring the possibilities of merging or federating the seven exclusive postal craft unions into a single body.

The 300 delegates to the 22nd biennial convention of the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, authorized the union's officers to discuss formation of a federation of postal unions.

Their findings would be reported back to the union's 1972 convention in Boston.

Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Clerks, a convention speaker, has called for merger discussions among the five AFL-CIO and two independent unions representing nearly three-quarters of a million postal workers.

The possibilities of merger shared top billing at the vehicle employes' sessions with preparations for contract negotiations with the newly-created U.S. Postal service, a process that is due to get started in the next 30 days.

Convention action brought the membership requirements and local union organization into line with requirements of the new law reorganizing the postal services.

**Delegates also approved an increase from $1.50 a month to $2 in per capita payments made necessary, the convention was told, by the organization's new responsibilities under the postal reorganization.**

Pres. Chester W. Parrish, Sec.-Treas. Leon S. Hawkins and Executive Vice Pres. Leon W. Hopton, were re-elected to new two-year terms.

# Rx for Recovery

**WE HAVE BEEN** making progress at the bargaining table, in the legislatures and in the community. But everything we have done and everything we hope to do is in danger today. The spreading sickness that is undermining the nation's economic health has got to be cured if that progress is to continue.

That sickness is taking many forms — unemployment is going steadily up and production and weekly take-home wages are going down. Prices and interest rates are soaring and magnifying the damage. American plants are closing and American technology and the jobs of American workers are being shipped overseas.

All of these weaknesses and infirmities can be traced to one, single source of infection: wrong and misguided policy-making on a national level.

**The American economy, like the American government, is supposed to serve all the people of the United States. The fact is that it hasn't been doing that. The combination of recession and inflation is making the rich richer at the expense of the American consumer and the American worker.**

We in the AFL-CIO are not isolationists. We advocate an expanded world trade, a truly free trade, that will benefit all of the world's citizens and improve wages and working conditions all over the world. But trade patterns must be balanced and their flow must not be determined by the location of the world's cheapest and most exploited labor.

The AFL-CIO has laid before Congress an entire battery of proposals that would rationalize America's foreign trade posture and halt the outflow of American resources and jobs. We intend to fight on this line until they are adopted.

**THE DOMESTIC** economic policies of this Administration are an exact counterpart of its foreign trade and investment policies. They throw the burden of both inflation and recession on America's workers, and exempt the rich, the bankers and the corporations.

Pres. Nixon's tight-money policy is aimed equally, we are told, at all segments of the economy. Money is supposed to be tight across the board. But the multi-national banks and corporations aren't affected. They have access to the money market anywhere in the world, and they have evaded the forces that are crushing the rest of the economy.

**The effect is plain. The government's economic policies are a flat failure. The things this country needs to do—in improving its school and hospital and road systems, and expanding social and community services—are not being done. Things this country does not need—the further concentration of wealth, erosion of jobs, reduction in consumer buying power, further fattening of corporate profits—are being done faster than ever before.**

The only way to change these unfair and irrational policies is to go to the polls and elect people who will work for national policies that make sense, and fight to get them adopted.

We have to take on, once again, the hard work of seeing to it that all union members, and all their friends and members of their families, are registered to vote, that they know the candidates' records and the issues, and that they cast their ballots.

Some economic analysts predict that the present recession will last well into next year. But if we all do our part, the task of putting America back to work will get under way on Tuesday, November third, 1970—Election Day.

*—Excerpts from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' convention, Houston, Tex., Aug. 25, 1970.*


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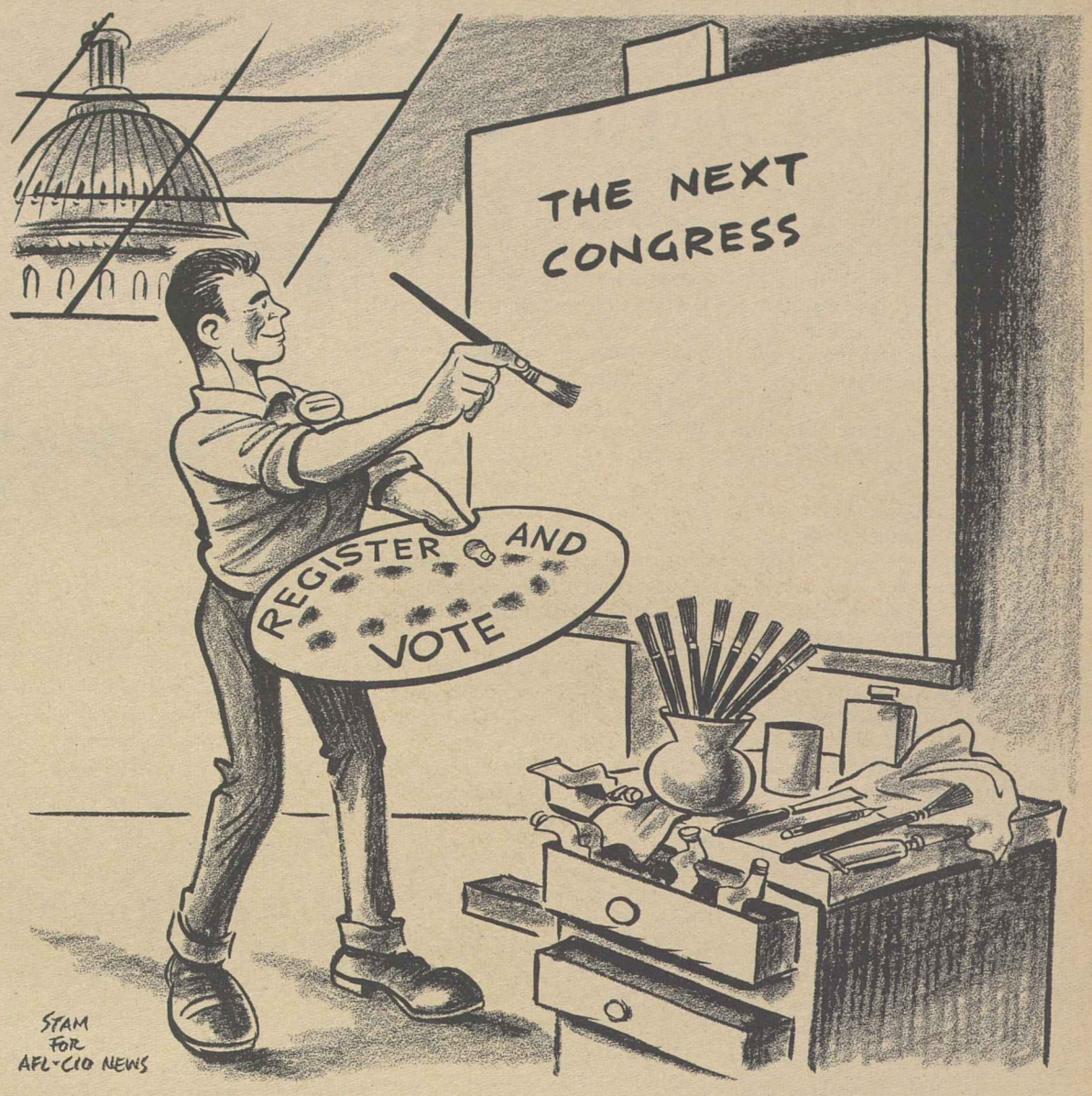
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## You're the Master




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Left and Right Both Concoct Imaginary Political Majorities

**By John P. Roche**

**IT IS ONE** of the ironies of our times that the militants who have been demanding "all power to the people!" have the least understanding of precisely what this involves. Indeed, if we gave all power to the people and removed the buffers known as "due process of law," these self-designated revolutionaries would be the first to feel the lash. To cite one vivid example, at Chicago in the Democratic shambles of 1968 a would-be Lenin charged the police yelling "Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat!" "We are the dictatorship of the proletariat," announced the cop who brought him down.

**What the extremists have always done is create a fictitious majority with themselves as its authorized spokesmen. For years the right-wingers in the United States cherished the certain knowledge that theirs was the Cause of the Real America, that a true-blue candidate who rejected liberalism and refused to be an "echo" would mobilize a majority. In 1964 they had their day in court and that illusion was disposed of once and for all.**

Today we have the same phenomenon at the other end of the political spectrum. Day in, day out, the leaders of the Democratic Party are told that the future lies on the left in a new coalition of the young, the black and the poor, that "old politics" must be repudiated and replaced by a brand of pentecostal revivalism. The pressure on this front is terrific; unlike the Goldwaterites, the advocates of "new politics" are plugged into what might be called the "communications culture" and are extraordinarily adept at faking their majority.

If, for example, you had read only the leading reviews of Theodore H. White's "Making of the President: 1968," you would have emerged with the impression that the village idiot of Squaresville, that is, White, had somehow become a political commentator. One after another, the critics ridiculed White's preposterous suggestions that Lyndon Johnson was not a monster, that the war in Viet Nam was not a black and white proposition, and—perhaps worst of all—that student extremists were no better than fascists.

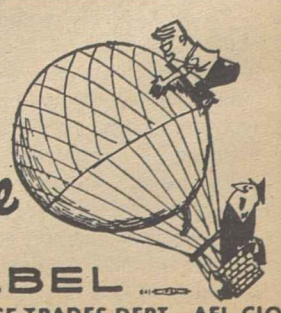
Overlooked in this joyous lynching bee was the demonstrable fact that White had forgotten more about American politics than his critics in aggregate ever knew. One did not have to agree with him on all points—his discussion of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy was, for instance, too tinged with personal affection for my taste—but he had done his homework. This made little impression on his critics. They believed in salvation by faith alone and on that score he was consigned to perdition.

**THESE REFLECTIONS** were triggered by the fact that next month Coward-McCann is publishing the most incisive and controversial analysis of American politics that has come along in the last decade: "The Real Majority" by Richard M. Scammon and Ben J. Wattenberg.

Scammon, who was John Kennedy's director of the Census Bureau, is an almost mythical figure in political Washington, a walking computer who once, when an election-night electronic wonder broke down, stepped into its place. "The Real Majority" is subtitled "An Extraordinary Examination of the American Electorate," and it fulfills its promise.

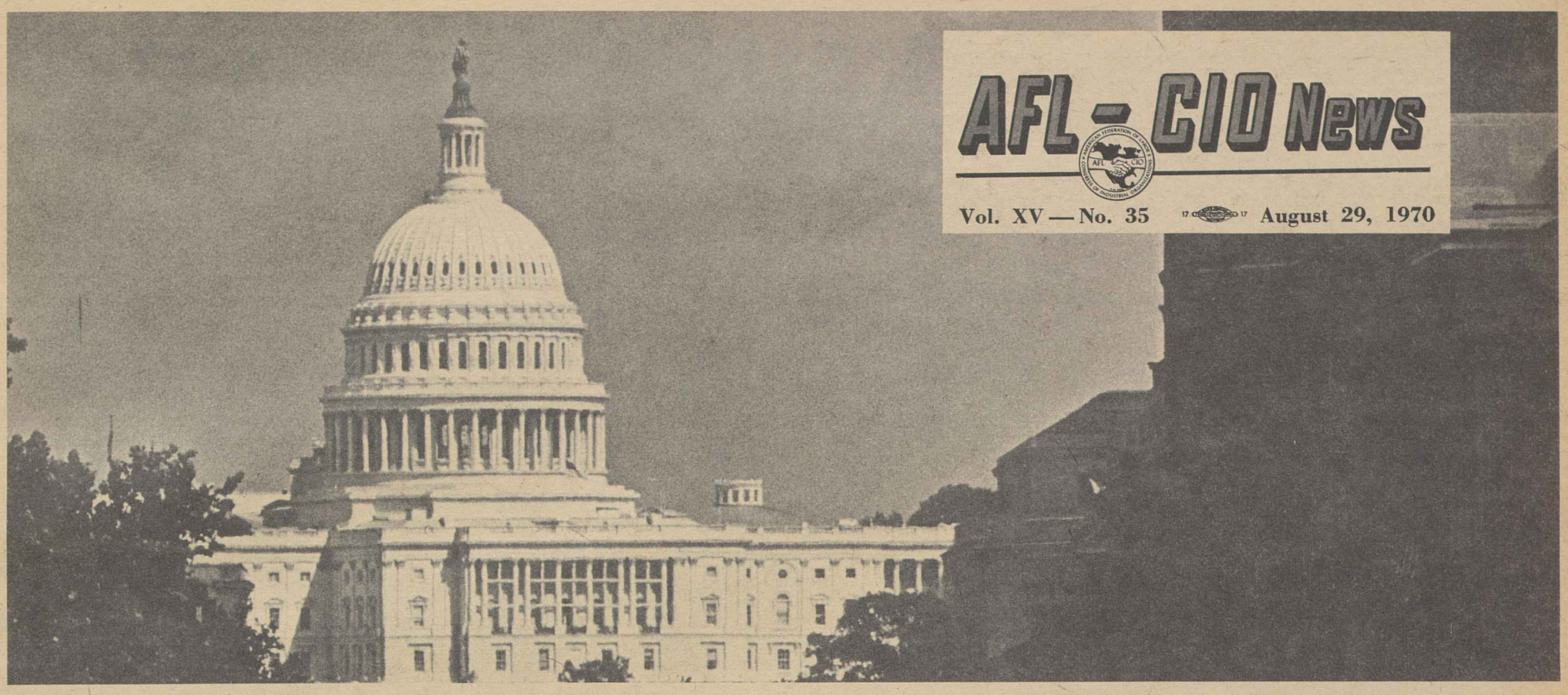
**Scammon and Wattenberg have spent little time with the ballyhoo that characterizes our politics. Pushing aside the cosmetics, they have engaged in an inch-by-inch exploration of the structure of politics. The result is a devastating attack on the imaginary majorities concocted by both the right wing and the left.**

What is really interesting at this point in time is to guess at the credentials and orientation of the reviewers who will evaluate the book when it appears. Will the St. Georges of the New Left be sent forth to slay the Dragon? Or will the volume be assigned to critics who (whether they agree or disagree with Scammon) have earned the right to to be taken seriously?

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# The 91st Congress: A Report

**By Andrew J. Biemiller**
**Director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation**

**THE 91ST CONGRESS** sharply challenged the Nixon Administration's priorities. Clear confrontation emerged when the Senate twice rejected the President's Supreme Court nominations and Congress twice rejected his vetoes of appropriations for education and health.

Thus, the Republican President, facing Democratic majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives, was checked by the nation's constitutional separation of powers. The AFL-CIO had a major role in these four major fights—and many others—to protect past social gains and to provide adequate funds for the nation's priority programs.

In the 1969 session, the Senate turned thumbs down on Pres. Nixon's nomination of an anti-labor, anti-civil rights judge, Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., for a Supreme Court vacancy. When the President followed this unsuccessful nomination with another anti-labor, anti-civil rights nominee, G. Harrold Carswell, the Senate again, in the 1970 session, rejected the nomination. Subsequently a qualified conservative, Harry A. Blackmun, was nominated and confirmed.

**WHEN PRES. NIXON VETOED** a bill to extend the popular Hill-Burton hospital and health facilities program in June 1970, the House and Senate voted by overwhelming margins to override the President's veto. In August 1970 Congress again voted to override a veto, this time on a bill providing funds for education.

However, in January 1970, when Pres. Nixon vetoed a bill to provide funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare, a 226-191 House majority fell short of the necessary two-thirds majority to override, and a trimmed-down bill—still above the Nixon budget—was passed.

Another Nixon veto which Congress failed to override in August 1970 involved funds for urban renewal and for water and sewer systems. The 203-195 majority vote in the House again fell short of the necessary two-thirds.

In the civil rights arena, the 91st Congress voted to continue the Voting Rights Act for five years and added a provision to lower the voting age to 18 for all elections. An Administration move to weaken the bill was successful in the House, but Senate action restored the original version.

**THE TAX REFORM ACT** of 1969 was one important forward step by the 91st Congress toward tax justice. The 1969 law failed to close all tax loopholes. Nevertheless, it stands as the most sweeping rewrite of the federal tax code since 1912, when the 16th Amendment to the Constitution first gave Congress the power to levy and collect taxes on income. The forward steps toward tax justice for low and middle income families were achieved over the opposition of the Administration, which tried to give the major tax cuts to business corporations. The typical union worker with a wife and two children got a tax cut ranging from $100 to $260.

An anti-labor proposal by Sen. Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.) to remove labor unions from tax exempt status if they support political activities, including voter registration, was defeated by a healthy 59-27 Senate vote in 1969. Unfortunately, another anti-labor move was more successful in 1970 when a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in the House forced the Senate to accept a "right-to-work" provision in the postal reorganization bill.

Congress did pass two important labor measures—the Federal Construction Safety Act, providing for safety standards on all federal and federally assisted construction, and the Coal Mine Health & Safety Act, providing for health and safety standards and extending workmen's compensation to miners suffering from "black lung."

**THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE** in August 1970 approved for floor action a public service job creation bill sponsored by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). But AFL-CIO supported bills for general occupational health and safety, a minimum wage of $2 an hour, bargaining rights for farm labor, and other objectives were moving slowly as the 1970 election approached.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates are making a special drive to get passage of the Daniels occupational health and safety bill before the November elections.

The liberal-labor-civil rights coalition in Congress must be strengthened. Election Day victories for liberals already in Congress and for liberal challengers to incumbent conservatives can make the 92nd Congress far more productive in advancing the welfare of America's working men and women and their families. This is the challenge labor faces.

**By Alexander E. Barkan**
**Director, AFL-CIO COPE**

**A HAZE** similar to the one that blanketed major East Coast cities for a full week this summer shades the 1970 elections.

One was physical smog. The other is semantic smog. It makes the issues of 1970 as hard to see as the cities were.

This political pollution is being spewed into the campaign air by conservative candidates striving to obscure real issues by pumping out side issues. The objective is to befog the brain.

They reason that if they can distract voters from the facts of rising unemployment and soaring living costs, and prohibitive interest rates and economic policies that constitute a genuine threat to the living standards of every American family, then their chances of election will be increased.

Hence, in every section of the country we have candidates talking about everything in the world except these key economic issues. They talk about gun control, sex education, campus and urban disorders, school busing—but not about the threats to the jobs of American workers, the prices that wipe out wage increases, or the interest rates that prevent workers from buying a home.

**THE DANGER,** to the trade union movement and its members, and hopes for progressive, concerned government, is that the tactic is a cover-up for candidates who, if elected, will be the first ones to jump on any anti-union bandwagon that forms in Congress and the last ones to do anything about the serious economic problems that jeopardize every worker's job. Unhappily, in at least one instance this year, the game plan worked. Pro-worker, pro-union Sen. Ralph Yarborough lost his Texas primary in the smog of side issues.

It will not be easy to pierce through the political pollution, for there is so much of it. But a reading of the following pages will help. Inside are the voting records of all U.S. senators and congressmen on the major issues of the 91st Congress.

The stakes this year make it imperative that workers and their families and friends get to the heart of the issues. Conservatives are concocting a smorgasbord of anti-labor legislation that would serve up union security on a platter to the enemies of trade unionism in America. The bill of fare ranges from dismantling the NLRB to prohibiting coordinated multi-union bargaining, and, indeed, to driving unions out of the political arena.

Needless to say, such a program would hit not only at workers and their families, but would plunge the entire nation even deeper into economic peril.

**THE STATISTICS** of 1970 are stark: Of 35 Senate seats up for election, 21 are held by good friends of working people. If conservatives make a net gain of seven Senate seats, control of the Senate will fall to them.

Similarly, in the House any appreciable conservative gain will tip the balance of control, now held by liberals only by the fingernails. The 243-188 Democratic advantage (there are four vacancies) can tolerate little reduction if progressive programs are to stand a chance in the coming two years or, conversely, if regressive programs are to be blocked.

The challenge to the trade union movement goes beyond re-electing our friends. It is to elect new friends, as well, to replace anti-worker incumbents.

It is a challenge we must meet with all our resources, energy and dedication, for the stakes of 1970 involve the very future of our unions.

**The next three pages carry labor's report card on the 91st Congress as it neared adjournment.**

**Congressmen have been judged on 12 key issues; senators on 13. The symbols—"R-right" or "W-wrong"— are based on the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The table also includes the cumulative voting record of each member of the House and Senate since taking office.**

**Alongside the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and why it was important to the labor movement and the nation.**

**A congressman or senator may claim he supported labor's position because he voted for final passage of a bill. But in most cases, the key vote was on an amendment that would have seriously weakened or greatly improved the bill. The votes used here are those considered most significant.**

# How Your Repre

## 1. Education Funds

The Administration budget called for totally inadequate funding of federal aid to education—less than half the amount Congress had authorized to be spent.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended an additional $121 million for education aid. But the gap between that amount and the need would still have been too wide in the opinion of labor and education groups.

The AFL-CIO helped rally support for an amendment by Rep. Joelson (D-N.J.) to add an additional $894.5 million for education programs. It was approved 294-119, July 31, 1969.

For—right. Against—wrong.

## 2. HEW Veto

When Congress added $1.1 billion to Pres. Nixon's HEW appropriations requests, to provide adequate funds for needed health and education programs, the President vetoed the measure, charging the additional funding was inflationary. A proposal to override the veto won a 226-191 majority, Jan. 28, 1970, but fell short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override.

For—right. Against—wrong.

## 3. Surtax

Over opposition of labor and other tax reform forces, the House extended the surtax on income tax one year without including meaningful tax reform.

However, the margin was so close before the vote that it brought firm pledges from House Ways & Means Chairman Mills and Pres. Nixon to consider tax reform immediately.

This paved the way for reforms and the $750 personal exemption in the final tax measure signed into law. The surtax extension passed June 30, 1969, by a vote of 210-205.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 4. Electoral College

The 1968 presidential election, with the threat that it would be thrown for decision into the U.S. House because of a third-party candidate, renewed interest in long-delayed electoral reform, primarily in direct election of the President and abolition of the Electoral College. The House Judiciary Committee reported a bill to this effect, backed by committee leaders of both parties.

The House eventually passed the committee bill but first had to deal with a proposal by Rep. Dennis (R-Ind.) which would have retained the Electoral College. The Dennis proposal was rejected 246-162, Sept. 18, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 5. School Desegregation

The House had voted to prevent HEW funds from being withheld from school districts with so-called "freedom of choice" plans. These plans are a device to avoid school desegregation. They have been ruled illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Later, the House backed down and agreed to a Senate amendment preserving the desegregation program. Rep. Flood (D-Pa.) tried to block this reversal but failed 216-181, Dec. 18, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 6. Voting Rights

The 1965 Voting Rights Act has helped add more than a million voters to the registration rolls in seven southern states and has been the most successful human rights legislation in recent years. An Administration move to weaken it succeeded narrowly in the House in December 1969. But the Senate restored the act to its original form—concentrating in seven states—and added the voting franchise for 18-year-olds and standardized residency requirements for voting for president.

When it came before the House again, Rep. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) moved to accept the AFL-CIO-supported Senate version. His motion carried June 17, 1970, 224-183.

For—right. Against—wrong.

| | Education Funds | HEW Veto | Surtax | Electoral College | School Desegregation | Voting Rights | War on Poverty | Family Aid Job Standards | Hospital Construction | Mortgage Funds | Postal Service Open Shop | Farm Workers' Jobless Aid | Cumulative Voting Record | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | R | W |
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Edwards (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | 0 | 37 |
| 2. Dickinson (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0 | 38 |
| 3. Andrews (D) | W | R | R | W | — | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 28 | 68 |
| 4. Nichols (D) | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 5 | 20 |
| 5. Flowers (D) | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | — | W | W | 3 | 8 |
| 6. Buchanan (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 2 | 36 |
| 7. Bevill (D) | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | 7 | 18 |
| 8. Jones (D) | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | 70 | 28 |
| **ALASKA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Pollock (R) | R | R | W | W | — | R | R | — | R | — | — | — | 10 | 10 |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rhodes (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 7 | 86 |
| 2. Udall (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | 49 | 7 |
| 3. Steiger (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0 | 25 |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Alexander (D) | R | R | W | R | W | W | R | W | — | — | W | W | 4 | 6 |
| 2. Mills (D) | R | R | W | R | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 50 | 47 |
| 3. Hammerschmidt (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 2 | 23 |
| 4. Pryor (D) | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | — | W | 11 | 13 |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Clausen (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 5 | 41 |
| 2. Johnson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | 67 | 1 |
| 3. Moss (D) | R | R | R | — | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | 90 | 2 |
| 4. Leggett (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 48 | 1 |
| 5. Burton (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 40 | 0 |
| 6. Mailliard (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | — | 37 | 54 |
| 7. Cohelan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 69 | 0 |
| 8. Miller (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | 97 | 2 |
| 9. Edwards (D) | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 46 | 0 |
| 10. Gubser (R) | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 18 | 74 |
| 11. McCloskey (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 8 |
| 12. Talcott (R) | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 6 | 43 |
| 13. Teague (R) | R | — | W | — | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W | 8 | 76 |
| 14. Waldie (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | 22 | 2 |
| 15. McFall (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 81 | 2 |
| 16. Sisk (D) | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | W | R | — | — | R | 80 | 3 |
| 17. Anderson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 12 | 0 |
| 18. Mathias (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | 6 | 18 |
| 19. Holifield (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 99 | 3 |
| 20. Smith (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 4 | 78 |
| 21. Hawkins (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 46 | 0 |
| 22. Corman (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 56 | 2 |
| 23. Clawson (R) | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 7 | 38 |
| 24. Rousselot (R) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | W | W | 0 | 13 |
| 25. Wiggins (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | — | — | W | W | 2 | 21 |
| 26. Rees (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 25 | 0 |
| 27. Goldwater, Jr. (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 1 | 11 |
| 28. Bell (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | — | W | W | W | - | R | 15 | 40 |
| 29. Brown, Jr. (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 47 | 0 |
| 30. Roybal (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 48 | 0 |
| 31. Wilson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | R | R | 45 | 0 |
| 32. Hosmer (R) | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | 19 | 74 |
| 33. Pettis (R) | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | 9 | 16 |
| 34. Hanna (D) | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | — | R | W | R | R | 42 | 4 |
| 35. Schmitz (R) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | W | W | 0 | 2 |
| 36. Wilson (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 81 |
| 37. Van Deerlin (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | 45 | 3 |
| 38. Tunney (D) | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 32 | 2 |
| **COLORADO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rogers (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | — | — | 88 | 6 |
| 2. Brotzman (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 8 | 27 |
| 3. Evans (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 35 | 2 |
| 4. Aspinall (D) | R | R | W | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | 81 | 18 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Daddario (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | — | — | R | R | 62 | 5 |
| 2. Vacancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Giaimo (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | — | — | R | R | 62 | 6 |
| 4. Weicker (R) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R | W | W | — | 7 | 4 |
| 5. Monagan (D) | R | — | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 61 | 8 |
| 6. Meskill (R) | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | — | — | — | R | 11 | 11 |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Roth (R) | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | 3 | 21 |
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Sikes (D) | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 35 | 65 |
| 2. Fuqua (D) | — | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 9 | 38 |
| 3. Bennett (D) | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | R | 43 | 58 |
| 4. Chappell (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 3 | 9 |
| 5. Frey (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | — | W | W | 0 | 10 |
| 6. Gibbons (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | W | R | 38 | 10 |
| 7. Haley (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 9 | 82 |
| 8. Cramer (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | — | 3 | 80 |
| 9. Rogers (D) | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | 24 | 64 |
| 10. Burke (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 3 | 22 |
| 11. Pepper (D) | — | R | W | R | — | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | 46 | 2 |
| 12. Fascell (D) | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | 66 | 21 |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hagan (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 17 | 41 |
| 2. O'Neal (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 3 | 34 |
| 3. Brinkley (D) | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 4 | 20 |
| 4. Blackburn (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 3 | 21 |
| 5. Thompson (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 2 | 21 |
| 6. Flynt (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 24 | 60 |
| 7. Davis (D) | R | — | R | R | W | W | W | R | R | — | W | — | 24 | 33 |
| 8. Stuckey (D) | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | — | 6 | 18 |
| 9. Landrum (D) | R | W | R | R | — | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 39 | 53 |
| 10. Stephens (D) | R | W | — | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 25 | 34 |
| **HAWAII** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Matsunaga (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 47 | 1 |
| AL Mink (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 38 | 0 |
| **IDAHO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. McClure (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 1 | 22 |
| 2. Hansen (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | — | — | W | R | 7 | 27 |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Dawson (D) | R | R | W | — | — | — | R | — | — | R | — | R | 86 | 3 |
| 2. Mikva (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 11 | 0 |
| 3. Murphy (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 69 | 1 |
| 4. Derwinski (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 3 | 65 |
| 5. Kluczynski (D) | — | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 90 | 2 |
| 6. Vacancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Annunzio (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 36 | 2 |
| 8. Rostenkowski (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | 66 | 4 |
| 9. Yates (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 85 | 5 |
| 10. Collier (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 7 | 76 |
| 11. Pucinski (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 66 | 4 |
| 12. McClory (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 11 | 37 |
| 13. Crane (R) | * | W | * | * | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0 | 7 |
| 14. Erlenborn (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | — | — | W | W | W | 2 | 33 |
| 15. Reid (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 2 | 46 |
| 16. Anderson (R) | W | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 52 |
| 17. Arends (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 93 |
| 18. Michel (R) | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | 16 | 67 |
| 19. Railsback (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | — | — | W | R | 11 | 12 |
| 20. Findley (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | — | W | 6 | 53 |
| 21. Gray (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 80 | 7 |
| 22. Springer (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 15 | 77 |
| 23. Shipley (D) | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | 57 | 10 |
| 24. Price (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 102 | 0 |
| **INDIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Madden (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | 99 | 2 |
| 2. Landgrebe (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 1 | 11 |
| 3. Brademas (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 68 | 0 |
| 4. Adair (R) | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | — | — | W | W | 9 | 85 |
| 5. Roudebush (R) | W | W | R | W | W | — | W | W | R | W | W | — | 5 | 52 |
| 6. Bray (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 19 | 75 |
| 7. Myers (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 3 | 22 |
| 8. Zion (R) | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | 4 | 19 |
| 9. Hamilton (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | — | R | W | R | 29 | 8 |
| 10. Dennis (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 1 | 11 |
| 11. Jacobs (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | 37 | 0 |
| **IOWA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Schwengel (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 25 | 48 |
| 2. Culver (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 35 | 1 |
| 3. Gross (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 15 | 86 |
| 4. Kyl (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 10 | 44 |
| 5. Smith (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | 63 | 4 |
| 6. Mayne (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 1 | 23 |
| 7. Scherle (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | — | W | W | 4 | 19 |
| **KANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Sebelius (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 1 | 11 |
| 2. Mize (R) | R | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 7 | 30 |
| 3. Winn (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 3 | 22 |
| 4. Shriver (R) | R | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 8 | 50 |
| 5. Skubitz (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 5 | 44 |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Stubblefield (D) | R | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 45 | 25 |
| 2. Natcher (D) | R | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | 65 | 26 |
| 3. Cowger (R) | W | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 11 | 12 |
| 4. Snyder (R) | — | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7 | 28 |
| 5. Carter (R) | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 9 | 27 |
| 6. Watts (D) | R | R | W | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 55 | 40 |
| 7. Perkins (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | 92 | 8 |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hebert (D) | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 32 | 66 |
| 2. Boggs (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | 82 | 20 |
| 3. Caffery (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | — | W | — | 3 | 7 |
| 4. Waggoner (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 7 | 46 |
| 5. Passman (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | — | W | W | 23 | 75 |
| 6. Rarick (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 3 | 20 |
| 7. Edwards (D) | W | W | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | — | W | W | 12 | 14 |
| 8. Long (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | — | R | W | W | W | 5 | 31 |
| **MAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kyros (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 25 | 0 |
| 2. Hathaway (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 38 | 0 |
| **MARYLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Morton (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | — | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 39 |
| 2. Long (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | — | W | R | 40 | 6 |
| 3. Garmatz (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 98 | 3 |
| 4. Fallon (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | 76 | 23 |
| 5. Hogan (R) | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 3 | 9 |
| 6. Beall, Jr. (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | 5 | 7 |
| 7. Friedel (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | 89 | 6 |
| 8. Gude (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | — | R | W | R | R | 20 | 4 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Conte (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 37 | 33 |
| 2. Boland (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 90 | 5 |
| 3. Philbin (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 96 | 5 |
| 4. Donohue (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | 97 | 3 |
| 5. Morse (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | — | R | 34 | 23 |
| 6. Harrington (D) | * | R | * | * | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 9 | 0 |
| 7. Macdonald (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | R | R | 78 | 8 |
| 8. O'Neill (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 91 | 3 |
| 9. McCormack (D) | Speaker | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Heckler (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | — | W | W | — | R | 16 | 7 |
| 11. Burke (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 67 | 3 |
| 12. Keith (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | — | — | W | W | 19 | 49 |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Conyers (D) | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 36 | 1 |
| 2. Esch (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | W | W | 10 | 13 |
| 3. Brown (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 11 | 13 |
| 4. Hutchinson (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0 | 48 |
| 5. Ford, G. (R) | W | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 3 | 85 |
| 6. Chamberlain (R) | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 16 | 66 |
| 7. Riegle (R) | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | 15 | 9 |
| 8. Harvey (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | 13 | 46 |
| 9. Vander Jagt (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 16 |
| 10. Cederberg (R) | — | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 5 | 87 |
| 11. Ruppe (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | 15 | 10 |
| 12. O'Hara (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | R | R | 67 | 3 |
| 13. Diggs (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 81 | 1 |
| 14. Nedzi (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 52 | 1 |
| 15. Ford, W. (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 38 | 0 |
| 16. Dingell (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 79 | 2 |
| 17. Griffiths (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | W | 80 | 4 |
| 18. Broomfield (R) | R | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | R | W | — | W | 25 | 57 |
| 19. McDonald (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | — | W | 10 | 14 |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Quie (R) | R | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | 12 | 59 |
| 2. Nelsen (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | 5 | 62 |
| 3. MacGregor (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | — | W | — | 11 | 46 |
| 4. Karth (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 69 | 0 |
| 5. Fraser (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 48 | 1 |
| 6. Zwach (R) | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | 11 | 13 |
| 7. Langen (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 3 | 67 |
| 8. Blatnik (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 98 | 3 |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Abernethy (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 17 | 84 |
| 2. Whitten (D) | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 15 | 83 |
| 3. Griffin (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 3 | 13 |
| 4. Montgomery (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | — | — | W | W | 2 | 21 |
| 5. Colmer (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 1 | 90 |
| **MISSOURI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Clay (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 12 | 0 |
| 2. Symington (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 11 | 1 |
| 3. Sullivan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 92 | 1 |
| 4. Randall (D) | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | — | R | 56 | 13 |
| 5. Bolling (D) | R | R | W | — | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 95 | 1 |
| 6. Hull (D) | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | 37 | 49 |
| 7. Hall (R) | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | 1 | 57 |
| 8. Ichord (D) | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | — | 32 | 24 |
| 9. Hungate (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | R | R | 28 | 8 |
| 10. Burlison (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 7 | 5 |

# sentatives Voted

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MONTANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Olsen (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 58 | 2 |
| 2. Melcher (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 9 | 3 |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Denney (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0 | 24 |
| 2. Cunningham (R) | R | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | 20 | 59 |
| 3. Martin (R) | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 4 | 55 |
| **NEVADA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Baring (D) | R | R | R | W | — | W | W | R | R | W | W | — | 42 | 41 |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Wyman (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 4 | 32 |
| 2. Cleveland (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | 10 | 38 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hunt (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 5 | 20 |
| 2. Sandman (R) | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7 | 16 |
| 3. Howard (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 35 | 2 |
| 4. Thompson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 85 | 0 |
| 5. Frelinghuysen (R) | R | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 27 | 68 |
| 6. Cahill (R) | R | * | — | R | — | * | R | * | * | * | * | * | 35 | 22 |
| 7. Widnall (R) | R | W | W | R | — | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 38 | 59 |
| 8. Roe (D) | * | R | * | * | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | 7 | 2 |
| 9. Helstoski (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 38 | 0 |
| 10. Rodino (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 99 | 0 |
| 11. Minish (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 48 | 0 |
| 12. Dwyer (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | 50 | 32 |
| 13. Gallagher (D) | — | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 66 | 0 |
| 14. Daniels (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | 69 | 0 |
| 15. Patten (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 49 | 0 |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Lujan (R) | W | W | — | W | R | W | R | W | W | — | W | R | 3 | 7 |
| 2. Foreman (R) | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 3 | 20 |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Pike (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | 44 | 15 |
| 2. Grover (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | — | W | — | W | W | 10 | 37 |
| 3. Wolff (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 34 | 4 |
| 4. Wydler (R) | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | 19 | 29 |
| 5. Lowenstein (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 12 | 0 |
| 6. Halpern (R) | — | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 59 | 9 |
| 7. Addabbo (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 57 | 3 |
| 8. Rosenthal (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 53 | 0 |
| 9. Delaney (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 94 | 6 |
| 10. Celler (D) | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 99 | 1 |
| 11. Brasco (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 25 | 0 |
| 12. Chisolm (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 12 | 0 |
| 13. Podell (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 16 | 0 |
| 14. Rooney (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 101 | 1 |
| 15. Carey (D) | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | 56 | 1 |
| 16. Murphy (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 46 | 2 |
| 17. Koch (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 12 | 0 |
| 18. Powell (D) | — | R | — | — | — | R | — | R | — | — | — | R | 75 | 1 |
| 19. Farbstein (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | 81 | 0 |
| 20. Ryan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 57 | 1 |
| 21. Scheuer (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 35 | 0 |
| 22. Gilbert (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | 65 | 0 |
| 23. Bingham (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 38 | 0 |
| 24. Biaggi (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 10 | 2 |
| 25. Ottinger (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 34 | 2 |
| 26. Reid (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | 41 | 8 |
| 27. McKneally (R) | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | 5 | 7 |
| 28. Fish (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 5 | 7 |
| 29. Button (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | 21 | 4 |
| 30. King (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 3 | 55 |
| 31. McEwen (R) | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | — | W | 3 | 33 |
| 32. Pirnie (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 23 | 44 |
| 33. Robison (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | — | — | W | R | 16 | 56 |
| 34. Hanley (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 37 | 1 |
| 35. Stratton (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | — | R | — | 56 | 9 |
| 36. Horton (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 39 | 10 |
| 37. Conable (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 5 | 32 |
| 38. Hastings (R) | — | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | — | W | W | W | 2 | 8 |
| 39. McCarthy (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 31 | 5 |
| 40. Smith (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | 6 | 31 |
| 41. Dulski (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 68 | 2 |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Jones (D) | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 6 | 21 |
| 2. Fountain (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 28 | 67 |
| 3. Henderson (D) | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 16 | 44 |
| 4. Galifianakis (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | 11 | 14 |
| 5. Mizell (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 1 | 11 |
| 6. Preyer (D) | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 6 | 6 |
| 7. Lennon (D) | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | — | R | W | W | W | 12 | 71 |
| 8. Ruth (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 1 | 11 |
| 9. Jonas (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 3 | 91 |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 2 | 47 |
| 11. Taylor (D) | R | R | R | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | 16 | 44 |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Andrews (R) | R | W | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | — | W | 9 | 34 |
| 2. Kleppe (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | 3 | 21 |
| **OHIO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Taft (R) | — | W | W | R | — | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 9 | 25 |
| 2. Clancy (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | — | — | W | W | 4 | 54 |
| 3. Whalen (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 19 | 5 |
| 4. McCulloch (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 14 | 85 |
| 5. Latta (R) | R | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | R | — | W | W | 10 | 59 |
| 6. Harsha (R) | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 7 | 52 |
| 7. Brown (R) | R | R | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | — | W | 6 | 20 |
| 8. Betts (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6 | 90 |
| 9. Ashley (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 83 | 3 |
| 10. Miller (R) | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 3 | 22 |
| 11. Stanton (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | 10 | 27 |
| 12. Devine (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 5 | 64 |
| 13. Mosher (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 21 | 38 |
| 14. Ayres (R) | R | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | — | — | W | W | 32 | 59 |
| 15. Wylie (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | — | W | W | W | W | 3 | 21 |
| 16. Bow (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6 | 83 |
| 17. Ashbrook (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 4 | 55 |
| 18. Hays (D) | R | R | R | R | W | W | R | R | R | — | R | R | 85 | 9 |
| 19. Vacancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Feighan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 93 | 7 |
| 21. Stokes (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 12 | 0 |
| 22. Vanik (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 84 | 3 |
| 23. Minshall (R) | R | W | W | R | W | W | — | W | R | W | W | W | 10 | 76 |
| 24. Lukens (R) | R | W | W | R | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | — | 4 | 18 |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Belcher (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6 | 88 |
| 2. Edmondson (D) | R | R | R | W | W | R | W | R | W | R | R | R | 78 | 16 |
| 3. Albert (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | 86 | 14 |
| 4. Steed (D) | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 60 | 33 |
| 5. Jarman (D) | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | — | — | W | W | 27 | 65 |
| 6. Camp (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | 1 | 23 |
| **OREGON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Wyatt (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | R | R | 11 | 26 |
| 2. Ullman (D) | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | 71 | 10 |
| 3. Green (D) | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | — | 71 | 13 |
| 4. Dellenback (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | R | W | 10 | 15 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Barrett (D) | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 99 | 0 |
| 2. Nix (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 71 | 0 |
| 3. Byrne (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 94 | 0 |
| 4. Eilberg (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 25 | 0 |
| 5. Green (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 40 | 0 |
| 6. Yatron (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 11 | 1 |
| 7. Williams (R) | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 3 | 22 |
| 8. Bicster (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 13 | 12 |
| 9. Watkins (R) | W | W | W | R | — | W | W | W | — | W | W | R | 4 | 31 |
| 10. McDade (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | 33 | 16 |
| 11. Flood (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 88 | 5 |
| 12. Whalley (R) | R | W | W | — | — | W | — | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 46 |
| 13. Coughlin (R) | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | 5 | 7 |
| 14. Moorhead (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 66 | 3 |
| 15. Rooney (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | 43 | 2 |
| 16. Eshleman (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 2 | 22 |
| 17. Schneebeli (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | R | — | W | W | W | W | 6 | 56 |
| 18. Corbett (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 67 | 35 |
| 19. Goodling (R) | W | W | — | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 1 | 44 |
| 20. Gaydos (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | R | R | 10 | 0 |
| 21. Dent (D) | R | R | R | R | — | — | R | W | — | R | R | R | 67 | 3 |
| 22. Saylor (R) | W | W | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | R | W | 49 | 48 |
| 23. Johnson (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 2 | 42 |
| 24. Vigorito (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | 33 | 4 |
| 25. Clark (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | 78 | 9 |
| 26. Morgan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 97 | 3 |
| 27. Fulton (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | W | R | R | 69 | 31 |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. St. Germain (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 58 | 0 |
| 2. Tiernan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 23 | 0 |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rivers (D) | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | — | R | — | W | W | 22 | 74 |
| 2. Watson (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | — | W | W | 2 | 43 |
| 3. Dorn (D) | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 16 | 80 |
| 4. Mann (D) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | 1 | 10 |
| 5. Gettys (D) | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | — | R | W | W | W | 6 | 31 |
| 6. McMillan (D) | W | W | R | W | W | — | W | — | R | W | W | W | 17 | 78 |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Reifel (R) | R | W | W | W | — | R | W | W | W | W | — | R | 9 | 49 |
| 2. Berry (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | 4 | 91 |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Quillen (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 5 | 43 |
| 2. Duncan (R) | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | R | W | W | W | 6 | 32 |
| 3. Brock III (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | — | 1 | 45 |
| 4. Evins (D) | — | — | W | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 58 | 35 |
| 5. Fulton (D) | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | 44 | 4 |
| 6. Anderson (D) | R | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | — | — | W | — | 27 | 6 |
| 7. Blanton (D) | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 9 | 16 |
| 8. Jones (D) | R | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | 5 | 7 |
| 9. Kuykendall (R) | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 3 | 21 |
| **TEXAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Patman (D) | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | — | R | R | W | W | 69 | 25 |
| 2. Dowdy (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 12 | 78 |
| 3. Collins (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | 1 | 11 |
| 4. Roberts (D) | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 20 | 34 |
| 5. Cabell (D) | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | — | R | W | W | W | 9 | 28 |
| 6. Teague (D) | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W | — | — | W | W | 26 | 67 |
| 7. Bush (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | — | — | W | 1 | 21 |
| 8. Eckhardt (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 25 | 0 |
| 9. Brooks (D) | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 78 | 16 |
| 10. Pickle (D) | R | R | W | R | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | 26 | 16 |
| 11. Poage (D) | R | R | W | — | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 42 | 56 |
| 12. Wright (D) | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | 58 | 27 |
| 13. Purcell (D) | R | R | W | — | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 24 | 27 |
| 14. Young (D) | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | R | R | — | W | W | 53 | 24 |
| 15. de la Garza (D) | R | R | W | — | W | R | R | R | R | — | W | R | 23 | 12 |
| 16. White (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | — | R | W | W | W | 17 | 20 |
| 17. Burleson (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 22 | 74 |
| 18. Price (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0 | 25 |
| 19. Mahon (D) | W | R | W | W | W | — | W | R | W | W | W | W | 35 | 65 |
| 20. Gonzalez (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 54 | 1 |
| 21. Fisher (D) | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 11 | 86 |
| 22. Casey (D) | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | 23 | 46 |
| 23. Kazen (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | 21 | 4 |
| **UTAH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Burton (R) | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | — | 7 | 38 |
| 2. Lloyd (R) | W | — | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | 4 | 30 |
| **VERMONT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Stafford (R) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | 25 | 35 |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Downing (D) | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 17 | 52 |
| 2. Whitehurst (R) | R | R | W | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 5 | 7 |
| 3. Satterfield (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 3 | 35 |
| 4. Abbitt (D) | W | W | R | W | — | W | — | W | R | W | W | W | 10 | 87 |
| 5. Daniel (D) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 2 | 10 |
| 6. Poff (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 5 | 90 |
| 7. Marsh (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 1 | 48 |
| 8. Scott (R) | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 1 | 24 |
| 9. Wampler (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6 | 26 |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | — | W | W | 10 | 83 |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Pelly (R) | R | W | W | R | — | W | R | W | R | W | W | R | 31 | 60 |
| 2. Meeds (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 36 | 1 |
| 3. Hansen (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | — | R | 56 | 1 |
| 4. May (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6 | 63 |
| 5. Foley (D) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | 33 | 5 |
| 6. Hicks (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 34 | 4 |
| 7. Adams (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 38 | 0 |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mollohan (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | — | R | R | 19 | 0 |
| 2. Staggers (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 94 | 6 |
| 3. Slack (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | 61 | 9 |
| 4. Hechler (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 67 | 3 |
| 5. Kee (D) | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | 34 | 3 |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Schadeberg (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 6 | 41 |
| 2. Kastenmeier (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 68 | 2 |
| 3. Thomson (R) | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 4 | 56 |
| 4. Zablocki (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 101 | 0 |
| 5. Reuss (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 88 | 0 |
| 6. Steiger (R) | R | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 17 |
| 7. Obey (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | 11 | 1 |
| 8. Byrnes (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | 9 | 93 |
| 9. Davis (R) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 2 | 55 |
| 10. O'Konski (R) | R | W | — | — | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 68 | 22 |
| **WYOMING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AL Wold (R) | R | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 2 | 9 |

## Key to Symbols

**R** Voted Right or was Paired Right.
**W** Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
**—** Absent and not paired.
***** Not in Congress at time.

The number before each name shows the congressional district.

## 7. War on Poverty

The effort to scuttle the war on poverty has been constant. Despite this, the anti-poverty program has had some successes, and one reason for them has been the presence of a central authority, the Office of Economic Opportunity, that can coordinate the various anti-poverty programs.

Rep. Ayres (R-Ohio) tried to fragment the anti-poverty program by turning it over to the states and reducing the authority of the OEO. His plan was rejected 231-163, Dec. 12, 1969.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 8. Family Aid Job Standards

A move was made to strike from the Family Assistance Act employment standards that had been written into the bill at the request of the AFL-CIO to prevent using a welfare program to provide employers with substandard-paid workers.

The motion was approved Apr. 16, 1970, 248-149.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 9. Hospital Construction

Construction and modernization of urgently needed health facilities were threatened by Pres. Nixon's veto of a bill extending the Hill-Burton program of federal grants.

This was another instance of a presidential veto aimed at funding of an important social welfare program. The veto came only a year after the President himself had warned that the nation is in a health crisis and "unless action is taken . . . we will have a breakdown in our medical care system affecting millions."

The vote to override the veto far exceeded the necessary two-thirds majority, June 25, 1970, 279-98.

For—right. Against—wrong.

## 10. Mortgage Funds

The nation is in a housing crisis. There is not enough of it, and too much of what there is is substandard. New housing starts are way down because of Administration "tight money" policies and prohibitive interest rates.

Rep. Patman (D-Tex.) proposed a National Development Bank to help provide mortgage funds for middle income families unable to get conventional loans. But a move to knock out his proposal, and leave home-seekers at the mercy of the bankers and money-lenders, succeeded June 25, 1970, 215-113.

For—wrong. Against—right.

## 11. Postal Service Open Shop

Rep. Dulski (D-N.Y.) tried to retain the union security provision of the postal reform bill by moving to table, thus kill, a motion for the House to insist on an open shop clause.

Even though the right to negotiate a union shop was part of the agreement the Administration made with the AFL-CIO and seven postal unions, 148 Republicans voted against union security, only 19 for it. The Dulski motion to save the union security provision was rejected July 9, 1970, 154-229.

For—right. Against—wrong.

## 12. Farm Workers' Jobless Aid

Farm workers, whose employment is mainly seasonal and who suffer long stretches of joblessness, are not covered by unemployment insurance.

Even though the Administration had endorsed partial coverage of farm workers, the House conservative coalition fought any extension of unemployment insurance to agriculture.

A proposal by Rep. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to extend jobless pay coverage to workers on farms with eight or more employes who are on payroll 26 or more weeks of the year would have aided more than 250,000 farm workers. It was rejected July 23, 1970, 170-219.

For—right. Against—wrong.

# How Your Senators Voted

## 1. Filibuster Rule

The Senate muffed a chance to change its filibuster rule at the start of the 91st Congress. Shortly before he left office, Vice Pres. Humphrey ruled that only a majority vote was needed to act on a change in the Senate's rules at the start of a new Congress. But on Jan. 16, 1969, the Senate refused to sustain Humphrey's ruling by a 53-45 vote. For—right. Against—wrong.

## 2. Poverty-Legal Services

Conservatives opposed to the war on poverty sought to give governors absolute veto power over legal services projects for the poor. A proposal by Sen. Murphy (R-Calif.) to this effect was approved 45-40, Oct. 14, 1969. For—wrong. Against—right. (Murphy's amendment was later knocked out of the final bill.)

## 3. Child Nutrition

A proposal by Sen. Javits (R-N.Y.) was approved to provide free school lunches to children from families with incomes of less than $4,000. A move to reconsider the vote and give opponents a chance to kill the proposal was rejected, Feb. 24, 1970, 39-42. For—wrong. Against—right.

## 4. School Desegregation

The House passed an amendment to prevent cutting federal funds to school districts refusing to desegregate. Despite Supreme Court decisions, the House plan said federal funds could not be denied school districts permitting so-called "freedom of choice" plans. Sen. Scott (R-Pa.) proposed an amendment to nullify the House action, and the Senate approved it, 52-37, Dec. 17, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong.

## 5. Voting Rights

Sen. Hruska (R-Neb.) carried the ball for Nixon Administration efforts to water down the 1965 Voting Rights Act in the Senate. He moved to table, thus kill, a proposal to extend the present act for five years. Hruska's motion was defeated Mar. 5, 1970, 32-47. For—wrong. Against right.

## 6. Money for Cities

Many progressive programs suffered deep fund cuts during 1969, among them programs to aid our choked, blighted cities. Sen. Hart (D-Mich.) tried to increase appropriations for urban renewal by $587.5 million. His proposal was rejected 36-34, Nov. 10, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong.

## 7. Haynsworth Nomination

A consistent pattern of anti-union decisions, hostility to civil rights progress and gross insensitivity to conflicts of interest led the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups to oppose Pres. Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court. On Nov. 21, 1969, the Senate rejected the nomination by a 55-45 vote. For—wrong. Against—right.

## 8. Carswell Nomination

Following the rejection of Judge Haynsworth's nomination, Pres. Nixon submitted the name of G. Harrold Carswell as his nominee to the Supreme Court. Like Haynsworth, Carswell had a long record of insensitivity to human rights progress. He was judged a mediocrity by many legal experts and jurists. His nomination was rejected Apr. 8, 1970, 51-45. For—wrong. Against—right.

## 9. Tax Reform—Exemptions

The $600 personal income tax exemption has been long outdated and is obviously inadequate. As a major measure of tax reform—one of the biggest issues in Congress and the nation—Sen. Gore (D-Tenn.) proposed increasing the personal exemption to $800. The Senate approved the Gore amendment 58-37, Dec. 3, 1969. For—right. Against—wrong. (The final bill changed this to a three-step increase to $750.)

## 10. The Anti-COPE Amendment

Prompted by the National Right to Work Committee, Sen. Fannin (R-Ariz.) introduced an amendment to the tax bill to deny tax exemptions to presently exempt organizations which engage in political activities, even non-partisan registration drives. The Fannin proposal was aimed squarely at the labor movement. The amendment was rejected 59-27, Dec. 8, 1969. For—wrong. Against—right.

## 11. Farm Workers' Jobless Aid

A proposal by Sen. Mondale (D-Minn.) to provide unemployment insurance coverage for migrant farm workers was approved Apr. 7, 1970, 42-36. For—Right. Against—wrong. (Subsequent House action knocked out coverage for any farm workers.)

## 12. Postal Service Open Shop

A motion by Sen. Javits (R-N.Y.) to delete the open shop provision in the House version of the postal reform measure so postal employes could be protected by union security agreements was approved June 30, 1970, 52-38. For—right. Against—wrong. (House conservatives subsequently succeeded in barring a union shop.)

## 13. Hospital Construction

Pres. Nixon's veto of urgently-needed hospital construction and modernization funds was overridden June 30, 1970, 76-19. For—right. Against—wrong.

| | 1 Filibuster Rule | 2 Poverty-Legal Services | 3 Child Nutrition | 4 School Desegregation | 5 Voting Rights | 6 Money for Cities | 7 Haynsworth Nomination | 8 Carswell Nomination | 9 Tax Reform—Exemptions | 10 The Anti-COPE Amendment | 11 Farm Workers' Jobless Aid | 12 Postal Service Open Shop | 13 Hospital Construction | Cumulative Voting Record R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allen (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | R | — | W | W | R | 2 | 9 |
| Sparkman (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | R | R | W | W | R | 56 | 41 |
| **ALASKA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gravel (D) | W | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | 11 | 2 |
| Stevens (R) | W | — | R | R | R | W | W | W | R | — | R | R | R | 7 | 4 |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fannin (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | 1 | 34 |
| Goldwater (R) | W | W | — | W | R | — | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 1 | 63 |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulbright (D) | W | — | W | W | W | R | W | R | — | R | W | W | R | 44 | 46 |
| McClellan (D) | W | W | — | W | W | — | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | 19 | 76 |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cranston (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 12 | 0 |
| Murphy (R) | W | W | W | W | — | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | 7 | 28 |
| **COLORADO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allott (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 20 | 68 |
| Dominick (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | 9 | 48 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodd (D) | R | — | — | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | 54 | 8 |
| Ribicoff (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 50 | 1 |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boggs (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | R | 27 | 31 |
| Williams (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | 8 | 94 |
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | R | 18 | 85 |
| Gurney (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | 2 | 47 |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Russell (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | — | — | — | 23 | 69 |
| Talmadge (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | — | W | R | 18 | 61 |
| **HAWAII** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inouye (D) | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | — | 57 | 3 |
| Fong (R) | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | W | R | R | 36 | 24 |
| **IDAHO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Church (D) | R | — | — | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 64 | 8 |
| Jordan (R) | W | W | R | W | R | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | 7 | 40 |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percy (R) | R | — | R | R | — | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 17 | 5 |
| Smith (R) | * | — | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | 2 | 9 |
| **INDIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bayh (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | — | R | 40 | 1 |
| Hartke (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 53 | 6 |
| **IOWA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hughes (D) | R | R | R | R | — | — | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 10 | 0 |
| Miller (R) | W | W | W | W | W | — | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | 7 | 48 |
| **KANSAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dole (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | 5 | 56 |
| Pearson (R) | R | W | R | R | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | R | 12 | 35 |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook (R) | W | — | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | W | R | 9 | 3 |
| Cooper (R) | W | W | W | — | R | W | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | 49 | 38 |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellender (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | 30 | 69 |
| Long (D) | W | W | — | W | W | — | W | W | W | R | W | — | R | 49 | 47 |
| **MAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muskie (D) | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 60 | 2 |
| Smith (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | R | W | W | W | 52 | 50 |
| **MARYLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tydings (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | — | R | 31 | 1 |
| Mathias (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | R | 39 | 20 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kennedy (D) | R | R | — | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 44 | 0 |
| Brooke (R) | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 21 | 1 |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hart (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 63 | 0 |
| Griffin (R) | W | W | — | R | R | — | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | 22 | 56 |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McCarthy (D) | R | — | — | R | — | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 82 | 1 |
| Mondale (D) | R | R | R | R | — | — | R | R | K | K | K | K | K | 35 | 0 |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastland (D) | W | — | W | W | W | — | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | 16 | 79 |
| Stennis (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | — | W | R | 22 | 78 |
| **MISSOURI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eagleton (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 12 | 0 |
| Symington (D) | R | R | — | — | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | 84 | 4 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MONTANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mansfield (D) | W | — | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 80 | 13 |
| Metcalf (D) | R | R | — | R | — | — | R | R | R | — | R | — | R | 85 | 3 |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curtis (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 2 | 88 |
| Hruska (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 4 | 87 |
| **NEVADA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bible (D) | W | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | R | R | W | R | R | 54 | 31 |
| Cannon (D) | W | R | R | W | R | — | R | R | R | — | W | R | R | 48 | 15 |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McIntyre (D) | R | R | — | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 41 | 2 |
| Cotton (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | 12 | 77 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williams (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 70 | 1 |
| Case (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 72 | 17 |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anderson (D) | R | R | W | — | R | W | R | — | — | — | — | R | R | 68 | 16 |
| Montoya (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 65 | 4 |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goodell (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 17 | 52 |
| Javits (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | 85 | 12 |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ervin (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | 23 | 66 |
| Jordan (D) | W | W | W | W | W | — | W | W | R | W | W | W | R | 15 | 55 |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdick (D) | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | R | — | R | R | | 62 | 3 |
| Young (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | R | 23 | 72 |
| **OHIO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | | 61 | 3 |
| Saxbe (R) | R | R | — | R | — | — | R | W | W | W | — | R | W | 5 | 4 |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harris (D) | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 28 | 4 |
| Bellmon (R) | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | 3 | 10 |
| **OREGON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hatfield (R) | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 20 | 4 |
| Packwood (R) | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | W | R | W | 9 | 4 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schweiker (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 38 | 22 |
| Scott (R) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | W | W | R | W | R | 57 | 36 |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pastore (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 87 | 4 |
| Pell (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 55 | 0 |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hollings (D) | W | W | R | W | W | — | W | W | R | W | R | W | R | 8 | 16 |
| Thurmond (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6 | 81 |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McGovern (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 65 | 3 |
| Mundt (R) | W | W | — | — | W | W | W | — | — | — | W | W | — | 10 | 84 |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gore (D) | W | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | | 65 | 16 |
| Baker (R) | W | W | — | W | W | — | W | W | R | W | R | W | W | 6 | 16 |
| **TEXAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarborough (D) | R | R | R | R | — | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 72 | 7 |
| Tower (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0 | 46 |
| **UTAH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moss (D) | R | R | — | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 56 | 4 |
| Bennett (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 3 | 90 |
| **VERMONT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aiken (R) | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | R | R | 54 | 42 |
| Prouty (R) | W | W | W | R | W | — | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | 41 | 45 |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byrd (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | 4 | 25 |
| Spong (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | R | W | W | R | 8 | 17 |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jackson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 92 | 1 |
| Magnuson (D) | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | — | R | R | 92 | 2 |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byrd (D) | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | R | R | R | R | 60 | 33 |
| Randolph (D) | R | R | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | R | R | R | R | 56 | 10 |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson (D) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 44 | 0 |
| Proxmire (D) | R | R | R | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 73 | 6 |
| **WYOMING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McGee (D) | W | R | — | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 53 | 7 |
| Hansen (R) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 2 | 22 |

### Key to Symbols

- **R** Voted Right or was Paired Right.
- **W** Voted Wrong or was Paired Wrong.
- **—** Absent and not paired.
- ***** Not in Congress at time.

***Bayard Rustin Says:***

# Bargaining Offers a Way Up To School Paraprofessionals

**WHEN I SPOKE** before the convention of the American Federation of Teachers in 1964, I said that the best way to upgrade and protect the poor would be to write upward mobility into their union contracts. This is precisely what has been done by the new three-year contract negotiated by the United Federation of Teachers (Local 2 of the AFT) which covers paraprofessionals in New York City's public schools.

**The settlement, which came after months of intensive negotiations with the Board of Education as well as a threat to shut down the city school system, will bring important benefits to 4,000 paraprofessionals, most of whom are black and Puerto-Rican.**

They will receive (retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970) a 140 percent increase in wages and fringe benefits, thereby bringing to an end the unseemly practice of paying paraprofessionals well under the government-set poverty level. In addition, they will receive paid vacations, sick leave, health and dental coverage, and better welfare benefits.

As important as the immediate economic gains is the career ladder program that was written into the contract. Through this program, the paraprofessionals will have the opportunity to obtain the additional education which will enable them to qualify for advanced professional positions.

They will be given 2.5 hours a week of released time with pay to attend high school or college and, beginning with the summer of 1971, a four-week college career training program will be established that will be open to all paraprofessionals with a high school diploma or its equivalent. Such a program is clearly of benefit not only to the paraprofessionals but also to the entire society.

**The paraprofessionals will receive the educational tools which will enable them to secure dignified and remunerative professional jobs. At the same time, thousands of people, many of them former welfare recipients, will be making a constructive and vital contribution to society's well-being.**

The importance of this contract was summed up by Velma Hill, the chairman of the paraprofessional steering committee and a long-time activist in the struggle for civil rights:

"With this agreement, paraprofessionals who have already demonstrated that they can contribute greatly to the education of children now are guaranteed the opportunity to make an even greater contribution. This was made possible by the unity of all UFT paraprofessionals and the success of the collective bargaining process."

**OF THE MANY LESSONS** that can be drawn from the struggle of the paraprofessionals, two stand out as most worthy of mention. The first is that the union which the paraprofessionals elected to represent them, the UFT, is frequently portrayed in the press as the "enemy" of the black community, and the president of that union, Albert Shanker, has been called a racist by numerous people in the black and liberal communities.

**That the press and the name-callers are grievously mistaken is demonstrated by the UFT paraprofessional contract which Shanker helped negotiate, and they can also be sure that the UFT will now protect the paraprofessionals as vigorously as it has protected the teachers.**

What should be remembered is that the fundamental issue which precipitated the 1968 strikes was not racial animosity but union rights, and a side benefit of the new contract is that it will help bring together the UFT and minority groups around the common struggle for better schools.

The second lesson has to do with the way poverty can be eliminated. During the past six years, countless small programs have been started which have tried to deal with various aspects of poverty. The difficulty with these programs has been that they were too limited and treated only the effects of poverty, not its cause. The new contract, which puts millions of dollars into the pockets of the poor, does more to combat poverty than all of these other programs.

**Moreover, it does not fight poverty in a patronizing way by administering to the poor. On the contrary, the contract is the result of the poor's own struggle to create a decent and dignified life for themselves.**

In this sense, the new UFT paraprofessional contract is one of the finest examples of self-determination by the poor, and it is likely to be repeated in other cities as part of a nationwide struggle by low-income workers to achieve equality.

***In Move to Curb Authority:***

# Republican Sweep in Elections Could Strengthen NLRB Foes

A **MASSIVE REPUBLICAN SWEEP** in this year's congressional elections would boost prospects for legislation to abolish the National Labor Relations Board or severely restrict its jurisdiction, the AFL-CIO's associate general counsel warned in a network radio interview.

**Two such measures are now before Congress, but stand little chance for passage this year, said Thomas E. Harris. Nevertheless, he said, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are pushing hard on bills sponsored by Republican Senators John Tower (Tex.) and Robert Griffin (Mich.) to "build a record they can use" if their election hopes are realized.**

"I think the purpose of these hearings," Harris said, "and the reason that the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are pushing these proposals, as they are, is on the contingency of a big Republican sweep in the 1970 elections."

Harris appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Harris said the Tower bill, which would shift prosecution of unfair labor practices from the NLRB general counsel to the various U.S. attorneys and jurisdiction over such cases from the NLRB to the U.S. district courts, would "overload the already overloaded federal district courts." He noted that districts where the major burden of cases would fall are already as much as "four years behind in deciding their cases."

"Obviously, those overloaded courts would be in even worse shape, if they had this new volume of labor cases," he asserted.

Harris also stressed that many of the 450 federal district judges now on the bench have never had a National Labor Relations Act case and "never would have enough cases that they'd develop any familiarity with it." He said a similar lack of experience and knowledge of the act among U.S. attorneys would seriously hamper their prosecution of cases under it.

**HE SAID** the Griffin bill offers no "cure (for) any of the deficiencies in the administration of the present act." Renaming the NLRB a "labor court" would only "replace the present board members who might not be acceptable to the present Administration with some new appointees," he said.

Creation of a constitutional court with life-tenure judges would produce a "rigidity of approach" and leave administration of the act to "a few people with lifetime appointments."

**Union members remember how employers used federal courts to break strikes and weaken labor during the years before the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, Harris said.**

He added, "I think that the federal district courts themselves would not welcome being put back into this snakepit."

As to employer complaints about the impartiality of the NLRB, Harris noted that the agency's record in being upheld by the Supreme Court "would compare favorably with that of any other federal agency."

Reporters questioning Harris on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**MOST AMERICANS** are no longer down on the farm, but the farm bill now being written in Congress affects everyone, directly and indirectly.

The House of Representatives has already adopted its version of the measure and the Senate Agriculture Committee is considering its own bill.

Even though prices paid for food at the marketplace are everyone's business most urbanites are bored about farm legislation and have only a vague idea about such things as parity, price supports, diverted crop land and so on.

**One thing did catch the public eye during the debate on the farm bill in the House. This was the $3.5 billion in annual subsidies paid to huge agri-business corporations and to individual farmers.**

Currently there is no ceiling on such subsidies for diverting crop land. In the past, the House has gone along with a ceiling of $20,000 per crop but it has been nullified in the Senate. This year the House came up with a $55,000 ceiling, but there is strong pressure in the Senate for a lower figure.

As a result of the fight over subsidies some fascinating disclosures were made. For example, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) received $146,796 for not growing certain crops on his big Eastland Plantation, Inc., in Doddsville, Miss., last year.

He was not the biggest recipient. That honor goes to J. G. Boswell Co. of Corcoran, Calif., which received $4,370,657. Nine of the top ten collectors are from California and the tenth is from Mississippi.

What concerns many observers is that the list of recipients is shooting up sharply. In 1968 those receiving $100,000 or more totaled 261 but the number rose to 353 last year.

**The fight for the $20,000 ceiling was bi-partisan with strong labor support. The final House figure of $55,000 was given White House blessing.**

Now, however, Business Week magazine has discovered a loophole that could render the entire ceiling worthless. Says BW:

"The powerful farm bloc has taken the teeth out of the measure by writing in a clause that could virtually nullify this limit.

"The loophole would allow a farm—owned either by a corporation or an individual—to subdivide itself into smaller units, with the $55,000 limit imposed on each. Farmers could then deed their land to wives, children or friends to get extra payments; corporations could do the same by setting up dummy subsidiaries."

**THE SENATE** is already on record for a $20,000 ceiling in its recent agricultural bill appropriations vote. So, there may be some compromise, but if this clause is not eliminated the ceiling is meaningless.

The subsidy program was set up during the New Deal days to help raise depressed farm prices. However, it is being abused. One urban congressman, Rep. Donald A. Fraser (D-Minn.), defends the $20,000 ceiling, though, as "necessary in carrying out our national policy of stabilizing farm production in the interest of both farmer and consumer. They enable the farmer to meet national production goals, thus preventing large and dangerous surpluses."

No one is making predictions on the final Senate bill or the results of an inevitable House-Senate conference.

The individual farmer, as a rule, is still not benefiting from many programs. He receives only 39 cents of the retail food dollar.

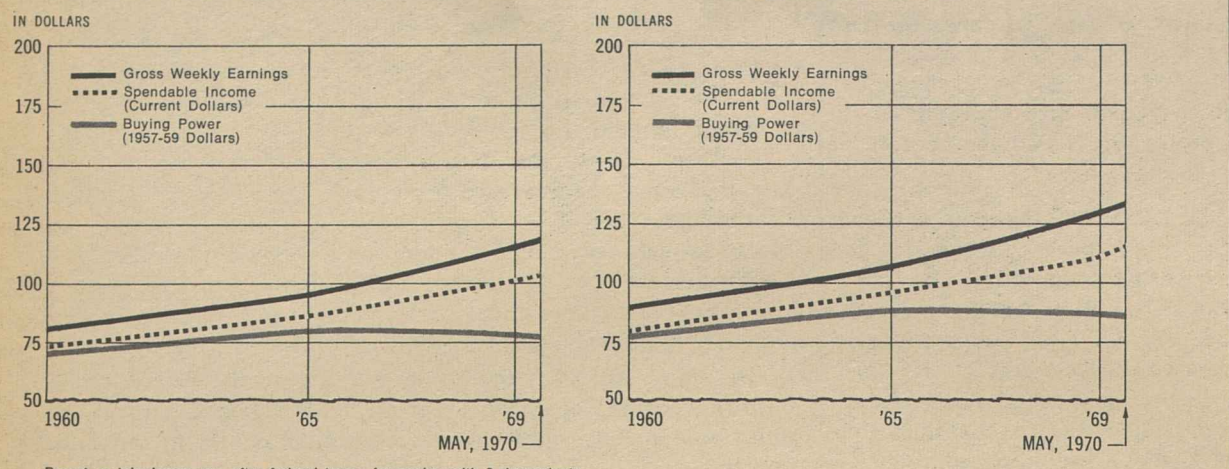
**Union members have more than a marketplace interest in farm legislation. Farmers spend $38 billion a year for goods and services to produce food and livestock. Another $12 billion is spent for such things as food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances, automobiles, etc.**

The difficult problem is to achieve a balance of fairness to the farmer and to the consumer and safeguards for the economy.




**A REPUBLICAN SWEEP** in the November elections would boost chances for scuttling the National Labor Relations Board, as Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.) and others have proposed, AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The weekly interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 9:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

# THE TREADMILL IN BUYING POWER: Average Weekly Earnings, 1960-1970




Based on take-home pay, after federal taxes, for worker with 3 dependents.

# Montana Labor Girds For Election Campaign

Helena—Delegates to the 14th annual convention of the Montana AFL-CIO voted more money to operate the state labor body's activities program with strong emphasis on state legislative matters.

The convention voted support for incumbent federal officials elected with labor support. They include Sen. Mike Mansfield and Representatives Arnold Olsen and John Melcher, all Democrats who were convention guest speakers.

Delegates heard a report that for the first time in several years, labor has a chance to change the composition of a strongly conservative state Supreme Court. They voted to endorse Justice Gene Daly, an incumbent, and candidates John Schlitz for chief justice and Robert Gabriel for associate justice.

**Besides raising the per capita tax on affiliated unions from 20 cents a month to 25 cents, the convention voted unanimously to ask all local unions to contribute up to $1 per member for a special fund to aid state legislative candidates.**

Resolutions were approved urging a 1971 convention to revise the state constitution, and supporting lowering of the voting age in the state to 19 if the 18-year-old franchise is not upheld by the Supreme Court. Both measures will be on the state ballot Nov. 3.

Also on the state level, the convention endorsed proposals to permit public employes to bargain collectively, to enact a minimum wage law, improve present industrial accident and unemployment compensation laws, and establish a state labor relations act.

Delegates stood for a moment in tribute to the late Carl McPeak, AFL-CIO staff representative who died July 4. They lauded him in a memorial resolution as a moving force behind merger of AFL and CIO state central bodies in 1956, and as a leader in the national fight against open shop forces.

Pres. Vince Bosh and Sec-Treas. James W. Murry reported that Montana remains among the most highly organized states in the nation, with a record of support for progressive federal and state officials. Both will serve another year of their two-year terms in office.

Other convention speakers included Area COPE Dir. Jack E. McCoy, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. James J. Leary, Executive Dir. Marcella Beatty of AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, Western Area Dir. Margaret Thornburgh of the COPE Women's Activities Dept., State COPE Dir. Ernest Post, Gov. Forrest H. Anderson (D), and other state officials.

# Unions Back Program To Ease Reconversion

Technical and scientific skills no longer needed in defense and space programs are a valuable national asset that shouldn't be wasted, the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes declared.

The council expressed concern over growing unemployment among scientists, engineers and technicians in a statement endorsing a new bill that has been introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D.-Conn.).

The legislation would provide:

- A $450 million authorization over three years to help small business firms convert from defense to civilian undertakings.
- Sponsorship by the National Science Foundation of a research program on conversion problems and the development of retraining programs for scientists, engineers and technicians.
- Assistance by the Small Business Administration to firms converting to civilian programs.

**Council Pres. Jerry Wurf said thousands of highly skilled technical and scientific workers have been left jobless by recent cutbacks. Their skills, he said, "should not be let go to waste but should be directed toward the solution of such major domestic problems as pollution, medical care, housing, crime and transportation."**

He said the council, representing 18 unions with 4.5 million members, believes the scientists and technicians who are now jobless can make a major contribution toward meeting the nation's needs.

## Teachers Win Strike At Language School

Teachers' union headquarters was a little United Nations when 142 foreign language instructors went on strike against World Instruction & Translation, Inc., at Arlington, Va. The strike command post shared offices with the AFT.

After a one-day strike, management agreed to recognize the union and start contract negotiations. World Instruction uses Defense Dept. funds to train military and civilian personnel in 40 languages.

# *Alaska Party Choices Point To Key Races*

The comeback of former Gov. Orval Faubus in the Democratic gubernatorial primary in Arkansas captured most of the week's political headlines. But serious election-watchers were following at least as closely the primary returns from sparsely-populated Alaska, which is seen as a major two-party battlefield in the November elections.

Alaska Democrats have high hopes of capturing three top offices now held by Republicans.

A close race is expected for the Senate seat held by Ted Stevens, who was appointed to the office after the death of Democrat Bob Bartlett in 1968.

**Stevens will face the Democratic primary winner, Wendell Kay, a popular state legislator from Anchorage. With Republicans out to capture Senate control this year, the Alaska race could be a key one.**

Alaska's governor, Keith Miller, also "inherited" his post, having moved up from secretary of state when Gov. Walter J. Hickel resigned to enter the Nixon cabinet. Miller overcame a strong primary challenge from Walter W. Pollock, the state's lone congressman. A windfall of more than $1 billion of oil revenues to the state poses a major political controversy over how the money will be used. Democrats turned to former Gov. William A. Egan to seek to recapture the statehouse.

With Pollock having given up a congressional seat he would have been favored to win, Democrats see a good chance for State Sen. Nick Begich, who was unopposed in the primary. A bitter GOP primary saw Frank Murkowski edge out a John Birch Society official, C. R. Lewis.

In Arkansas, Faubus easily outdistanced all other candidates in an eight-man field but faces a runoff against Dale Bumpers, an attorney making his first political race. Republican Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller won easy renomination, setting the stage for a rematch of their 1964 contest. Faubus won that time, but Rockefeller now has the advantage of being the incumbent.

Oklahoma's primary produced no surprises and brought about the re-election of House Majority Leader Carl Albert, who is in line to be Speaker of the House if the Democrats hold their majority in the 92nd Congress. Albert was an easy primary victor and has no Republican opposition Nov. 3.

In the Oklahoma gubernatorial race, David Hall led in the Democratic primary but will face a runoff with State Sen. Bryce Baggett. The winner will try to unseat Republican Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett.

Research Study Shows:

# *Economic Squeeze Hits Wage Earner*

Seventy percent of the nation's families have been in an economic bind in recent years and it has gotten worse in the past year, a study of government figures shows.

"The average wage and salary earner is being squeezed by the rising living costs," says AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger in the current issue of the Federationist magazine, "and many of them are being pressed further by cuts in working hours and layoffs."

Analyzing U.S. Department of Labor statistics on the earnings of non-supervisory workers in private, non-farm employment, Goldfinger reports that the buying power of this group was lower in May of 1970 than it was in either 1969 or 1965.

**"And when you talk about this average wage and salary earner, you're not talking about some small, isolated group—you're talking about three-fourths of the total U.S. work force," Goldfinger says.**

These workers, some 48 million in private employment and another 10 million working at various levels of government, represent about 70 percent of the nation's 51 million families, Goldfinger points out.

The average non-supervisory worker's buying power—take-home pay after federal taxes expressed in 1957-59 dollars to allow for inflation—was $77.28 per week in May of 1970, Goldfinger reports. That is down from the $78.53 in 1965 and $78.30 in 1969 for the same group.

Such a worker would have a gross yearly income of $6,173 if he is among the lucky ones who work full-time the year around, the article points out.

**But the Dept. of Labor's budget for "a modest standard of living, with amenities but few luxuries" for a four-person family in an urban area is $10,600, Goldfinger notes. And even the "lower budget" with no luxuries is out of his reach, at $6,900.**

Roughly the same is true for workers in various other categories, although some have fared better than others in winning wage settlements that begin to take the soaring inflation into account:

- The average factory worker, with gross weekly earnings of $133.67, is left with an annual take-home pay of $6,024 after federal taxes. And many in this group are now experiencing cuts in working hours and extended layoffs.
- The average worker in contract construction grosses $8,166, or $6,939 after taxes if he has three dependents, provided he is able to get 42 weeks of work a year. This group has won some significant wage increases in 1969 and 1970, but the unemployment rate was 10.9 percent in June of this year.
- In mining, which includes workers in oil and natural gas field operations, the average take-home pay is $7,295, after modest gains since 1965 except for a dip in 1968.
- In wholesale and retail trade, where the averages are pulled down by a large number of part-time workers, the yearly earnings are $4,940 after taxes.

**Thus Goldfinger points out that very few workers attain the "middle-income" status of $9,400 a year, which the Census Bureau says is the mid-point for before-tax family incomes in the United States. Or at least they cannot attain it without some sort of supplement.**

And one of the supplements, overtime pay at premium pay, has declined sharply in the current economic slump, Goldfinger notes. Rising unemployment has also decreased the chances at other supplements such as moonlighting or a job for a spouse or other member of the family.

# Letter Carriers Adopt Ratification Procedures

Honolulu—The Letter Carriers prepared to exercise their newly-won right to collective bargaining in future contracts with the U.S. Postal Service by calling for regional and national ratification conferences, as a method of reaching settlements.

Delegates to the union's 47th biennial convention accepted a proposal by NALC Pres. James Rademacher that all future contract talks be followed by regional conferences at which the proposed contract would be explained in detail and rank-and-file members could express their views. These would be followed by a National Ratification Conference where regional views would be brought into consensus.

The convention adopted 120 changes in the NALC constitution to make it conform to federal labor laws.

**One of the major amendments is a provision opening membership to all non-supervisory postal workers. This action was taken to fulfill a recommendation by Rademacher that he be given authority to appoint a merger committee, looking forward to amalgamation of all postal unions.**

The convention also approved plans to expand the union's education program and to establish an office of communications to permit the headquarters to communicate quickly with all branches.

Although the delegates had earlier endorsed a resolution calling for extension of the government's cost of living allowance to states other than Hawaii and Alaska, many still demanded area wage rates. But the idea of area wage rates for letter carriers was subsequently rejected by the convention.

The convention concluded with the installation of incumbent top officers—Rademacher, Vice Pres. J. Stanly Lewis, and Sec.-Treas. William T. Sullivan.

New Orleans was selected as the site of the 1972 convention.

## *Activities Schedule For Studies Center*

**The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has four institutes scheduled for September and October.**

**A seminar for technicians and engineers will he held Sept. 14-18, opening the 1970-71 academic year.**

**It will be followed by a three-week union staff development program, from Sept. 20 through Oct. 9.**

**Collective bargaining in the federal service will be the theme of an Oct. 12-16 program and a research staff institute will be held Oct. 19-22.**

*Assert Right to Strike:*

# Teachers Back Goals With Militancy Fund

Pittsburgh—A 25-cent-a-month dues increase to establish the union's first national strike fund was approved overwhelmingly by delegates to the Teachers' 54th national convention.

The dues increase, which will raise monthly per capita payments to $1.50 starting Jan. 1, will put an estimated $615,000 into the special fund during the first year alone.

Money from the fund—to be known officially as the Teacher Militancy Fund—will be used to assist teachers who are fined or jailed for strike activity as well as to continue the union's campaign for legislative guarantees of bargaining and strike rights for public workers.

**AFT Pres. David Selden, re-elected to a second two-year term, declared that the dues hike—which he called "the most important issue at the convention" proves that "teachers are ready to redouble their efforts for better schools for the nation's children and for justice for all public employes."**

He predicted there would be no letup in teacher strikes this fall despite a trend in some states to jail striking public workers. At the same time, he pointed to the new public-employe bargaining laws in Hawaii and Pennsylvania as indicators of a positive shift in public opinion. Both laws provide a limited right to strike for public workers.

The convention received a message from former Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark, who accepted the AFT's invitation to head a National Committee for Equal Justice for Public Employes, now in formation.

Clark wired the convention: "The millions of concerned Americans who find employment in essential public services must be granted the protection of the Bill of Rights: to communicate meaningfully with their employers, to dissent, to protest, and, where there is no imminent threat to the public health and safety, to strike. The welfare of these millions of vital Americans and their families and the quality of the invaluable services they render depend on these fundamental rights of a free people."

**In the convention balloting, Selden defeated challenger Kenneth Miesen, an AFT national representative, by a vote of 1,567 to 1,462.**

William Simons, president of the Washington, D.C. Teachers Union, led the field in the election of 20 vice-presidents, who comprise the union's executive council. Four new members—James Ballard, San Francisco; Barry Noack, Robbinsdale, Minn.; D. James Warnick, Wilmington, Del.; and Henry Bennett, Gary, Ind.—are on the council.

In other convention action:

- A resolution on student rights—spelling out freedom of speech and expression, freedom of dress, and freedom of association—was passed without dissent.
- Delegates voted to submit the question of AFT policy on the war in Southeast Asia to a nationwide membership referendum, to be conducted this fall by mail ballot. Members will vote on a resolution calling for an immediate cease fire in Viet Nam and for withdrawal of all U.S. troops by July 31, 1971.
- E. M. Britton, secretary of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales, in an address to the delegates, said it was "shocking" and "reprehensible" that teachers would be jailed for striking. Britton said his organization had decided this year to affiliate with the Trades Union Congress, after having been an independent group for many years.
- Delegates urged AFT locals to press for contracts limiting class-size maximums to 20 students and reducing classroom teaching hours to 20.



**PRES. JERRY WURF,** of the State, County & Municipal Employes tells striking Garrett County road workers they are writing labor history in Western Maryland's Mountain Top region. The strike for recognition of SCME Local 1834 is nearing its fifth month.

# *County Road Workers Fight for Recognition*

Oakland, Md.—A five-month strike here by 132 Garrett County road workers seeking bargaining recognition for Local 1834 of the State, County & Municipal Employes is an echo from the past labor history of the nearby coal fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Many of the men, in fact, are former miners who had to find other jobs when the mines gave out. Some have been railroaders and some have worked road gangs in other parts of the country. All of them are strangers to luxury.

SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf recently visited the picket lines and gave Local 1834 Pres. Wellington Jack Sowers a $5,000 check for the strike fund. He also pledged an additional $1,000 a week for the duration of the strike.

**"We're going to see this thing through if you will," said Wurf. "Everywhere our folks have stood up and been willing to sacrifice, we've won.**

"And this strike is not just a question of a few cents. It's a matter of human dignity."

Wurf noted that the Garrett road workers are located "in a part of the country where a lot of labor history has been written."

The trouble all started in this westernmost and largest of Maryland's 23 counties when the men decided to merge their Garrett County Road Employes Association into a bona fide AFL-CIO union.

They voted to affiliate with SCME last December, but two of the three county commissioners refused to recognize the union even though they had dealt with the association. As members of the association, Garrett road workers had collective bargaining, a contract and even a brief strike.

Their staunchest opponent, Commissioner John Ross Sines makes no secret of his anti-union views.

"Basically, this whole Mountain Top is anti-union," he told a reporter.

Sines and Commissioner Hubert A. Friend voted to fire the men shortly after the strike began April 7. Sines, also a member of the county welfare board, then attemped to prevent the strikers from obtaining food stamps.

**SCME Vice Pres. Ernie Crofoot of Baltimore made an interesting discovery about the food stamps: "We found that many of them were eligible for food stamps even when they were working because their wages are so low."**

The average hourly wage is $1.97, and most men make less. Even at that, they are grimly determined to hold on to what they have.

"They are not going to take my job away," said 58-year-old Clarence Bowmer when the commissioners made a futile attempt to break the strike. Bowmer has worked for the road department 28 years and takes home $122 every two weeks.

# New Contract Lifts Ceiling On Pilots' Pay

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots won new contract terms that will give 6,500 captains of United Air Lines planes increased salary maximums ranging from $3,130 to $4,753 a month, and a reduction in flying hours.

The union's master executive council ratified a working agreement that will be put into writing and sent to ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby before becoming effective. The agreement was reached after nine months of negotiations. The Pilots were preparing to circulate a strike ballot when settlement was achieved.

The two-year contract has two new features—a provision that as of Nov. 1, 1971, pilots on duty for 60 minutes will be paid for 64 minutes; and a reduction in allowable hours worked per month from 85 to 80 as of next Nov. 1, and to 75 a year later.

Negotiated for the first time was a wage rate for pilots of the new 747 jumbo jet planes. Their maximum salary will be $4,753 a month. Other maximums will be raised as follows: pilots of DC-8 four-engine jets, from $3,386 to $3,793; three-engine Boeing 727 jets, from $3,269 to $3,348; 737 Boeing twin-engine jets, from $2,790 to $3,130.

Also in the new pact is an improved schedule of company contributions to the pilots' pension plan and revisions in the insurance plan. Capt. William E. Arsenault, spokesman for ALPA members on United, said the agreement has substantial improvements in other areas also.

# Unions to Appeal NLRB Findings On Coordinated Copper Bargaining

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers and other unions will ask the Court of Appeals to set aside a National Labor Relations Board ruling that they tried to force company-wide bargaining on the Phelps Dodge Corp. in the 1967-68 copper strike.

"We will appeal," said USWA Counsel Elliot Bredhoff. "We dispute the board's finding."

The NLRB in a 3-1 decision upheld a trial examiner's conclusion that a joint negotiating committee of 34 unions violated the Taft-Hartley law by striking to force Phelps Dodge to engage in "unlawful company-wide bargaining."

**Nearly 60,000 workers in unions represented by the National Non-Ferrous Coordinating Committee began walking out July 15, 1967, in a strike for long-sought improvements in contracts with eight major firms in the non-ferrous metals industry. The final settlement was reached nearly a year later.**

In the course of the dispute management filed charges that the unions had illegally insisted to the point of impasse on company-wide bargaining. The NLRB issued complaints and held hearings involving two companies—Kennecott Copper Corp. and Phelps Dodge.

At Kennecott, an examiner's finding and a board order to stop making such demands were not contested by the unions because of a legal technicality. The unions decided instead to wait for a board decision in the Phelps Dodge dispute.

NLRB members John H. Fanning, Frank W. McCulloch and Howard Jenkins, Jr., signed an order directing the unions to stop demanding that bargaining at any unit of Phelps Dodge be expanded to cover other bargaining units of the same firm. Member Gerald A. Brown disagreed with the majority, and Chairman Edward B. Miller did not participate in the decision.

It is well-established, the majority said, "that the integrity of a bargaining unit, whether established by certification or by voluntary agreement, cannot . . . be unilaterally attacked. The conduct of negotiations on a basis broader than the established bargaining unit is nonmandatory, and the unions' insistence that the charging party engage in such bargaining" violated the law.

Brown in his dissent pointed out that while the unions did submit proposals for a single master agreement to cover all Phelps Dodge locations, the negotiations "continued along historical lines" when the corporation rejected the requests.

What the unions wanted, said Brown, was common expiration dates for all agreements with the corporation, a limited no-strike clause, and a "most favored nations" clause permitting adoption of any more favorable provision won on company properties elsewhere.

**Brown wrote: "To conclude that any of these demands . . . are equatable to a demand for a single master contract applicable to all locations is a non sequitur for which the majority opinion supplies no rationale . . . I would dismiss the complaint in its entirety."**

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. coordinated the 1967 bargaining preparations and the ensuing strike. The union bodies named in the NLRB proceeding are the AFL-CIO Joint Negotiating Committee for Phelps Dodge, the Steelworkers and four local unions, four lodges of Machinists, two Operating Engineers' locals, three locals of the Boilermakers, the Firemen & Enginemen, the Railroad Trainmen, a Teamsters' Local, two Carpenters' locals, two Plumbers' locals, a Chemical Workers' local, the Railway Carmen, the Morenci, Ariz., and Ajo, Ariz., Metal Trades Councils; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and five of its locals, a local of the Painters and a Bricklayers' local.

## Transport Workers Join Rail Congress

Cleveland—The Transport Workers joined the Congress of Railway Unions which now represents six AFL-CIO affiliates.

Besides the TWU, the congress includes the Maintenance of Way Employes, Railway & Airline Clerks, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Seafarers and the United Transportation Union.

# IUD Condemns Bid to Scuttle Labor Board

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**loads generally having the longest trial time lag periods."**

And the congressional objective of uniform interpretation of a single national labor law, Bredhoff suggested, "would be completely frustrated by empowering each of more than 400 district judges to render his own conclusion as to what is or is not an unfair labor practice."

Other sections of the Tower bill would give an advantage to employers and deprive workers of the help of the NLRB's general counsel staff, which would be abolished, Bredhoff noted.

*By 49-28 Vote:*

# Senate Cuts Funds As Rebuke to ILO

The Senate has voted overwhelmingly to hold up funds for the International Labor Organization in the latest expression of Congressional displeasure at the direction in which the ILO appears to be heading.

Both union and employer members of the U.S. delegation have complained that the ILO's 50-year tradition of seeking to improve working conditions and uphold human rights is being undermined by Communist use of ILO conferences as a propaganda forum to attack the United States. The appointment of a Soviet representative as an assistant director-general of the ILO was seen as a repudiation of the organization's basic principles.

**The Senate Appropriations Committee, in an action strongly supported by its House counterpart, recommended that a $3.7 million payment to the ILO for the current six-month period be deleted from the State Dept. budget.**

When the appropriations bill reached the Senate floor, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) sought to preserve the full appropriation. He argued that the payment is an international obligation that should be met and said it would look to the world as though the United States "is afraid to face criticism."

From both Democratic and Republican sides of the aisle, senators replied that it didn't make sense for the United States to be the chief financial prop of the ILO if the organization abandons the principles for which it was founded. The withholding of half a year's payment, they noted. was not a withdrawal from the ILO but as Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) put it, "a warning as to how this country feels."

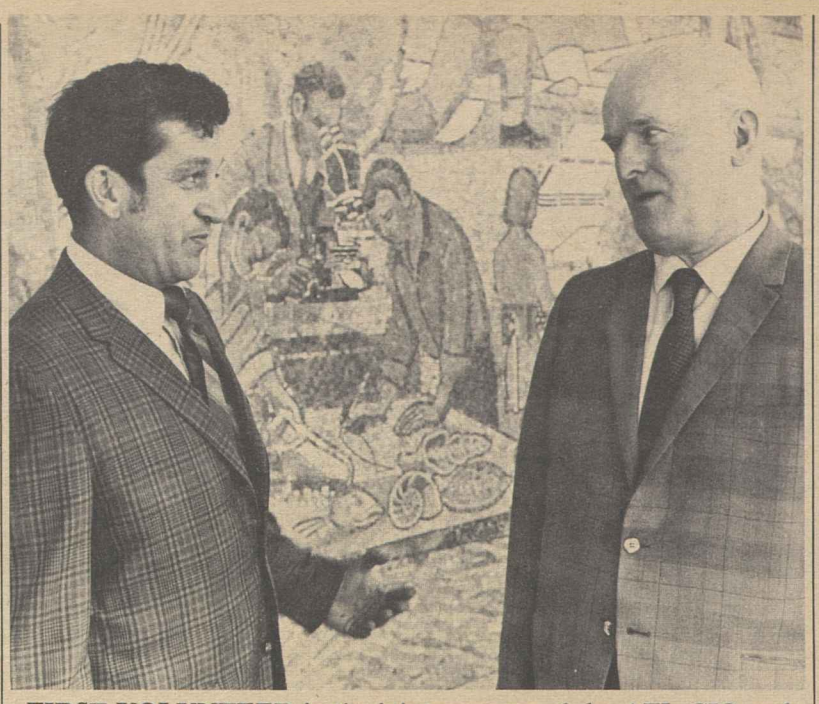
The Appropriations Committee's cutback of ILO funds was upheld, 49-28.

Voting to cut off the funds for the six-month assessment were 28 Democrats and 21 Republicans; opposed were 12 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

While government officials who had participated in ILO conferences voiced many of the criticisms of the ILO expressed by labor and management at a House hearing on July 31, the State Dept. has opposed a cutoff of funds and contended that the U.S. payment represents "an international legal duty."

**American labor's criticism of the ILO was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a special meeting of a House Appropriations subcommittee and by the federation's Executive Council in early August which strongly protested the ILO's "head-in-the-sands approach to Communist violations of human rights."**

The House had routinely approved the full ILO appropriation before the new ILO director-general had named a Soviet deputy over U.S. protests so the issue of funding will be considered by a House-Senate conference committee. The conference agreement on the money bill will then be submitted to the House and Senate for a vote on final passage.



**FIRST VOLUNTEER** in the joint program of the AFL-CIO and the Peace Corps to recruit skilled union craftsmen for service on Peace Corps projects around the free world is Ronald J. Temsik, left, of Boulder, Colo., shown with Assistant Sec.-Treas. Owen Kelly of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. Temsik is a journeyman member of Plumbers Local 575. He and his wife Edythe will take three months of language and culture training at the University of Kentucky before leaving for Venezuela next January.

# Minority Jobs Plan Approved In Indianapolis

Indianapolis — Building trades unions, employers and representatives of the minority community have developed an "Indianapolis Plan" aimed at increasing employment of Negroes and other minority groups in construction crafts.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson praised the agreement and said the department will support the program with federal manpower training funds.

He said $453,000 has been allocated for recruiting, evaluating, training and placing 500 minority trainees over an 18-month period. Of these, 420 will go into journeyman training at various levels of experience and 80 into apprenticeships.

Eighteen crafts are listed in the agreement, which will be administered by a committee representing all of the parties to the program.

Similar plans have been set up in a number of other cities and Hodgson reiterated that where local agreements are not reached, "the department will continue to impose solutions such as those initiated in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C."

# *5-Year Lag Persists In Real Wage Levels*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

out a continued rise in the industrial commodities index.

Despite Administration optimism about the slowing of the rate of price increases, the July rise in living costs meant that most workers were still on an economic treadmill which left them less able to meet their family expenses than they were during the same month last year, or the year before, or in July of 1967, or 1966, of 1965.

**In effect, the inflationary spiral —still not ended—has for the average rank-and-file worker more than wiped out all wage gains of the past five years.**

The take-home pay of the average worker with three dependents—the amount left over after deductions of social security and federal income taxes—rose slightly in July to $105.88.

This was 80 cents higher than the figure for June—the result of an average two-tenths of an hour increase in the workweek and a 1-cent rise in hourly earnings. After adjustment for price increases, gross weekly earnings were up one-half of 1 percent over the month—but still 1.3 percent below a year ago.

In terms of constant dollars—based on the purchasing power of the dollar in the 1957-59 period—the average worker with three dependents had a spendable income of $78.03 a week. And while this was 31 cents a week more buying power than in June, it was 74 cents less buying power than in July of 1969.

**And based on 1957-59 dollars, the worker with three dependents had 85 cents a week less to spend than during the same month of 1965 and $1.03 less than in July of 1968.**

Approximately 70,000 workers will receive cost-of-living wage increases based on the consumer price index for July. But another 22,500 workers whose pay is adjusted to reflect higher living costs will not receive increases because they have already reached the maximum stipulated in their contracts as the result of earlier cost-of-living adjustments.

The Labor Dept. said some 16,700 workers will get three-cent hourly increases based on the rise in the national index since April, including 7,000 workers in the automobile and aircraft parts manufacturing industries. Another 14,300 workers, mainly in the machinery industry, will receive quarterly increases of 5 cents an hour. More than 17,000 other workers will receive hourly raises of between 1 and 9 cents based on changes in the national index.

Three large groups of transit workers will receive increases linked to the cost-of-living in the cities where they work—8 cents an hour for 11,000 employes of the Chicago Transit Authority based on changes since April, and quarterly increases of 6 cents for 4,500 workers tied to the Boston index and 5 cents for 2,200 workers linked to the Pittsburgh index.

**Some 4,500 printers in New York City will receive 3.57 percent more in daily wages because of the 12-month rise in the city's price index.**

On the national index, food prices during July advanced only a little more than seasonally. Clothing prices dropped slightly, but the cost of services continued to rise, paced by a sharp seven-tenths of 1 percent increase in medical care prices.

The cost of public transportation continued its steep climb, averaging 1.8 percent more than in June and 14.2 percent above a year ago.

# Shoe Workers Win Fight for Trade Law Aid

*(Continued from Page 1)*

August of 1968 to August of 1969. Cash readjustment benefits are paid for up to 52 weeks of unemployment following the job loss. However, workers over the age of 60 when separated from their jobs are entitled to an additional 13 weeks of benefits and workers taking government-approved training courses may receive up to 26 weeks additional benefits if necessary to complete their courses.

Maximum cash benefits may not exceed 65 percent of the national average wage in manufacturing.

To be eligible, the Labor Dept. said, a worker must have been employed at one of the five Massachusetts plants for six months out of the year prior to layoff. and must have been gainfully employed for at least half of the previous three years.

**Until last December, the Tariff Commission had routinely turned down all requests for adjustment assistance, bringing strong protests from labor that the law's intent was being nullified.**

The latest certifications brought to 3,800 the number of workers declared eligible for benefits. They mark the first approval of adjustment aid for workers in plants making shoes other than those that are rubber-soled.

Having asserted his authority to break a tie in the Tariff Commission, Pres. Nixon now has before him five other requests for adjustment aid in which the commission was evenly split.

Three involve rubber footwear plants, one covers electrical components, and one involves soft trim for automobile interiors.

8-29-70

# Farm Workers' Strike in Salinas Met by Court Injunctions, Assaults

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**In Salinas, Monterey County Superior Court Judge Stanley Lawson issued temporary restraining orders sought by 27 growers prohibiting picketing or any incitement to strike. Antle Inc., one of the 27, also filed a $550,000 suit for damages allegedly caused by the picketing.**

The beating of Cohen and a union organizer occurred Aug. 25 when they went to the A. C. Hanson ranch south of Salinas in answer to a call from farmhands working in a broccoli field. A newsman who was with them gave this eye-witness account:

"About a mile inside the ranch, Cohen and two union organizers were met by Albert Hanson, the ranch owner, who was backed by about 15 or 20 men in eight pickup trucks.

"Cohen identified himself to Hanson, who refused to say who he was. Cohen then asked where the workers were, and Hanson said they had left. They exchanged a few more words, and when Hanson ordered Cohen to leave, the union people started to walk back to the car they had left down the road.

**"As they started walking, the ranch owner cried 'All right, boys, go get him.' One grabbed Cohen around the neck as he started to turn, and shoved him down the road. The other man, who was wearing a black glove, hit him a roundhouse blow and knocked him down."**

The reporter said one of the two then jumped on Venustiano Olguin, Jr., who was with Cohen, kicked him and beat him until the union party broke for their auto. The reporter's camera was knocked out of his hand, kicked into the weeds and never recovered, he said.

Another witness, Kathy Kozak, 19, also an organizer for the Farm Workers, was not harmed. UFWOC officials said any legal action against Cohen's assailants will be postponed until he recovers.

**UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez, recovering from the effects of a recent fast to emphasize the nonviolent nature of his organizing attempts, is expected to come to the strike area—a 150-mile stretch of farmland and towns—to lead his picketing members.**

UFWOC recently scored a major breakthrough, climaxing a five-year effort, by signing contracts with all but a small percentage of California table grape growers. It has now extended its organizing and bargaining efforts on behalf of field hands working on other crops.

## ASPCA Staff Picks State-County Local

New York—Employes of the animal hospitals, offices and shelters of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals voted to switch from "independent" union status to affiliation with an AFL-CIO union. The vote in a State Labor Relations Board election was 89 for State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1707, 36 against.

# Nation's Salute To Labor Led By President

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Labor Day dinner at the White House on Sept. 7 for about 170 guests—union leaders and their wives. Another 3,000 guests will gather on the White House grounds after the dinner for a torchlight military tattoo featuring Army ceremonial units.

In his Labor Day statement, the President put special stress on the tradition of pride in the quality of work.

"How much we produce is one important question, of course," Nixon noted. "But we must also ask —with greater force than we have sometimes done in the past—how well we produce, how efficiently and skillfully we provide the goods and services of our economy, how effective and attractive and reliable are the results of our work, how much pride and satisfaction those results provide to the worker."

# End of Boycott Climaxes Grape Victory

## Action Caps 5-Year Fight In Vineyards

San Francisco — The historic boycott of table grapes that planted unionism in California's vast vineyards is over.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany formally announced its end to the California Labor Federation at its biennial convention here.

Unionization in the table grapes area, Meany told the delegates, has "moved to the point where we can see the real end of this road." A close watch will have to be kept on the marketing of union table grapes, he said, but added:

"As of Sept. 1, the AFL-CIO boycott is officially declared to be off."

**Meany also sent a letter to the presidents of all unions and AFL-CIO state and city central bodies announcing the lifting of the boycott and expressing thanks for the outpouring of support that made the grape victory possible. (Excerpts, Page 2)**

Even as Meany capsuled the five-year struggle of the United Farm Workers to win union contracts, almost before the ink on the scores of contracts with grape growers could dry, the farm workers and their union were swept up in still another battle for survival in California's billion-dollar agricultural industry.

Cesar Chavez, the small and gentle-voiced director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, told the state convention next day how some 6,000 farm workers in the rich Salinas and Santa Maria Valleys were embroiled in still another bitter struggle for their union.

With the end of the grape strike and boycott near, Chavez said. UFWOC had called together its members from many sections of the state's fertile fields and told them the time had come to organize. **(Story, this page.)**

The growers ignored UFWOC's request for representation elections. And soon after, a rally—attended by 90 percent of the valleys' workers, Chavez said—voted to strike. Then they heard that the growers had signed a contract with the Teamsters.

**Chavez protested sharply against the growers' efforts "to use another union to try to stop the legitimate aspirations of our members in our union."**

"I hope that the leadership of the Teamsters union will come to realize that the workers do not want that union," he said.

"The workers, almost to the last

*(Continued on Page 2)*

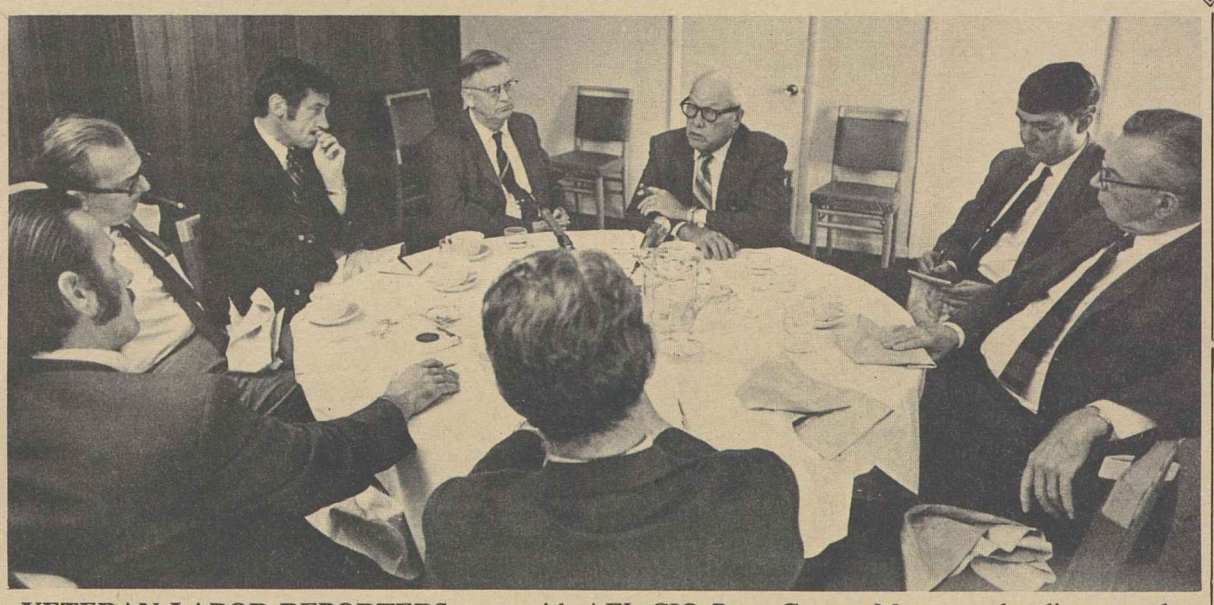

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# Meany Vows Union Drive To Gain Economic Justice



**VETERAN LABOR REPORTERS** meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he discusses the condition of the labor movement and the issues facing the nation during a pre-Labor Day interview. From top center, starting with Meany and working clockwise are Mark Sullivan, Time magazine; Tom Coman, Bureau of National Affairs; Damon Stetson, New York Times; Neil Gilbride, Associated Press; AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack; Murray Seeger, Los Angeles Times, and Archie Robinson, U.S. News & World Report. **(Excepts of interview, Pages 4 and 5.)**

## Declares Worker Will 'Raise Voice'

America's workers will "seek and win" economic justice and "a bigger share of the pie" at the collective bargaining table, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a Labor Day message.

Meany charged that "ill-conceived" Administration policies have led to "suffering for millions of Americans" through continued inflation coupled with a recession.

The result, he said, has been higher prices, layoffs or shortened pay checks, exorbitant interest "and for many an end to the dream of a family home or education for their children."

The average worker has been "slipping backward" on the economic ladder, Meany stressed.

**He is "a long way short of the affluence we have been hearing about. A long way short of what television sponsors represent the American standard of living to be. A long way short of what the government economists say is absolutely needed to live decently."**

And, Meany added, the American worker is "angry."

"So it should come as no surprise that he intends to raise his voice at the bargaining table."

That's been "the traditional forum for progress for workers," Meany declared. "It has worked for us—and for America—in the past. And it will work again."

In other statements, leaders of the trade union movement sought to make the 76th national observance of labor's holiday a time of rededication to building a better America.

*(Continued on Page 12)*

*Bill Falls 'Far Short':*

## Changes Called Vital To Family Aid Goals

Amendments to the House-passed family assistance bill are essential to accomplish the legislation's "well-intentioned goals," the AFL-CIO told the Senate Finance Committee.

Federation witnesses described the present welfare system as "irrational" and strongly endorsed the effort "to bring about a fair, humane welfare program with minimum national standards of administration and payment levels."

But, the AFL-CIO said, both the House bill and Administration proposals for change "fall far short."

**Labor doesn't expect immediate perfection "in a bold, new, innovative social program," the AFL-CIO testified. "But neither will we accept subjecting the disadvantaged to cruel exploitation as the price for launching the new program."**

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair presented the federation's testimony on behalf of Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. With him at the witness table was Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Two major improvements in the House-passed bill are necessary for the AFL-CIO to support the measure, Fair told the committee.

Both are aimed at protecting welfare recipients from exploitation or "slave labor" conditions.

The federation termed it essential to restore language requiring that compulsory assignments to jobs or training take into consideration the degree of risk to health and safety, suitability of the individual for the job, physical fitness for the work, prior training, length of unemployment and distance from work.

This protective language was in the original bill sent to the House floor by its Ways and Means Committee. But the House, in a move little noted at the time, deleted the specifics and substituted general language lacking effective protection.

**Also essential, the AFL-CIO told the Senate committee, is an assurance that persons assigned to**

*(Continued on Page 12)*

## *Study Reveals Undercounting Of Job Injuries*

Millions of on-the-job injuries go unreported each year because of inadequate statistics gathering, according to an independent research study made for the Labor Dept.

For every job injury that is counted in the current estimates of some 2.5 million on-the-job accidents a year, there may be as many as 10 that are not reported.

**That's the conclusion of a 700-page study undertaken by the Delphic Systems & Research Corp. which was hired by the Labor Dept. in June of 1969 to conduct an evaluation of the national industrial safety statistics program.**

After some prodding, a draft of

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Farm Workers Score Salinas Breakthrough*

Salinas, Calif.—A massive strike in California's Salinas and Santa Maria Valleys has brought the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers two dramatic victories on the heels of its triumph in the grape strike.

UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez announced Aug. 30 agreement on what he termed "the best contract we've ever negotiated." It was signed with Interharvest, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co.

**Interharvest farms 22,000 acres of produce in California and Arizona, and is the biggest shipper of lettuce in the Salinas Valley. It employes about 1,000 workers, most of whom will be covered by the new UFWOC contract.**

On Sept. 1, two associations of strawberry growers signed recognition agreements with the UFWOC, covering more than 2,000 workers. The two groups, Naturipe and the Watsonville Strawberry Cooperative, agreed to immediate negotiations with all economic benefits retroactive to the date of the recognition agreement.

The union has called off the strike against these growers and work resumed in the fields.

The Interharvest contract came as other growers in the area were insisting on sticking to the five-year contracts quietly signed with the

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## NLRB Rejects Remedy Of Backpay for Stalling

With its new chairman casting the deciding vote, a 3-2 majority of the National Labor Relations Board "reluctantly" concluded that it couldn't compel an employer to reimburse workers for pay raises they lost because of his illegal refusal to bargain with their union.

All five board members agreed with a trial examiner's finding that the Ex-Cell-O Corp. was guilty of unfair labor practices in the case and that the workers at its Elwood, Ind., plant had suffered financially as a result.

The Auto Workers had won a representation election in the fall of 1964 and the NLRB soon after rejected a company complaint about the election. But the firm refused to meet with the union after it was certified as the legal bargaining agent of the workers.

**The trail examiner, Owsley Vose, proposed a remedy designed to "take the profit out of refusing to bargain" by requiring the company to compensate employes for the cash benefits which it is "reasonable to conclude" the**

*(Continued on Page 11)*




**SINGING PICKETS** belt out folksongs with the lyrics fashioned to the issues of the Airline Clerks' strike against Northwest Airlines. The pickets, members of BRAC Lodge 3027, put on this performance outside a Northwest office in downtown Washington. The union has been on strike since July 8 after the company refused to bargain fairly on a new contract, BRAC said.

Victory in Vineyards:

# *Boycott End Caps 5-Year Struggle*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

man, have made a commitment that they want their own union. . . . They want to be part of the AFL-CIO. They want to be free. They want to make their own determination as to which union is going to represent them."

But the fight is not with other unions, Chavez insisted. The fight is with the employers, he said, "and that is where we are going to keep the fight."

"We need your help," Chavez told the delegates, "we are in need of food . . . right away."

UFWOC Assistant Dir. Larry Itliong spelled out the need for help. The convention responded with an immedate contribution of $10,000 and favorable consideration for the proposal of a long-range strike fund.

In the background of the struggle in the lettuce fields of Salinas was a new confidence, born from the boycott of table grapes—"a success," Meany called it.

**Meany credited that success to the support of "this state AFL-CIO federation, the support of central labor bodies all over the country, local unions and public officials at the state and local level, support from enlightened religious and private groups through the country."**

Itliong ticked off the results of that "success:" 15,000 new members in the union, a health and welfare program for the first time ever for the farm worker, an economic development fund to help train and develop farm workers.

Chavez had noted, "they are getting more money and they are extremely happy. And they want you to know that."

Msgr. George C. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference and a member of the bishops' committee that mediated the grape settlements, gave unstinting credit for the outcome to "the brave, self-sacrificing, courageous" farm workers themselves.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher underscored the courage of Chavez and Itliong four years ago in bringing together their separate forces—Spanish and Filipino—to defeat, once and for all, the growers' traditional device of "divide and conquer."

As a keynote to the convention's five days of deliberations, Meany sketched the "overall picture which we see today and the part that labor should and will play in the difficult days ahead."

He touched on problems of rising unemployment and climbing prices, of credit restrictions that hurt only the consumer and the small businessman, and of consumers' problems themselves, on the difficulty of wiping out discrimination, the threat of the environment, the dissatisfaction of youth.

**He promised that labor would play its traditional role in meeting these challenges exercising the right to strike, if necessary, or boycott. And "we are going to use the political rights that we have as American citizens."**

"The labor movement today is in a good position to meet the challenges of tomorrow. . . . We were never stronger, never more ready to play our part. . . ."

## *Health Care Bill Introduced By 15 Senators*

A labor-backed drive for national health insurance picked up significant support in Congress as 15 senators joined in introducing a bill intended to make medical services available to all Americans, regardless of age or income.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), speaking for the 12 Democratic and three Republican sponsors, told the Senate that private insurance has financed only a small part of the nation's health needs.

**Private insurance commonly pays for "acute care, not preventive care," Kennedy noted. "It gives partial benefits, not comprehensive benefits. It fails to control costs. It fails to control quality. It ignores the poor and the medically indigent."**

The Senate bill was based on recmemendations of a prestigious Committee of 100 for National Health Insurance, initially headed by the late Walter P. Reuther and then by his successor as president of the Auto Workers, Leonard Woodcock.

It is similar in concept to the bill introduced in the House by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and numerous co-sponsors, which has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

Both AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Woodcock have expressed confidence that differences between the two versions can be worked out without difficulty.

The Senate measure would initially cover about three-fourths of all medical expenses, with additional services to be added later.

It would be financed through a Health Security Trust Fund, which would get about 40 percent of its money from general government revenues. A 3.5 percent payroll tax paid by employers would add another 35 percent, with the remaining 25 percent coming from a 2.1 percent tax on individual incomes up to $15,000 a year.

No congressional action is expected this year. But, as was the case with Medicare, the introduction of the bills and the public interest aroused point to the emergence of national health insurance as a major congressional and political issue.

## Farm Workers Score Salinas Breakthrough

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Teamsters on July 27—10 days after the UFWOC had informed the growers of its majority status and demanded recognition.

By contrast, the UFWOC Interharvest contract is for two years, with wage increases averaging between 25 and 35 percent.

In the UFWOC contract, the new minimum wage is $2.10 an hour—compared with $1.85 in the Teamster contract. And next year, the UFWOC minimum goes to $2.15, while the Teamster minimum would have moved up to $1.96 after four years.

Likewise, the piece rate for ground packs of unwrapped lettuce was boosted by the UFWOC from the 31.5 cents which has been the rate since 1965 to 40.5 cents. The Teamsters negotiated a 36-cent rate.

Working field foremen are under the new union contract, with a new wage base of $3.10 an hour. The contract also provides all the basic protections that were written into the grape contracts.

**Although the Teamsters in mid-August signed an agreement to withdraw from the contracts and cede jurisdiction of field workers to the UFWOC, there was evidence that some Teamsters were aiding employers in resisting the UFWOC.**

Pickets identifying themselves only as "Citizens Against United," a reference to the parent United Fruit Co., showed up waving American flags to picket the cooling sheds and truck yards the morning after the UFWOC contract was announced.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher reported from the scene that "there were definitely Teamsters on the picket line." Teamsters drivers refused to cross the lines and the company's operations were halted until a restraining order was issued against the "citizens." Kircher called on leaders of the Teamsters to honor the spirit of their agreement with the Farm Workers.

The UFWOC reported that some of the "citizen" pickets were passing out John Birch Society leaflets attacking the United Farm Workers.

As the strike continued against other growers, the King City Chamber of Commerce opened a recruiting office for strikebreakers. And one company filed a $5 million damage suit against Interharvest for signing with the UFWOC.

**The Farm Workers have set up strike kitchens and are feeding more than 4,000 strikers each day. AFL-CIO unions in the area are giving strong support to the strike and a Meat Cutters local which represents a group of packing shed workers refused to cross picket lines set up by the UFWOC.**

Farm Workers Attorney Jerry Cohen, who was seriously beaten in an assault ordered by a ranch owner on union organizers, has been released from a San Jose hospital and will be able to return to work, the UFWOC reported. He had been hospitalized with a brain concussion.

## Furriers Bar Work on Rare Animal Pelts

New York—Union fur workers here won the thanks and praise of a prestigious international conservation organization for a decision to "no longer cut, fashion or fabricate skins" of "endangered species" of spotted animals.

The action was taken by the Furriers Joint Council, an affiliate of the Meat Cutters, after discussions with the World Wildlife Fund.

Since about 95 percent of all furs in the United States are manufactured in New York, the decision will mean virtual elimination of the use of pelts from leopards, cheetahs, ocelots and jaguars.

At a luncheon announcing the agreement, the wildlife fund presented a scroll of appreciation to George Stofsky, manager of the Furriers Joint Council, for the union's cooperation in safeguarding species threatened with extinction. The council and its parent union have supported federal legislation barring imports of rare skins. The new agreement goes beyond existing law.

## J. P. Tahney Dies, Rail Union Chief

Chicago—J. P. Tahney, president of the Railway Supervisors since the union was founded in 1934, died of a heart attack at his office here at the age of 73.

Funeral services were held Aug. 29, with his son, the Rev. Shane D. Tahney, officiating at a requiem mass. Officers of the union served as pallbearers. He is also survived by his wife, Irene, a daughter, seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland lauded Tahney as "a good friend and a true trade unionist" whose years of leadership leave a "monument" to his memory.

Tahney's successor will be chosen at the union's convention, which opens Sept. 10 in Chicago.

## *Unions, Central Bodies Advised Boycott is Ended*

*Excerpts from a letter by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to affiliated unions, state and city central labor bodies:*

**It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, have successfully concluded their historic struggle for union recognition in the California grape industry.**

**Therefore the grape boycott is officially ended.**

**It is quite clear that the consumer boycott of grapes in which millions of American trade unionists joined together, played a major role in winning that victory.**

**Dir. Cesar Chavez and the UFWOC Executive Board have asked me to convey the deep gratitude of their members for the financial contributions and the physical support they have received from individual volunteers, AFL-CIO affiliates and their locals and state and central labor bodies—from all who picketed supermarkets, hand-billed shopping centers and personally urged store managers to stop selling table grapes.**

**The five-year struggle of the farm workers, against powerful opposition unrestrained by federal or state labor laws, has been an historic demonstration of faith, courage and determination.**

**Even so, that struggle could not have succeeded without the steadfast support of a united labor movement. We have demonstrated, once again, the value of the boycott weapon in strike situations. It is not a weapon we will ever use lightly, but this experience and the experience earlier this year in the GE boycott prove that American consumers will refuse to purchase articles made under substandard or strike-breaking conditions. So we will use the boycott weapon when it becomes necessary in order to win justice for workers.**

**All of those who shared in the farm workers' struggle have a full share in the victory, as well. Because of their efforts, the trade union movement is stronger than before.**

*To Protect Gains:*

# Step Up Organizing, Bricklayers Urged

The Bricklayers began laying the foundations at their 71st convention for expanded programs in organizing, stronger locals, increased work opportunities and more apprentices.

Pres. Thomas F. Murphy spelled out the need for a step-up in organizing, noting that while 26,000 new members were signed up in the past two years, the union had a net gain of about 6,000 because of other membership losses.

Murphy emphasized efforts to organize the non-union bricklayers in the trade, whose numbers are equal those in union ranks.

"If we are to maintain a strong bargaining position with the employers, we must strengthen and expand our organizing activities," he told the 700 delegates in his convention report.

**Murphy also stressed that members must do their part as voters to maintain the political atmosphere in which unions can continue to organize workers. He warned that if labor's foes take over Congress, the ground rules for organizing would become increasingly more difficult.**

Despite the current slowdown in construction, Murphy warned that a program for increasing the number of apprentices should not be side-tracked. He noted that the National Bricklaying Joint Apprenticeship Committee has adopted a broad plan to boost the current number of apprentices from 9,000 to 16,000.

Unless the Bricklayers meet the demand for craftsmen when the needs arise, "we will find that the demand will go to some other trade," Murphy said.

Expanded work opportunities will result from the wider use of brick and masonry products in construction, Murphy told the convention.

**The union recently signed an agreement with the Mason Contractors Association of America for a trust fund to promote the industry and use of the products. Murphy urged that future contracts negotiated by Bricklayers include provisions for the promotional fund which would be financed by employers contributing 1 cent an hour per member.**

He announced that Bricklayers from the Detroit metropolitan area have already made a check available for the trust fund for $10,000.

The formula for bringing increased strength to the union is based on the merger of locals and the formation of area executive committees. Murphy told the delegates that it would be illogical to continue the outmoded system of small locals covering small areas.

"The very essence of unionism is joining together for greater strength," he declared, and "in combinations of unions that strength becomes even greater."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates that the American trade union movement and the American people "face a number of knotty problems." He cited the Administration's economic policies, pollution, consumer protection, labor laws, and others.

**"The things that concern the American people are definitely the concern of the American trade union movement—and this has been true through all the history of American labor," Meany observed.**

History further shows, he said, that labor has never advocated anything or any program that would have an adverse effect on the people as a whole.

"It could be said that when we forced employers to pay decent wages, it caused them some anguish," he said. But only temporarily, he added, because it was soon proven that higher wages and a higher standard of living and the expanded market that resulted were beneficial to industry and to the country.

Meany said the labor movement was never in better shape to lead the American people to more progress.

**The Bricklayers honored architect Ulrich Franzen with the union's first "Thomas Jefferson Award for Architecture." The award carries a $5,000 prize, which Franzen promptly passed on to the A. Philip Randolph Institute to finance Apprentice-Outreach programs.**

The institute's executive director, Bayard Rustin, was at the convention to accept the prize money. Rustin told the convention that the trade union movement is the only organization involved in social problems that has the means to solve many of the nation's ills. The reason, he said, is that labor is the only organized group pressing for full employment.



**AWARD FOR ARCHITECTURE** and a prize of $5,000 was presented to architect Ulrich Franzen, right, by Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers at the union's 71st convention in Washington. Franzen kept the award, but turned over the prize money to Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute for use in the Outreach training program. The union will make the "Thomas Jefferson Award for Architecture" available biennially.




**SKILLS LEVELS** in the building and constructions trades must be maintained in the age-old tradition of craftsmanship on the job, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells delegates to the Carpenters convention in San Francisco.

# *Meany Urges Unions to Maintain High Standards of Craftsmanship*

By John R. Oravec

San Francisco—Trade unions must continue to maintain high standards for their membership despite outside pressures to lower skill levels, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 2,400 delegates to the 31st convention of the Carpenters.

Even in the presence of the nation's unresolved racial problems, unions have the responsibility to uphold the qualities of craftsmanship, Meany stressed.

"In the field of civil rights we have made great progress, but we still have a long way to go," he observed, adding that labor will follow through in this activity "but we are going to do it with justice for all."

"If you issue a union card to a fellow who is not qualified you are defrauding him," Meany said. "Unless he is qualified he can't make a living and the union card represents nothing to him."

"I am sure the Carpenters," he stated, "are going to stick to the age-old idea that we want a full-fledged mechanic able to take his place alongside all of our other mechanics."

Meany went on to deplore a suggestion made a year ago by Sec. of Housing & Urban Development George Romney that partially-trained workers be used in the housing industry.

**This would be no solution to the minority employment problem, Meany said, noting that leaders in the civil rights movement want black apprentices to be "trained to the fullest extent, the same as any other person who is now a member of the union."**

Delegates later rejected a proposal to amend the union's constitution that would have had shortened the apprenticeship program from four years to three.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson praised the Carpenters for their performance in minority training programs. He pointed out that at a recent graduation ceremony he attended in Washington, one of five graduate apprentices were from the minorities.

Although Pres. M. A. Hutcheson was re-elected to another four-year term earlier in the convention, a resolution was adopted that establishes the office of president emeritus "to retain to the greatest extent possible the services of Brother Hutcheson." The action came after about 1,500 delegates signed a petition calling for the new office.

Hutcheson said that he currently has no intention of retiring.

All officers were re-elected by acclamation and except for the third district seat, all board members were also returned to office. William Konyha of Cleveland, president of the Ohio state council of Carpenters, defeated incumbent Cecil Shuey in that contest.

Convening as the United Farm Workers Organizing committee launched its strike against the California lettuce growers for union contracts, the delegates responded to an appeal form the floor for support of the strikers by voting unanimously to contribute $10,000 to the UFWOC strike fund. Another $2,000 was collected in the lobby of the convention hall through personal donations from the delegates.

**In an emotion-packed discussion, the convention weighed the future status of job superintendents holding office in the union's locals and districts.**

The delegates split evenly in a voice vote for an amendment to the constitution that would have barred the superintendents from holding office. The deadlock was resolved by referring the amendment back to the executive board.

Among key resolutions adopted by the convention, the Carpenters urged:

- Early passage by Congress of a national health insurance program, and stepped-up support of the bill by union members in their home communities and appeals to their congressmen and senators.
- An immediate increase of 10 percent in social security benefits and for another 10 percent in 1972, with an immediate boost in the minimum benefit to $90 a month.
- Establishment of a federal system of unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation to provide wider coverage and to improve the inadequate benefits now administered by the various state-operated programs.

# Millions of Job Injuries Unreported, Study Finds

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the report was made available to newsmen by the Labor Dept.

Its chief author, Jerome B. Gordon, had suggested that the department was sitting on the report, which he said was submitted on June 30. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its August meeting, urged the Labor Dept. to publish the report so the public could know the full toll of job injuries. The department said it had not yet received the full report and promised to make it public as soon as available.

**The report's findings are viewed as powerful ammunition in the effort to win congressional passage of federal occupational safety and health legislation.**

Awesome as the 2.5 million-a-year job injury figure sounds, it includes only accidents in which at least a full day of work is lost—ignoring many other "serious" accidents which require medical attention, and which may result in unconsciousness, fractures, or temporary or permanent reassignment of injured workers to easier jobs.

Even the disabling injury tally, the report's author suggests, may be understated by several hundred thousand because of reliance on industry sources for data.

The report included a first-hand check on a large group of California firms.

It found that a significant number of firms that reported no "disabling" injuries actually had reportable accidents—which if properly reported would have increased the number of disabling injuries in the sample by 8 percent.

And it found nearly 10 "serious" but non-disabling injuries for every disabling injury—in actual numbers for the sample, 12,294 to 1,323.

If this ratio held up nationwide, the report notes, "there would be an increase from the current level of 2.5 million individual disabling injuries currently reported nationally to nearly 25 million individual serious injuries."

Budget cuts and denial of requested funds have seriously hampered the government's accident statistics gathering and analysis program, Gordon noted.

His report proposes alternative methods of improving the program — a "minimum" package which would cost about seven times the current $225,000 appropriation and a "maximum" expansion of the existing token effort which would cost more than 14 times the current level.

# Meany Assesses Year's Gains, Setbacks

*Following are excerpts from an interview with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Aug. 25. Reporters questioning Meany were Damon Stetson of the New York Times, Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press, Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times, Mark Sullivan of Time magazine. Tom Coman of the Bureau of National Affairs, and Archie Robinson of U.S. News & World Report.*

**Q:** Mr. Meany, I wonder what you might view as the federation's principal accomplishments this past year.

**MEANY:** Well, I think we have made some progress—legislatively—not too much. I think in the important area of cooperation between various units of the federation we made very significant progress through the medium of multi-union bargaining, if that is what you want to call it, especially in the General Electric situation.

I think we made very significant progress in the California grape situation, where we managed to bring union contracts to a great deal of the grape industry.

Internally, the organization is strong. We are going through what I would certainly call a recession and trying to meet the problems that come with a recession. I wouldn't say it was a year of great progress, but we have moved forward. Considering the times, I think we have done quite well.

**Q:** When do you think the country is going to come out of the recession? Do you see any sign of the end of it?

**MEANY:** Yes, I would say there are some signs. I am not an expert on this, but I would say that I agree with some of the signs. I certainly don't share the optimism that seems to come bouncing out of the White House every four or five days.

But I think, basically, the economy is sound. I think some of the policies of the present Administration are really the cause of our trouble. I am hopeful to see this turn around.

**Frankly, I would say if they could bring down the cost of hiring money—bring down the interest rates—I think we would be on our way. I am not really basically worried about the economy. I am not worried about a depression of any severity, but we have had problems. Unemployment, of course has been going up. I have no way of predicting this but it looks like we are at a turning point. I could be wrong.**

**Q:** Is your prime recommendation, though, something to do with reducing interest rates?

**MEANY:** Interest rates and government control of the available credits. I think this is awfully important. I think that the President now has certain powers which were voted to him by Congress that give him some control over where the amount of available credit is used. We feel that he could have used it and certainly concentrated on the housing industry which, in turn, would have a beneficial effect on the entire financial picture.

**Q:** How would you, outside the economic situation, size up AFL-CIO's relations and labor relations in general with the Nixon Administration?

**MEANY:** I think our relations with the Nixon Administration are just about as good as we could have expected. I wouldn't say we have any romance or love-feast going on, but I think he has been responsive in some areas.

**Of course, he is still, I would say, much more on the conservative side of things than his predecessors—Johnson and Kennedy. I would say that the relationship has been fairly good.**

We, of course, agree with him to a great degree on his efforts to end the war in Southeast Asia through the building up and developing the ability of the South Vietnamese to take care of themselves. We are in agreement with that because, frankly, we don't think there is any disagreement about getting out—getting our people out of Southeast Asia. We don't think there is any real disagreement. Everybody wants them out, including Nixon; including us.

But we think that he has a practical plan to get them out. The plan makes sense. Whether it works or not is another thing but, up until now, it appears to be working.

**We are completely opposed to the idea of bugging out. We are completely opposed to the idea of setting a cut-off date for American participation because if you set a cut-off date then all the Viet Cong has to do is sit by and wait until that date comes and then move in.**

On his economic policy, of course, we don't agree with him.

On the other hand, we find that in the field of government employes he has certainly been more liberal than any man in the White House before him because he has come out for collective bargaining for government employes at every level. He has come out for extending to government employes practically all of the rights that workers have and unions have in the private sector. So we think this represents progress.

Of course, this doesn't mean that things are going to automatically change overnight because, in carrying out the intent of his policy, we run into some great difficulties.

I think, as I said before, his economic policies, his cooling off of the economy—I think this has caused more and more unemployment up until now and, of course, the inflation spiral is still moving upwards. Now, of course, we keep hearing that we are near the end, that the last quarter is going to see a big change. On this we are hopeful but we don't know.

**Q:** Well, in your contract or agreement with the Post Office, you agreed to binding arbitration rather than strikes as a final step. I presume that was on the theory that that is an essential operation. Do you think that some day we are going to come to binding arbitration in private industry where it is a vital service of some kind?

**MEANY:** No, I don't think that this necessarily means that. You see, these people work under civil service law. Civil service work prevents strikes, theoretically. Now, I feel that fighting for the theoretical right of federal employes to strike is really a waste of time. They do not have the right to strike at the present time, under the law, but they do strike if they want to and they will strike if conditions are not acceptable.

What we worked out with the Administration was a system of collective bargaining with the Administration in all of the areas where workers are concerned, to the same extent that we bargain collectively in the private sector. Now, when you get down to the point of final determination where you have an impasse, prior to this time, all of the impasses were determined by the Civil Service Commission.

Under this agreement we have affecting the postal workers, this is to go to a board and it is not going to be determined finally by someone in the Executive Branch of the government. We think this is tremendous progress.

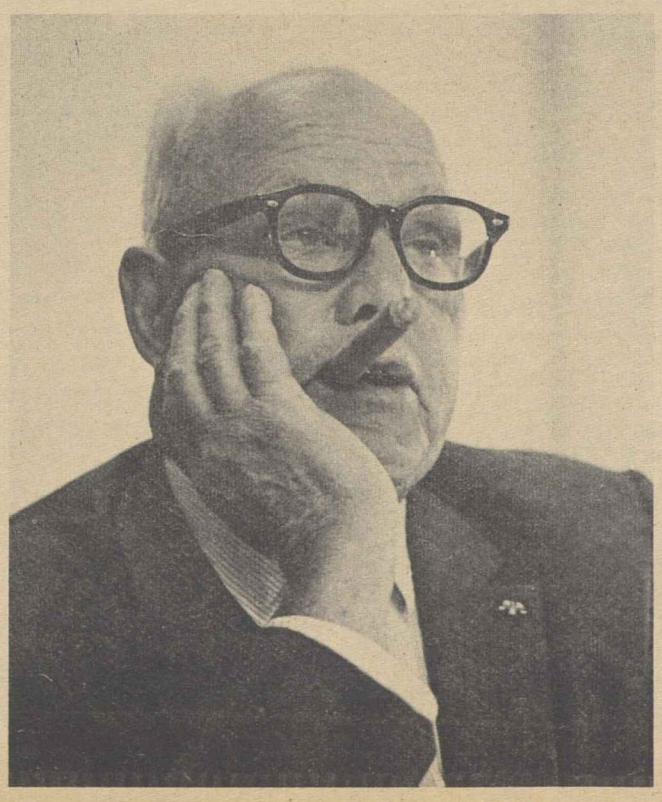
**Q:** There seems to be some evidence that rank and file workers may be more conservative than they used to be. Do you see any swing in the coming election or in 1972 of the rank and file and the membership of labor toward the Republican party?

**MEANY:** No, I don't see any swing toward the Republican party. But it would certainly not be outside our tradition for our people to support Republicans. We support them all the time where they deserve support. Of course, the vast majority of the people we support are Democrats, and this is because they have a voting record and attitude toward the things that we believe in which is much more favorable than Republicans.

**Q:** Do you think this is changing?

**MEANY:** I think it is changing to some extent. Not so much that our people are looking to the Republicans, but they are looking less to the Democrats because, actually, the Democratic party has disintegrated. It is not the so-called liberal party that is was a few years ago. It almost has become the party of the extremists insofar as these so-called liberals or new lefts, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party.

As they take it over and as they move more and more to the left—and I mean away over to the left—I think more and more are going to lose the support of our members.



**Our members are basically Americans. They basically believe in the American system, and maybe they have a greater stake in the system now than they had 15 or 20 years ago because under the system and under our trade union policy, they have become middle-class, if you want to say it. They have a greater stake.**

You can be quite radical if you are involved in a labor dispute where people are getting 30 cents an hour because if you pull an honest strike, all you lose is 30 cents an hour. But you have people who are making $8,000 or $9,000 a year, paying off mortgages, with kids going to college, so you have an entirely different situation when you think about calling them on strike. They have obligations that are quite costly—insurance payments and all that sort of thing. So this makes the strike much less desirable as a weapon.

Naturally we wouldn't want to give it up as a weapon but I can say to you quite frankly that more and more people in the trade union movement—I mean at the highest levels—are thinking of other ways to advance without the use of the strike method.

I think the trade unionist—the average trade unionist—is disturbed as much as almost any other group in the country by the destruction we see visited on some of our institutions by the people from the far left. I think our membership, for instance, in California is just as horrified as any other people in California by what happened in San Rafael when there was an actual shooting affair in a court room with a judge losing his life.

**When you talk about law and order, I think everybody believes in law and order and, of course, it is used to mean something else than perhaps we mean, but still our people certainly are not for violence. We certainly don't want to see American educational institutions destroyed.**

We feel that while this country has problems and the problems are perhaps intensified because of the rapid pace of our life in this country, the average person would like to have some security in his own home. And I think in this area our members are no different than the great mass of the American people.

**Q:** Do you see an emergent Democratic candidate for 1972 or several that seem to be emerging?

**MEANY:** At this time I don't see any of them. There seems to be . . . well, take Hubert. He has had a shot at it and I don't find much sentiment among the Democrats for him to take another shot. I don't know what his plans are. Muskie attracted quite a bit of attention during the last campaign—a lot of favorable attention—but he doesn't seem to have capitalized on it. He doesn't seem to have developed. In fact, he isn't running. And I mean that in the sense that a fellow, who has really got his cap set for the presidency, is running all the time. But Muskie doesn't give you the impression that he is running.

**Q:** What about Ted Kennedy?

**MEANY:** If the Democratic convention was held tomorrow, I think Teddy Kennedy would have a good chance of getting the nomination because at least he has got a machine—he has got a real machine. He has manpower, he has money and, personally, he is the best organized of any of them in the sense that he really inherited the Kennedy machine. I would say that his chances of getting the nomination would be real good.

**Q:** But what chance do you think he would have against Nixon?

**MEANY:** It would all depend on how things were at the time. If the economic picture is as bad two years from now as it is now—and I don't expect it to be, but of course I can't predict—I would say anyone would have a chance against Nixon because when you get right down to it, this is a gut issue.

**Q:** It sounds like here, though, you are saying that the law-and-order issue and the radicalism that has broken out in this country is more of an issue than the economics.

**MEANY:** I didn't say that. I didn't say it was more of an issue. I said that the law-and-order issue affects our people the same as it does the most conservative people in the country—that our people recoil in horror from such things as happened in San Rafael. They pick up the paper and they see educational institutions destroyed and all this sort of thing. But I don't say that that is the big issue.

I still think that the biggest issue with our people is the economic issue.

**Q:** And has Nixon failed on this issue? Is he going to get bad marks on this issue?

*(Continued on Page 5)*

# 'The Economic Picture Is the Gut Issue'

*(Continued from Page 4)*

**MEANY:** On the economic issue, as of now, yes, I would say he would get bad marks.

**Q:** What about some other issues?

**MEANY:** I think his educational policy is not good. I think he is obsessed with the idea of balancing the budget and I think he is cutting back—or at least he tried to cut back to a great extent—on the educational programs that were not enacted under his Administration. They were enacted under the Administration of Lyndon Johnson.

His veto of the educational bill, of course, I suppose he will use in the campaign as an indication of how he wants to save money and balance the budget.

**But I think the vast majority of the people of the country were certainly against him on that because we don't think he should be balancing the budget at the expense of America's young people who need education. So, I think on that source he is bad.**

On the civil rights business, I think he is very, very bad because he is obviously attempting to carry water on both shoulders. He is continually doing that. He wants to do, on the record, what the civil rights people expect—especially in regard to integration of the schools in the South. At the same time, he wants to keep Strom Thurmond happy. Now, he just can't do both. But this is what, up until now, he is trying to do and I just say he can't do both.

**Q:** You mentioned something about people are thinking about other ways to advance the labor cause besides strikes. What do you have in mind there?

**MEANY:** Well, voluntary arbitration, for instance. In other words, what would be wrong—and of course we don't make policy for our unions, our member unions make their own policy and we try to coordinate it—but what would be wrong with a union signing an agreement for, let's say, two years and then saying that at the end of two years all the basic conditions in this agreement will prevail except wages and that wages shall be the subject of collective bargaining? And, if, after a certain length of time, there is no agreement between the parties, the American Arbitration Association will make a final and binding decision? I am not saying this is what should be done, but you are asking what possible ways are there other than a strike. And I say this is one possible way.

**Q:** Are there industries where you see this form of bargaining developing more than other industries?

**MEANY:** I wouldn't say that I see it developing. I would say that in what I would call some of our best unions, our real solid unions, they are now thinking and talking about this openly.

**In fact, we have agreed to set up a small committee to meet with the representatives of the American Arbitration Association to explore this whole idea. Actually what it adds up to is that while strikes have their part and all that and we certainly have advocated for years that you have got to have the right to strike, we find more and more that strikes really don't settle a thing.**

**Q:** Not long ago you sent a letter or telegram to the Auto Workers pledging the federation's aid and assistance if needed in their situation. Would that include finances if they happen to need it?

**MEANY:** I would say that it would include anything. And, as far as them needing finances, I don't think they are going to need it. But the point is, on a strict trade union matter, with a great big union—whether it happens to be outside the AFL-CIO or not is really not the point—if a great big union got into a real struggle and needed help, we would give them any kind of help that we could give them because it would certainly have a bad effect on the whole trade union future of the country if a union of that size could really get slaughtered. I don't think this is possible.

Actually, it was a gesture, in a way, on our part, but, at the same time, I don't think there is anyone in our setup who would not agree to be helpful if the Auto Workers needed help. Now, I certainly don't think they are going to need help, but if they did, they'd get it.

**Q:** Are you going to help the ladies get their equal rights amendment across?

**MEANY:** No.

**Q:** Why?

**MEANY:** Well, there are certain protections in the law for women that we have been fighting to put into the law for many, many years. I passed a number of them 30-odd years ago in the New York State legislature. And all of this legislation was prepared by the ladies. We had the Women's Trade Union League. And these protections are in there.



Now, of course, we get these militant feminists and they don't want any protection. They are equal and so on and so forth. They were in to see me the other day. They say we don't want this law; we want absolute equality.

There are laws in some states that women cannot work in coal mines. Now, most of the women who were instrumental in putting those laws on the statute books, had some association with unions.

We represent millions of women who are in our unions and if they were willing to lose these protections, it would be all right with the AFL-CIO.

But we are going to take our policy from the women who are represented in our unions and they are opposed to this so-called equal rights amendment, unless there would be some safeguard in there to preserve protective legislation.

**Q:** What about the situation in the labor movement with black workers, with Negroes and other minorities? Are they getting more jobs? Are they finding it easier to get into unions?

**MEANY:** They're getting more jobs, but the process is very, very slow and we have tried and we have tried to speed it up. We've tried to get more blacks in. Take the construction industry. Now what do we want? What should the blacks want? Well, I would say that they would want black young people in these industries who acquire the skills and who become part of the workforce of these industries. In other words, qualified and skilled and able to command whatever the wages that are paid these people.

**The only way that I know to do this, is through training with the young people in apprenticeship training.**

If there are older workers in this field that have some experience, well then you upgrade them until they become full-fledged mechanics.

A lot of people have theories—they say, well, you have so many members, you have so few blacks, ipso facto, you are discriminating. Well, if that is true and we say, all right, we were discriminating, now we don't want to discriminate anymore. What do we do from there? There is no use trying to beat a dead horse.

There is no question that the building trades unions, especially in the northern cities, had very few blacks in certain highly skilled trades. This didn't mean that there were not blacks in the building trades union. I never worked on a job, going back many, many years, when there wasn't a large number of black people on the job. But they were carpenters, they were bricklayers, they were plasterers, they were laborers. They were not plumbers, they were not electricians, they were not sheet metal workers, and so on.

**We've had a tremendous change in the position of the trade unions. Not only are our unions saying in effect and—these are the skilled unions—not only are we saying we will take in blacks, we are saying also that we will try to help recruit them. And the recruitment is the problem.**

Take the first year apprentice, right here in Washington, and they've got a very, very good apprentice program in the plumbing trade here. They have a five-year apprenticeship and I think that's a little too long, but they are quite proud of their apprentices and they claim that any apprentice they graduate, at the end of five years, can step from the apprenticeship status and become a foreman. They're quite strong about this and I don't think that they are just bragging.

They get an enrollment of this school of about 33 percent and they are doing better than I think almost any place in the country, but the drop-out rate after the first year or so is quite high for both whites and blacks but it seems to be higher for blacks than whites.

**Now, these apprentices make $2.85 an hour the first year of apprenticeship. After about a year and a half, they are up to $4 an hour. So a number of these apprentices you find are married and raising families while they are still apprentices. And, of course, it's a tough course because they've just got to learn the whole trade.**

When we say that we learn the whole trade you've got to realize what that means. It means that the fellow who learns the whole trade can qualify to work down at Cape Kennedy tomorrow. Not just qualify to run in some pipe or fix some washer, that's just a really very small part of plumbing. They are qualified to go into a hospital and handle equipment that is very, very costly and handle it and install it and connect it up so that it works. Qualified to go to an oil refinery—in other words qualified in every way.

And this is a very well-paid trade. The fellow who works year round, he is well above $10,000 a year. And even the laborers are way up there. So I don't see why we are not able to attract more of these young Negro boys.

Yes, we have some areas—here and there in the South—where they are dragging their feet, but these are in the minority. But we are not making the progress we should be making. We are certainly not making the progress that the so-called black militants want us to make.

**Q:** What would you like to accomplish in the next year or two? What goals do you have for the movement?

**MEANY:** I am sorry, I just don't think in terms of goals. I just meet them as they come. I would like to see the situation with the Auto Workers straightened out.

**Q:** You mean back in the federation?

**MEANY:** Oh, yes, I would like to see them back. I would like to see the Teamsters back, too.

**Q:** But you said a while ago you didn't see anything in the immediate future.

**MEANY:** No, I don't.

**Q:** But you would be happier if they were back?

**MEANY:** Yes.

**Q:** What about white collar organizing? Do you see much gain there?

**MEANY:** I think, we have made progress there but slow progress. The white collar worker is not easy to organize. His situation is a little different than the average mechanical worker. He works, for instance, for one employer and his chances for improvement are generally right in that area. He can see, well, maybe he would move into somebody else's job when somebody retires and they sort of move up. And I think this discourages them from joining unions.

**It is only where you get a large number of white collar workers all doing the same drudgery—like insurance people, sitting at a desk in insurance companies where you have 400 or 500 people doing the same type of work. They respond much better than the average white collar worker.**

**Q:** I gather that you were very high on George Shultz as secretary of Labor. What do you think of him in his new position?

**MEANY:** I think he has the most important position in government. Actually, this set up is really borrowed from the business world. He is, in my book, the executive vice president of the corporation. In other words, he is the guy who runs the corporation from day to day. He is without question, over all the Cabinet members. They are just department heads under him. He reports to the President.

**Now, how this is going to work out in practical terms, I don't know. But I think Shultz has tremendous ability and while I don't agree with him on a number of things, personally, I think he is really a nice guy. He has tremedous ability. And I feel that he will either make a go of this or he won't stay. And I think if he runs into some Cabinet big-shot and he gets pushed aside, I think he will say goodbye. I don't think he will stay.**

**Q:** What about Jim Hodgson?

**MEANY:** I like him very much. I think he is a good practical guy. He has both feet on the ground. The fact that he was on the employers' side doesn't disturb me in the least but because he was dealing with our unions, he knows the problems. He is far more knowledgeable, in terms of direct experience, than Shultz. He, of course, conducted labor relations affairs for Lockheed for some years. He dealt with our unions out there. He was absolutely straight, fair, and that is all I have to know about him.

# The 'System'

**LABOR DAY** traditionally has been a time for reflection on the progress the workers of America and their unions have made since the early days of the Republic and a time, as well, for rededication to the quest for still unattained goals.

**On this Labor Day, the first of a new decade, the very system of American democracy under which organized labor functions is the target of open assault from the so-called new left and continuing subversion from the far right. It is a time, then, for all of us to examine just how well this "system" has functioned.**

Labor knows full well the shortcomings of the system and how slowly progress and social justice have been achieved under it. It can recall the long struggles to abolish child labor, to shorten the dawn-to-dark working day, to establish a minimum wage for even the lowliest of workers. And it was more than a century and a quarter after the trials of Philadelphia Shoe Workers for conspiracy that the federal government finally recognized by law the right of workers to form their own unions and bargain collectively.

The memory is still alive, too, of a not-so-distant past when union men and women were fair game for the clubs and guns of company police and deputy sheriffs.

**BUT FOR ALL** its imperfections, for all the law's delay, the "system" has in fact worked for organized labor as well as for the nation itself.

We did succeed in taking our children out of the mills and putting them into schools.

We did gain the right to organize and bargain. We did establish a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours of work. We did win a measure of security for workers in their old age, and other gains, great and small, in the legislative halls and at the bargaining table.

**In short, the "system" has enabled American labor to achieve for the workers of this country a dignity and a standard of living unmatched throughout the world. And it has done so in a climate of individual freedom that is the very foundation of our democracy.**

Those who would destroy the American "system" in the hope that something better might arise Phoenix-like from the ashes, should look more closely at the alternatives around us—the so-called labor unions of Russia that serve the state rather than the worker, the public trials and executions of dissenters in Communist China, the gunpoint "efficiency" of the military dictatorships.

**THERE IS STILL** much to be done in America, as we are reminded by our leaders on this Labor Day. We must find ways of assuring jobs for all our workers, education for our youths to the full extent of their capacity, adequate health care for all who need it, a safe and healthy environment, the total abolition of poverty and racial discrimination, and much more.

After all these objectives have been won, there will be others, for man is continually striving upward and his aspirations have no limits.

**American labor will pursue and achieve these goals within the same "system" that has brought it this far, rejecting the phony alternatives of both the far left and the far right.**

A choice between the oppressor's truncheon and the anarchist's bomb is no choice at all.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## Heritage




***A Word Edgewise:***

# 'Non-Conforming' Youths Have Their Own Uniform-of-the-Day

**By John P. Roche**

**LAST SPRING** several of my favorite students dropped by the office to invite me to a party, "a wonderful, intimate scene where we can really rap." It was sweet of them because they consider me (one of them said) "the Humphrey Bogart of the Old Left" and it was clear that they thought I was worth rehabilitation. They reminded me a bit of the Salvation Army making overtures to a dedicated drunk.

When I very courteously declined, one young lady took careful aim at my psyche and fired: "Why," she demanded, "are you so afraid of intimacy?"

**So I told her: "Intimacy is not instant coffee; it does not come in jars for ready mixing. I have a private world of intimates, developed over 47 years, and you have your private world. Let's just respect each other's privacy." I did not add that, having a daughter of their generation, I already had more intimacy with their problems than I need!**

We parted quite amicably, but there was a haunting quality to the discussion. Why is this upper middle class, highly intelligent segment of American youth so desperately afraid of privacy? You see evidence of it everywhere you turn. For example, reporters covering an abortive rock festival in Connecticut noted that nude bathing was de rigueur. Nude bathing per se is hardly immoral—though there is a great deal to be said against it on esthetic grounds—but why this demand for total exposure?

What is there to be said for nakedness, anyway? It is not particularly sexy. Indeed, the shots of the young bounding around in the buff have a National Geographic quality. ("A peculiar tribe of aborigines engaging in purification rites, naked except for a curious religious medallion worn around the neck.") It can be a real delight to strip—after, say, three days marching through the jungle—and let the water soak into your body, but that is a functional approach to nudity.

Among the young aristocrats, however, nakedness has become a uniform, an outward and visible form of demonstrating inner conformity.

I don't believe I have ever seen a tribe with quite the passion for uniforms that our self-styled "radicals" display. If nakedness is the accepted garb for social occasions, the dress uniform is equally mandatory. These days there is considerably more individual variation in a Marine company than you will see, say, at Harvard Square or a Woodstock festival. (I confess that I have always detested uniforms. For the benefit of readers who have inquired, **that** was why I shaved off my moustache back in the winter of 1967. I grew it because I was bored with my face and cut it off when I discovered it had become a symbol of dissent, virility or something.)

**BUT NOTE** the common denominator in all this: the conspiracy against privacy, against individualism. The nub of the matter is we are witnessing a romantic revolt against one of the basic values of liberal society, the right to a private world. Just as they seem to find privacy terrifying, these young people obviously find silence an intolerable burden. Perhaps both privacy and silence force them to enter an empty, inner world.

**Without venturing too deeply into the psychoanalytical surf, one can suggest that these young people (and their adult camp followers) are attempting to ritualize their inability to relate spontaneously to others by imposing rites of intimacy. It is sometimes annoying, sometimes amusing, but always saddening.**

Believe it or not, one can love someone who is fully clothed, one can achieve deep understanding of others without the instant intimacy provided by drugs, booze or strange music. Above all, one can be a non-conformist without putting on a uniform.



***In Labor Day Statements:***

# Religious Leaders Stress Need For Economic, Social Justice

**THE STRUGGLE** for a fuller life with just economic rewards for their toil continues for most of the nation's workers, especially those in the blue-collar occupations. Regardless of how they are separated—along racial lines or ethnic divisions—not all are sharing in the good life, representatives of the nation's major faiths said in Labor Day messages.

While expressing concern for the widening gap between white working class groups and non-white minorities, the U.S. Catholic Conference statement noted that the needs of the white ethnic group workers are being ignored.

The Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ called attention to the nation's economic problems and rising unemployment as adding to the plight of the workers.

The labor movement alone cannot right the wrongs, said Rabbi Solomon J. Sharfman of the Synagogue Council of America. "Business and industry, and above all, federal and state governments must assume responsibility and intitiative, without which the challenge will remain unmet," he declared.

Monsignors George G. Higgins and Geno C. Baroni of the Catholic Conference observed that the country for a long time has set aside ethnic differences as being no longer consequential. Their statement said:

"We have allowed ourselves to believe that our society is divided principally on black-white lines, with a nod toward the Indian and the Spanish-speaking people.

**"The large white majority of working people —whether poor or middle class—is thought of as being a homogeneous mass lacking in its own internal problems. Perhaps this emphasis may be excused in the light of the pressing concerns of the black and brown minorities.**

"Nevertheless the continued neglect of the white ethnic working class is bound to bring disastrous results in the wake.

"The two Catholic leaders pointed out that while the offspring of European immigrants can be found in various economic strata, a large number of them are blue-collar workers.

"They are the backbone of the labor force in most of our industrial cities, mining towns and manufacturing centers," the statement continued.

"We reject the widespread accusation that these people are the primary exponents of racism in our society, although we do not deny that racisim exists in their ranks."

Most inner cities have been left to working class whites and the minorities while the upper middle class is fleeing to the suburbs, they noted.

"It is obvious therefore that if there is to be a resolution of the racial crisis which currently grips our society, a critical role will be played by white ethnic working class minorities," the two Catholic leaders observed.

They also suggested that "the Church must play a pivotal role in bridging the ever-widening gap between working class ethnic whites and the non-white minorities if we are to build an effective coalition for constructive social change in urban America."

**Rabbi Sharfman said that American labor must live up to its responsibilities of bringing alienated people back into the mainstream of American life "by giving them a stake, not just in the dream."**

"Judaism has always spoken in understanding and completely identified terms concerning labor and its fundamental place in man's world," he said. "The worklife of man is seen in Judaism as one of the most important functions of his social being. We recognize that a person's self-image and self-esteem are bound to what he does."

He pointed out that not all Americans share in the benefits of the nation's productivity.

"There is appalling poverty in our land; there are families who live in slums that are a national disgrace; there are fellow Americans from whom the respect-giving vitality of useful employment is withheld," the Jewish leader declared.

In the task of building "the better society that generations have dreamed of," he said, "may the American labor movement play a great and essential role and may Labor Day 1970 be the day of its rededication."

**CITING THE SIMILARITY** of purpose of churches and unions for the brotherhood of man, the United Church of Christ praised the labor movement for the progress "in developing respectability and independence for the worker."

The statement continued:

"We appreciate the success of the unions in caring for the economic welfare of people—for full employment at decent wages, in work that is as pleasant and meaningful as possible."

**"Union expertise in economic theory and its power to obtain economic reforms have been invaluable to church partners accustomed to deal largely in attitudes. The striking growth of productivity in the 1950s and its remarkable continuance brought decreases in some labor costs and large increases in profits. Unions led the struggles to distribute the benefits fairly through shorter hours, wage increases and better working conditions.**

"The other problem," it declared, "deals with conversion from a war or semi-war prosperity to a peacetime economy involving shorter hours, more leisure and abolition of poverty."

"We hope that labor's official support of the Indochina war will not dull its interest or slow its efforts to build a peacetime prosperity. . . . Some blame the current unemployment on peace. We need labor's leadership to bring employment with peace."

***In Building Free Unions:***

# American Labor's Aid Benefits Workers on Three Continents

**ORGANIZED LABOR'S** worker-to-worker efforts have helped some 200,000 workers on three continents gain job skills and develop techniques to build their own free trade unions, the chairman of the AFL-CIO's International Affairs Committee said in a network radio interview.

The basics of organizing unions may be comparatively "simple" in the United States, said Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers. But, he stressed, among "illiterate, or under-educated or untrained people," it is a "difficult chore."

**Beirne said that although the AFL-CIO has "no members to gain" from its efforts in Latin America, Africa and Asia, the American labor movement and the country as a whole do gain strength from helping workers in other countries "avoid falling for the phoniness of the Communist system."**

Beirne, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, appeared on the nationwide public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He said that while the economic system of a country should be determined by the people of that country, workers must realize that the Communist promise "falls far short of fulfillment," and that "to take something out of an economy, you must put something into it." Organization of free and democratic trade unions is the best guarantee workers have that they will get their "fair share," he added.

**BEIRNE HAS BEEN** secretary-treasurer of the American Institute for Free Labor Development since its inception a decade ago. He pointed out that the institute is a joint effort by the AFL-CIO, American business and the U.S. Agency for International Development to help workers in Latin America through both social projects and union leadership training.

He said that in groups of 20, Latin American union leaders are given six weeks of "concentrated day and night study" at the institute's Front Royal, Va., facility, after which they return home and spend a year teaching their fellow workers what they have picked up.

Reporters questioning Beirne were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

# Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**OF THE MAKING** of tax loopholes for the rich and for their corporations there apparently is no end.

In 1969 when the so-called tax relief bill was in the making, the Nixon Administration turned up with a last-minute proposal to permit exporting corporations to defer tax payments on their export profits indefinitely. The argument was that tax deferral has already been granted to corporations which have subsidiaries abroad and that it would be only fair to extend the same economic privilege to exporters.

The fact that this would simply be making two huge tax loopholes instead of one was ignored.

The Administration proposal didn't go through. Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), who is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, helped kill the proposal in committee and it didn't get off the ground.

Now the export tax deferral gimmick has turned up again, this time in the guise of being a stimulus to American exports needed to help the American balance of payments.

**Gore and other critics, notably organized labor, deny bluntly that it is. If anything, they claim, it is a device to give tax reduction to about 125 of the country's largest corporations without necessarily adding one dollar of exports to help the balance of payments.**

The new proposal calls for creation of what is called the Domestic International Sales Corp. under which profits on exports would not be taxed until—if ever—they are brought back to the United States.

**CRITICS OF THE** new tax loophole scheme have made a number of telling points against it:

- The Domestic International Sales Corp., or DISC as it is called, would not necessarily provide an incentive to increase exports, since it applies to current exports as well as additional ones. Even on the basis of current exports this would represent a cost of about $600 million to the Treasury with nothing gained for the balance of payments.
- The $600 million would be a windfall tax bonanza to the 125 or so huge corporations that dominate the American export scene. They could use this tax-free money as they saw fit.
- Chief beneficiaries would be large U.S. based multi-national corporations which have one foot in the United States and the other in cheap labor countries abroad. These corporations export semi-finished goods and parts to foreign plants which in turn compete with American-produced goods.
- Treasury claims that DISC would open the way to small American plants entering the export market are questioned by labor economists who contend that DISC would strengthen the giant corporations and make it even more difficult for small ones to compete.
- The DISC proposals would simply open the door to bookkeeping tax avoidance gimmickry, opening the way for the accumulation of tax-free funds by corporations abroad, funds that could then be loaned to the parent corporation at no cost. The parent company could then use this money to expand operations abroad. Instead of helping the U.S. economy, this would add to existing hindrances.

**Finally, the DISC proposal does nothing to correct the real factors that have led to deterioration of the American trade position—the growth of managed national economies abroad, the tremendous rise of American corporate investment abroad, and the growth of U.S.-based multi-national corporations.**

What it does do is open a new and juicy tax loophole.

The House Ways & Means Committee has reported out a trade bill that includes the DISC tax loophole. It is now before the Rules Committee, which will probably be asked to give it a rule that will permit killing of the DISC section without killing the rest of the bill which places limits on textile and shoe imports.

Should the Rules Committee reject this move and should the House vote the entire bill including DISC, the fight will go to the Senate Finance Committee. Both Gore and organized labor have promised a determined fight against it.




**SOME 200,000 WORKERS** have gained new job skills and developed the techniques of building their own free trade unions through U.S. labor's efforts in Latin America, Africa and Asia, said Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, center, chairman of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee. Beirne was interviewed on Labor News Conference by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

***Meany on Labor Day:***

# 'Angry' Workers to Demand Bigger Share

By George Meany

LABOR DAY 1970 is a time of great uncertainty and anxiety for many Americans—as much for American workers as for anyone else.

The blunt economic facts tell the story.

Production is falling. Jobs are vanishing. Soaring prices are pushing the cost of living to record heights. The workers' buying power is dropping steadily.

The combination of recession and inflation at the same time is rare but it is no accident. It results from ill-conceived Administration actions.

The Administration prescribed stringent medicine to cure inflation, but applied its cure unequally. The result has been suffering for millions of Americans.

The rich and the blue-chip corporations were largely left untouched by the government's tight-money policies. Those who have money to lend are earning record profits.

But the results for America's wage earners, pensioners, the poor, and small businessmen have been anything but bright.

**For them, the Administration's medicine has meant higher prices for everything they buy, layoffs or shortened pay checks, exorbitant interest for the money they must borrow, and for many an end to the dream of a family home or education for their children.**

The reaction of America's organized workers to this unjust and unfair economic policy is obvious.

They can—and they will—seek to redress their grievances at one place where they can obtain relief—at the collective bargaining table. There they will seek—and win—a measure of economic justice.

The reasoning behind this course of action by organized workers is crystal clear.

Whenever prices go up, consumers are told that it's because of increased labor costs. Blaming it on the unions is a hallowed custom in the business community.

So we are told that America's economic problems stem from inflationary wage increases—that workers have forced industry to increase its prices.

Well, that isn't true. Workers and wages did not cause this inflation, and they have not profited by it. They are among its chief victims, and they are not happy about it.

Workers have been priced out of the market for a very long time, through no fault of their own. And they are demanding to be priced back *into* the market.

Workers these days are feeling a deep sense of frustration.

They have been slipping backward. And the average American worker, who has a family to care for, children to educate and bills to pay, is in serious trouble.

According to the government's latest report, the average American worker earns, right now, $120.05 per week, before taxes.

**Now the same government department says it costs $204 a week to maintain a family of four, in the average American city, at a "modest but adequate" standard of living, with very few luxuries. So the average American worker, if he is married and has two children, falls $84 a week short of that standard.**

The same government department says that it costs $132 a week to maintain that size family at a *low* standard of living—not quite in poverty, but with no luxuries at all.

And in the government's view a car is a luxury, and so is insurance. So is college tuition for the worker's children, and that budget allows nothing for savings for any kind of a rainy day.

What the government tells us is that the average worker—the head of a family of four, *ought* to have $204 a week. He *needs* a minimum of $132. He actually has $120, before taxes. That means all of his tax burden still has to come out of that wage envelope before he can start taking care of his family.

**And that is where the average American worker stands today. A long way short of the affluence we have been hearing about. A long way short of what television sponsors represent the American standard of living to be. A long way short of what the government economists say is absolutely needed to live decently.**

Now what we know where we are, let's consider how we got there. If workers didn't cause inflation, then who did?

In the 10 year period ending last summer, wages rose 34 percent, but inflation reduced that to 10 percent in real buying power.

Over the same period of time, corporate profits rose 93 percent.

Now if those figures were reversed—if wages had shot up while profits rose only a little—we would have to say that wages have caused inflation.

But if we face the facts, we can't help but see that what caused the trouble is profit inflation, and nothing else.

Throughout the early 1960s, wage increases were very modest. Productivity was rising, too, which means that labor costs per unit remained about the same, prices went up and profit per dollar of sales was rising. Sales volume expanded, and corporate profits soared to levels never before dreamed of.

The pace of price increases began to speed up in 1965. Consumer prices began to climb more rapidly, and profits with them. And unions, in collective bargaining, tried again to catch up—to bring wages into line with costs.

**But they didn't catch up, for business promptly stepped up the rate of price increases in order to maintain or widen record profit rates. So, on Labor Day 1970, workers are still trying to catch up—to earn a living wage, in a time of both inflation and recession.**

In classical economic theory, recession and inflation are supposed to cancel each other out. They're not supposed to team up and make matters worse. The Administration planners, who prescribed the tight-money policy, said that wouldn't happen.

It did happen, and it is continuing to happen.

The bankers and the money lenders are prospering as never before. There is no recession for them: What they have to sell—money—was never in greater demand. And they have insulated their profits from the effects of inflation simply by raising their prices—their interest rates—to the highest point in 100 years.

This process began immediately after the national elections of 1968, when the Federal Reserve Board announced its tight-money policy. It tightened the squeeze when the present Administration took office. The pressure increased all through 1969 with scarcely any increase in the nation's money supply. With that, of course, interest rates skyrocketed.

The most immediate victim was the home construction industry. Cut off from the money market by usurious interest rates, the home-building industry has become stagnant. The housing America needs so badly is not being built.

State and local governments, caught in the same squeeze, have had to cancel plans to build badly needed hospitals, schools, roads and public buildings.

**And at the same time, the Administration has cut back federal construction, in the name of economy and budget-balancing, and withheld funds already appropriated by Congress for that purpose.**

Now, construction is a favorite target of people who want to hang the albatross of inflation around the neck of labor. The skilled workers who build homes, they say, are overpaid. Well, here are the facts, according to the National Association of Home Builders—which certainly ought to know and which certainly cannot be considered biased toward labor.

Twenty years ago, when a consumer bought an average house, it cost $10,000 and a third of his money went for on-site labor. By last year, according to the Builders' Association, labor costs on an average house had been cut to 18 percent. So even after wage increases over that 20-year period, workers have increased their productivity enough to *reduce* their part of the purchase price dollar from 33 cents to 18 cents.

Twenty years ago, when a consumer bought his $10,000 house he paid interest at the rate of 4.25 percent. Over the life of the mortgage he paid out a total of about $17,000 for his house, which seems like a lot of money.

Today, the average house costs $20,000 and, if he can find somebody to lend him money for a mortgage at all, he will have to pay interest of at least 8.5 percent, and over 30 years that will cost him over $50,000.

**Last January, the government raised the FHA and VA mortgage interest rate from 7.5 to 8.5 percent. That one-percent increase alone added up to a quarter of the purchase price—more than $5,000—over the life of a 30-year $20,000 mortgage. That one percent added up to a great deal more than the entire cost of all the wages and fringe benetfis of the workers who built the house.**

So we are building fewer than half of the houses we need. And unemployment in the construction industry is 11 percent, and climbing.

The story is the same in other industries. Industrial production has dropped below 80 percent of capacity, which means that one machine in five is idle. Unemployment across all industry stands at 5 percent, which means that one worker out of 20 who needs and wants a job can't get one.

The banks, with the highest interest rates in 100 years, are making fantastic profits.

And they are taking care of the rich and the blue-chip corporations. There is plenty of money available to bankroll business mergers and conglomerate take-overs, to build gambling casinos and overseas plants for runaway American industry.

So all of this money is being siphoned off from the American economy, and capital investment in people—in schools and hospitals and family income—is harmed.

**Money spent in the ways that are getting first priority from the banks doesn't do much for the national economy. Money spent in wages does. The worker spends his earnings in his own community, because he uses it to pay his bills and to buy the things he needs. That money flows back up, from the consumer to the retailer to the distributor to the manufacturer to the banks.**

Now, workers know that inflation is a cancer. As a prime victim of inflation, the worker wants inflation stopped, and we are ready to do our fair share in the fight to stop it. The AFL-CIO has made that pledge over and over, to industry, to the Administration and to Congress.

We have been given a number of pledges in return.

Before he was elected, Pres. Nixon declared that it would be a major goal of his Administration, during its next four years in office, to create 15 million new jobs.

Shortly after he took office, the President, in a letter to the AFL-CIO in February 1969, said this:

"We must find ways to curb inflation . . . without asking the wage earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs."

At just about the same time Mr. Nixon, as a candidate, was talking about 15 million more jobs, the Business Council was urging swift action on the part of the next Administration to stop inflation. They said this should be done even if it meant an unemployment rate of as much as 5.5 percent.

Of course, the members of the Business Council, who said coldly that they were prepared to accept such casualties in the fight against inflation, were pretty sure that they themselves would not be among that 5.5 percent.

Percentages are easy to talk about. They don't have bills to pay or families to support. What the Business Council was talking about sacrificing so casually were the lives and hopes and welfare of human beings—more than four million American breadwinners and another 15 million wives and children.

**We can see no justification—no economic reason, and no human reason—why workers should be asked to bear the major burden of recession and inflation in order to maintain astronomical profits for banks and corporations.**

What we are told, in effect, is that the hopes and livelihood of American workers and their families are expendable in the fight against inflation, but profits are not.

This philosophy we cannot accept.

But what the Business Council recommended is what is happening. Before long we may well reach that 5.5 percent unemployment rate.

Congress has provided Pres. Nixon with the tools he needs to halt inflation, balance the economy and put America back to work, but he has not used them.

Workers are, as I said, willing to do their share to halt inflation and balance the economy. The AFL-CIO has said repeatedly that we would accept restraints on wages, if similar controls were placed equally on all other costs and incomes, including prices, profits, dividends, rents and all the different kinds of executive compensation.

The American worker is a consumer, as well as a producer. He is just as angry as other Americans at being forced to pay more for the goods he produces, and being paid in dollars that buy less.

So it should come as no surprise that he intends to raise his voice at the bargaining table.

What we need in this country, the AFL-CIO has been saying for a very long time, is a general resolve on the part of those who hold the political and economic power to bring equity and stability to the economy without putting all the burden on the worker, or on any other single group of citizens.

The economy has to be made to work for all the people, including the poor, the aged, the jobless, the untrained and all the others who need it the most and who get so little out of it.

**The AFL-CIO believes that the only answer to economic inequity is to restore equity. The only policy that meets the problems of unemployment is a policy of full employment. The only answer to maldistribution of the wealth American workers help create is to give workers a bigger share of the pie.**

And, in a single sentence, that's what organized workers are going to be seeking in collective bargaining this year—a bigger share of the pie.

We do it in the sure and certain belief that true liberty and true justice are not a contradiction in terms.

America has undertaken to build a nation that combines them both, for all citizens in every walk of life. And American trade unionists believe it can be done.

We want to get on with the job of building it and the forum we have chosen—the traditional forum for progress for workers—is the collective bargaining table. It has worked for us—and for America—in the past. And it will work again.

***Kirkland on Labor Day:***

# Obsolete Voting Laws Blemish Democracy

**By Lane Kirkland**

**MANY THINGS** happen on Labor Day: American workers get a well-earned holiday and have nice things said about them by government and community leaders.

A coast-to-coast traffic jam frays the nerves of millions of Americans off for an outing on the last major summertime week-end.

Traditionally, in an election year, political campaigns get underway, as candidates open up on the oratory at ox roasts, picnics, parades and other Labor Day observances where potential votes are gathered.

This political aspect of Labor Day is important, for it launches the process that ends at the polls two months later with free men in a free nation freely choosing those who will represent them.

But there is a bleaker side of any election year that gets lost behind the speech-making, the rallies, the telecasts and the flood of paper lauding various candidates as the agents of deliverance from a plague of problems.

**Unfortunately, behind the facade of democracy is one dismal fact: Millions of citizens to whom the candidates' appeals are earnestly directed on Labor Day and thereafter won't make it to the polls on Election Day.**

They are not registered. They cannot vote.

At first blush, the reaction of some citizens might be: That's their tough luck; "I'm registered, let them go out and do it, too."

Maybe so. There are too many Americans who, through apathy alone, fail to vote on Election Day. Whether because of laziness or indifference, they drop out from democracy. Perhaps they wouldn't vote if soemone carted the booth to their homes.

But millions of others who won't vote this year are, in effect, locked out of the voting booth by election laws as obsolete as the 12-hour day. Indeed, many laws still on the books were written in that unlamented era and should have been revised decades ago.

Some figures shed light on the problem of voting in America and suggest that there is far more than apathy limiting participation of citizens in the electoral process.

Two years ago, at the time of the presidential election, 116 million Americans were over 21 and eligible to vote. Thirty-eight percent of these—44 million citizens—did not vote. Of these, 15 million were registered. Experts estimate 10 million could have registered but didn't. Most of the remaining 19 million were done out of their vote by stone-age residency requirements which prohibit registration and voting for newcomers, while others were sick or disabled, were away from their communities, had no protection of time-off-for-voting laws, or for other reasons did not obtain an absentee ballot.

No one can guess accurately how many would have voted. It is reasonable to assume million would have, particularly under less restrictive residency rules and more rational absentee ballot provisions.

**Actually, guessing at numbers is unimportant. What is important is the fact that any citizen is prevented from voting in any way in any election. What is important is the fact that in too many states laws are deliberately designed to limit, rather than to increase, voting participation.**

A beginning, however slight, has been made to remedy this. Residency requirements recently were standardized for presidential elections. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was extended for five years. It will further increase participation of black voters, and now has extended the franchise to 18-year-olds, starting next year.

But we cannot rest on this. Too many glaring absurdities make the election laws a travesty which can be tolerated no longer in a nation where participation is one part of the antidote to alienation.

It makes no sense that in Texas, in order to vote in a November election, citizens must register by Jan. 31, 10 months before voting day, and that they must register annually.

It is absurd that in South Carolina, by statute, the only persons who enjoy permanent registration status are those who registered to vote before Jan. 1, 1898, more than 72 years ago. Only 93-year-olds and up, then, are relieved of the obligation to register annually.

In Georgia, to register you "must be of good character and understand duties and obligations of citizenship," a subjective judgment left to the discretion of your friendly neighborhood registrar. In Kentucky, you can't register by mail. In Delaware, you cannot vote absentee in primary or special elections.

**The books teem with such absurdities, and it is time to end them. It is time to cease playing around piece-meal with the election laws and to put onto the books, once and for all, a set of national standards for registration and voting that encourages maximum participation in democracy.**

In a nation where 20 percent of the population moves annually, for example, the standardization of residency requirements is essential for all elections, not just presidential contests.

For years, the trade union movement has been in the forefront of the struggle to make registration and voting easy instead of difficult. We have fought fossil laws in the national Congress and in the state legislatures.

Our premise is this: In a democracy, all citizens should take part in selection of the public officials who make decisions that affect all citizens. This process of selection is performed in the voting booth. Citizens of every state should have equal and easy access to the voting booth.

Beyond this, particularly in this era of contention and confrontation, the privacy of the voting booth is a better, surer, more peaceful way to help compose the very serious differences that separate people from one another than the oratory of the street corner or the seductive come-on of the television camera to blab irresponsibility and irrationally.

**Some detractors say the trade union movement is interested in election law reform only to increase participation of its own members to add to its own political influence. This is hogwash, plain and simple. We are more than willing to compete in the marketplace of ideas and anxious that decision be made by the maximum possible number of citizens—union members and non-members alike. We'll take our chances.**

We believe in democracy, and we believe it is the right to vote that most distinguishes democracy from dictatorship, and that whatever limits it blurs this most important distinction.

On this Labor Day 1970, as the political campaigns begin, we in the American trade union movement renew our commitment to engage as many citizens as possible in this exercise in democracy. We vow to continue the struggle to sweep away the barriers to the voting booth that disgrace democracy and to pave the way to a time when all citizens who wish to vote can do so without impediment.

***IUD Says:***

# Contrasts Pose New Challenges

*Labor Day statement of I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.*

**FOR AMERICA** and for America's working people, Labor Day 1970 emphasizes the contrast between goals achieved and human needs still far from realization.

Never has a country produced so high a standard of living for so many of its citizens. Never has a nation pledged itself so fully to the great principles of democracy and humanity.

**Our commitments to human progress are strong—but our needs are very great, and our responsibility is to produce a better balance between goal and achievement for all our citizens.**

We are committed to a future of peace; yet we live with war and the threats of war which are disrupting the basic patterns of our civilization.

We are committed to a society of democratic unity; yet we live in a nation seriously divided, between rich and poor, between old and young, between majorities and minorities.

We are committed to a rising standard of living and jobs for every citizen; yet we live in an era when inflation endangers our economic standards; rising unemployment produces hardship, bitterness and violence; and poverty still resists our weak efforts to eliminate it.

We are committed, through the stirring words of our President in his inaugural address, to diminishing national disunity; yet we live in a period when many spokesmen for our government show little concern for casting aside politics-as-usual in the interest of reknitting the torn fabric of American life.

We are committed to improving the American environment; yet we see the forces that cause pollution frustrating many of our best efforts to protect land and water and air from further despoilation.

**We are committed to improving the health of the American people; yet a national health insurance program has yet to be enacted, and in industry thousands of workers are killed or injured each year, while we dawdle and debate about a long overdue occupational health and safety law.**

We are committed, in short, to improving the quality of life in America; yet we live, it is regrettable to acknowledge, in a period too much identified by hatred, discord, confusion and decay.

Truly, the American labor movement has its greatest challenge in 1970. As the people's lobby, as the collective bargaining representative of working men and women, as the instrument for progressive political education and activity for millions of our people, the unions of America have an extraordinary responsibility to speak and to act for programs that will give us a better future.

**America needs the constructive help of alert and militant trade unions. Our trade unions have an opportunity to prove once again that what is good for America is good for labor.**

Let us vow, on this 1970 Labor Day, therefore, to prove once again the historic mission of our free and democratic labor movement: to serve the nation and all its people for the common good, for the improvement of our whole society.

***Building Trades Say:***

# A Time for an Honest Appraisal, Shortcomings as Well as Virtues

*Excerpts from Labor Day message of C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.*

**SINCE IT FIRST** became a national holiday, Labor Day has been observed as a day of acknowledgement. It has been considered a day set aside to give recognition to all those working men and women whose labors helped to build America, operate our industries and provide the many services necessary to maintain and advance our standard of living.

It should also be a day to give recognition to the continuous efforts of organized labor to advance the many social programs so necessary if we are to make the American way a reality for all persons—the efforts to provide better housing, better education, better medical care, more job opportunities and the countless other programs designed to serve all of our citizens which in many cases are promoted by organized labor alone to the benfit of all.

But I also feel . . . it should be a time when we would indulge in an objective appraisal.

**Since we are not flawless, and certainly have never pretended to be without faults, such an introspection would have to reveal our shortcomings as well as our finer points. There is no doubt about our having the finest craftsmen in the world.**

Now we should honestly raise and consider some fundamental questions about our shortcomings.

- Are we using our skills and our productive capacity to deliver a full day's work for a full day's pay?
- Do we honestly and rigidly observe the provisions of our collective bargaining provisions?
- Is our rate of absenteeism and quits higher than normally should be expected because of personal whims rather than actual illness or other compelling reasons?
- Are the continuous and devastating work stoppages as a result of jurisdictional disputes justified in any way at all?

If we cannot honestly answer those four points above to our true satisfaction then we should certainly begin to take strong action to cure the cause of these ills that are plaguing our industry in many, many areas.

During the past few months we have seen many of our members organizing to react against anti-war demonstrators whose conduct has shocked and outraged them. They are thoroughly disgusted with the small minority who speak in obscene terms, behave vulgarly and act illegally. Nevertheless, we must guard against any intrusion on the right of any individual to disagree peacefully and in an orderly manner. We must stand for the preservation of that right for everyone.

I believe we should mount our guard against another danger. We must not allow our patriotic love for our country, particularly strong in this time of war, to be misinterpreted as an endorsement of public officials or civic leaders whose domestic policies completely contravene our policies and all that we stand for. Certainly, it should not be considered an endorsement of . . . those who would use their offices to destroy our standards, destroy our working conditions, destroy our training programs and even destroy our prevailing wage structure.

# Nation's Course Awaits Verdict of Voters




**UNION LABEL GRAPES**—signifying victory in the long struggle of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee for union negotiation—are hoisted by a worker in the California grape district. The photo by Bob Fitch of Black Star picture service was selected as the top Labor Photo of 1970 by Press Associates, Inc.

## Victories, Setbacks, Struggles Tell the Story of Labor's Year

By Harry Conn

**THE LABOR YEAR**—Labor Day 1969 to Labor Day 1970 . . .

. . . The nation's workers were beset by rising inflation and rising unemployment.

. . . The Farm Workers and the grape boycott scored a major breakthrough.

. . . Boulwarism was crushed and coordinated bargaining came into its own in the General Electric strike.

. . . Postal workers startled the nation with a strike and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany led the negotiation of an historic agreement with the Nixon Administration.

**It was a long year, a tough year as the workingman felt pressures from a number of fronts. His real take-home wages dropped as the Administration's fiscal and monetary moves produced more unemployment but did not halt rising living costs.**

The labor movement was firm in its opposition and condemnation of Nixon economic policies. And there was strong objection to his domestic priorities. too.

Probably the most dramatic showdown between organized labor and the Administration came in the President's appointment of Judge Clement C. Haynsworth, Jr. and later Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Labor played a leading role in urging the Senate to reject confirmation of Haynsworth because of his financial dealings and his anti-union record and Carswell because he was incompetent. The Senate turned down both nominations. Labor cautiously accepted the third nominee, Judge Harry A. Blackmun, who was confirmed.

**The final signature by Nixon on the tax bill marked partial success in organized labor's long fight for "tax justice," although it plugged only a few of the tax loopholes enjoyed by the wealthy.**

A major victory for labor in Congress was in crushing a conservative GOP-Dixiecrat coalition effort to destroy the political strength of organized labor. Introduced by Sen. Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.), it was defeated in the Senate by 59 to 27.

The controversial Philadelphia Plan, established by the Administration to set quotas in minority hiring in construction was called unrealistic by the building trades. In Chicago, Boston, Denver, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and other cities, building trades unions joined in voluntary programs to further minority hiring.

In addition to the General Electric and grape strikes, there were numerous other walkouts. Another "cause" dispute was that against Iowa Beef Packers by the Meat Cutters. It was won during the year. It took a strike of the Rubber Workers to win a pattern agreement with the Big Four of the industry.

The Teachers won more big-city elections during the year and its president, David Selden, served a 60-day term in jail. Also jailed was New York UFT Pres. Albert Shanker.

Organization in the public employe sector, in addition to the Teachers, continued. Gains were won by the State, County & Municipal Employes, Government Employes, Laborers, Hospital Workers, Service Employes and other unions.

**As the Labor Day holiday is being celebrated, the full dimensions of the AFL-CIO Farm Worker victories were not yet totalled up. In California and Arizona, the union headed by Cesar Chavez won major contracts covering table grapes and other crop harvesting which earlier had seemed unattainable.**

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, his wife May and two others died in the spring in an aircraft crash as they were en route to the big UAW Family Education Center at Black Lake, Mich. Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock was elected president of the union and he pledged to carry on in the Reuther tradition.

One major merger took place during the year, tying the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers with the Bakery & Confectionery Workers. ABC Pres. Daniel Conway was elected president of the new B&C.

There were other changes in union leadership during the year. At the AFL-CIO's Atlantic City convention, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland was elected to the post for the first time, the federation's Executive Council was expanded by six members, and three members retired—David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, and P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

The nine new council members elected were Peter Bommarito, Rubber Workers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; Thomas W. Gleason, Longshoremen; John F. Griner, Government Employes; Charles Luna, United Transportation Union; Frederick O'Neal, Actors' Equity; Floyd E. Smith, Machinists; Louis Stulberg, Ladies Garment Workers, and Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes.

**Death subsequently took two other council members, A. J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen and Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians. The council vacancies were filled by S. Frank Raftery of the Painters and Alexander J. Rohan, who had been elected president of the Pressmen succeeding DeAndrade.**

Also during the year Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell replaced Carl Griepentrog, who retired, as president of the Allied Industrial Workers. . . . Furniture Workers' Pres. Morris Pizer retired and was succeeded by Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford. . . . Plasterers' Executive Vice Pres. Joseph T. Power was named president following the retirement of Edward J. Leonard. . . . Harold Bowie became acting president of the Boilermakers with Pres. Russell Berg incapacitated. . . . C. R. Pfennings became president of the Train Dispatchers, replacing R. C. Coutts. . . . O'Neal assumed the presidency of the Actors & Artistes following the death of Conrad Nagel. . . . Roy L. Brown filled the president's office of the Brick & Clay Workers, succeeding Paul Pelfrey. . . . Charles Feinstein became the new president of the Leather Goods Workers, replacing Norman Zukowsky. . . . following the death of Pres. William J. Pachler of the Utility Workers, William Munger was named to the office.

## Battle for Congress Viewed as Crucial

By Alexander Uhl

**MARKED BY A STEADY** increase in living costs, in buying power and rising unemployment, the first two years of the Nixon Administration have been hard on workers.

But the next two may be worse unless union men and women get out and vote to prevent a collapse of liberalism in the House and Senate in the November elections.

The problems that face the United States in the immediate future are not merely political ones to be resolved in partisan terms. They are problems that get to the roots of social and economic philosophy, problems that deeply involve workers and especially union workers:

- There is the overriding problem of the economy. Are we to continue the "slow-down" policies of the Nixon Administration and more and more unemployment in its fight against inflation?
- There is the shocking boost in interest rates to usurious proportions that has crippled the construction industry, has all but shut the door on housing for low and middle-income workers and is fastening an interest burden of huge proportion on today's generation of young home-builders. Are these rates to continue?
- There are serious problems of labor-management relations that range all the way from a Nixon-appointed, conservative Supreme Court to a National Labor Relations Board and Labor Dept., with management in the top posts. Is management to take over up and down the line?
- And, of course, there is Viet Nam and how to liquidate an increasingly unpopular American involvement with the broad threat of an even more dangerous confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Middle East. Will Congress and the President get together on what is to be done?

**There isn't much that workers can do to change the policies of the Nixon Administration for the next two years, except by making their views known. But there is a mighty influence they can have on the composition of the next Senate and House of Representatives. Here lies the power of the purse; the broad lines of legislation that can help the country in the fields of social security, a national health insurance plan, pressure to rebuild the economy and stop the rise in unemployment.**

Elections for the Senate this year are especially threatening to the liberal, pro-labor position that has existed for many years. As is normal, one-third of the Senate seats are up for grabs. There are now 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans in the Senate. The expiring terms are now held by 25 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

Of the 25 Democrats, 21 have been liberal in domestic programs. Of these 21 three are already out of the race—Senators Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota and Stephen M. Young of Ohio who are not running for re-election, and Ralph Yarborough of Texas who was defeated by a conservative Democrat in the primary.

Of the remaining 18 liberal Democrats, at least eight are in marginal states. In addition three leading Senate liberals face strong challenge — Senators Philip Hart of Michigan, Joseph Tydings of Maryland and Harrison Williams of New Jersey.

Half a dozen of the Republican senators are in marginal seats, too. The prospects are best in Illinois where Adlai Stevenson III is the Democrat nominee.

All 435 members of the House, of course, are up for re-election and here the story is again uncertain. There are now 245 Democrats, 189 Republicans and one vacancy in the House.

**AFL-CIO COPE estimates that there are some 80 marginal seats in the House, most of them in major industrial states. "The challenge in the House," says COPE, "will be to retain the marginal seats held by liberals and perhaps to pick up some held by conservatives."**

But, here again, even at best, the House is likely to be on a tightrope. Even with the substantial advantage maintained by the Democrats during the 91st Congress, there were numerous close votes which the liberals barely managed to win on a number of issues.

What comes out of the new Congress next year, then, points squarely at the American voter this November.

To a very great extent this depends on what union men and women do with their votes — whether they register to begin with and whether they stand by liberal candidates in the final vote. Only a liberal Congress can keep a conservative Administration in check.

The Administration, little by little, has been encouraging industry to fight "exorbitant" wage requests both in automobiles and construction. While it has given official support to a "hands off" policy, Labor Dept. speeches have more than once condemned "inflationary" wage increases.

Nixon will have a further opportunity to put his stamp on the National Labor Relations Board. This year, he replaced Chairman Frank McCulloch with a management lawyer, Edward B. Miller.

On Aug. 27, the term of former chairman McCulloch came to an end, thus opening the way to the appointment of a third Republican.

Next year, the term of Member Gerald A. Brown comes to an end on Aug. 27. That will make another opening, and while the new man must be a Democrat under the law, the President can appoint one of his own choosing.

**The year to come will not lack in either new or unfinished business. Great areas of the nation's social and economic life need pressing reform and growth. A national health insurance plan is one of the major issues. So is a social security system adequate to the needs of tomorrow.**

American workers urgently need protection on the occupational health and safety front. Congress is still dawdling with the legislation that is needed.

Above all, the rest of 1970 and the year ahead will be the testing ground of how far the Republicans are willing to let unemployment go before they loosen the restriction that they have deliberately placed upon the economy.

Administration officials keep promising that the worst is over, that a recovery can be expected next year. Labor economists are not so optimistic. They see an increasing slowdown in the economy for the next year with a corresponding boost in unemployment, unless prompt measures are taken to fight inflation "selectively" rather than with the present shotgun approach.

The outcome of all these problems is largely dependent on what happens at the polls this November. And American workers will have their say at the ballot box.

At Houston Convention:

# IUE Delegates Adopt Goals, Dues Hike to Achieve Them

Houston—A $1 increase in monthly membership dues for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers was approved by the union's 14th convention to provide additional funds for organizing, bargaining, education and legislative drives.

Hinging on the ratification of IUE members, the three-step increase would become effective next Jan. 1 with a 50-cent boost in minimum dues to $5.50. Two additional increases of 25-cents each would go into effect Jan. 1, 1973, and Jan. 1, 1975, raising the total minimum dues for members to $6.

After 1975, an automatic dues increase of 25 cents will go into effect every two years, but this is subject to review by the IUE's 1976 convention.

**The $1 dues increase will be sliced up this way: 48 cents will go to locals, 40 cents to the international and 9 cents to IUE districts. The remaining 3 cents will be used for a citizenship fund administrated by the districts.**

The 600 delegates also voted to increase the union's strike fund by 10 percent through a change in the way dues income is allocated.

In another constitutional change, the convention voted mandatory retirement of elected IUE officers, executive board members and staff members. The elected officials, however, would be allowed to complete current terms of office after reaching 65. Two-year extensions would also be allowed in certain cases.

The two top IUE officers, president and secretary-treasurer, are elected to four-year terms.

In other convention action, delegates defeated a foreign policy resolution calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Southeast Asia by Dec. 31, 1971.

**A resolution on women workers was adopted pledging IUE efforts to fight for improvements in state equal pay laws and a vigorous crackdown on violators of federal wage standards, and urging federal and state funding of more child care centers for working mothers.**

The resolution expressed opposition, however, to the pending Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution "because of its potentially destructive impact on protective labor legislation for women."

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings in an appeal for intensified political action, warned that labor is in danger of losing the November election. Many union members are not registered to vote and others who have been polled "show antagonism to the union position," Jennings said.

"If we lose the Senate, there may be legislation that will gut our ability to operate not only as a union, but also in the shops," he declared.

Jennings reported that a team of IUE representatives will be sent around the nation to arouse interest in the elections among members. They will also campaign to curb imports of electrical products.

**The convention called for stepped-up organizing efforts including new organizing programs "in the white collar, professional and technical areas with the full realization that the future of the IUE and the entire labor movement lies in the unionization of these workers."**

It further noted that growth in the nation's work force is outstripping organizing victories, adding that "technical developments, automation and assembly lines that produce goods much faster than can be consumed have combined to force many unions to organize at an increasingly rapid pace just to stay even."

The convention set IUE bargaining guidelines on pensions calling for benefits of $10 a month for each year of service or a percentage formula based on the last five years of earnings—whichever is greater—and vesting after five years on a 50 percent basis with full vesting after 10 years with benefits payable after age 55.

Frederick O'Neal, president of Actors' Equity and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, presented the union's John F. Kennedy award to IUE District 3. The award is given to the district that best implements the previous convention's resolution on civil rights and women's rights.

Major speakers in the latter half of the convention included John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Educaton & Welfare, and Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.).

Washington, D.C., was selected as the site of the 1972 IUE convention.



**AFFILIATION AWARD** of the AFL-CIO is presented to Pres. Paul Jennings, right, of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the IUE convention in Houston. The award is given to international unions that have 80 percent of their locals affiliated with state central bodies.

# Coalition Cites Pitfalls In 'Equal Rights' Clause

Despite the lopsided victory in the House for the so-called Equal Rights Amendment for women, a newly-formed coalition of women's groups and labor organizations is hopeful of blocking its passage in the Senate.

Coalition leaders called the proposed amendment a threat to labor laws protecting women that took years of struggle to achieve. They also expressed fear that when these laws are washed out by the amendment, chaos would result.

**"We oppose the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment since we believe that the adoption of the amendment would jeopardize existing labor laws and standards that apply to women," declared Myra K. Wolfgang, chairman of a conference that led to the formation of the coalition.**

Mrs. Wolfgang, a vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, said that the amendment would create confusion in the wide field of laws relating to property, personal status and marriage.

Mrs. Mary Keyserling, former director of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept., said although there is sex discrimination in some laws, the amendment would not sweep away the inequities.

It would be no "panacean miracle" that would give women instant emancipation, added Mrs. Wolfgang.

"We, who want equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and equal status for women, know that frequently we obtain real equality through a different of treatment rather than identity in treatment," Mrs. Wolfgang declared.

The chief conflict between proponents and opponents of the amendment "is not whether women should be discriminated against, but what constitutes discrimination," she added.

Mrs. Keyserling suggested that instead of the amendment, orderly legislative revisions should be conducted as the "practical way to erase such unwise discrimination as still exist in laws."

There is no easy solution to overcome centuries of prejudice and discrimination, she said, adding that what is needed is "widespread educaton, specific legislation and enlightened court interpretations."

**Mrs. Keyserling said it was "romantic" folly to believe in a "women's lib solution" to the problems of social equality. She also said that the Senate is not likely to be "romantic" and enact the amendment as the House did.**

The coalition is formed arcund a nucleus of these organizations: Communications Workers, Meat Cutters, National Council of Negro Women, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Catholic Women, National Consumers League, Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

# Mail Handlers Prepare For Postal Bargaining

A bigger, stronger union of mail handlers hailed the results of two years of merger with the Laborers and looked to even further gains in the new era of collective bargaining in the postal service.

The first biennial assembly of the Mail Handlers Division of the Laborers drew 327 delegates from 160 local unions — a larger number than had ever attended conventions of the predecessor union.

They represented a new high of 25,000 members—up from 17,000 at the start of 1969, and a big step toward the goal of 100 percent organization of the postal craft the Mail Handlers represent in national collective bargaining.

Solidarity with the labor movement was a main theme at the convention, and a resolution urged participation of all locals in AFL-CIO central bodies.

The resolution also praised the leadership of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and his staff in standing behind postal workers during the widespread strikes of last spring, in helping the postal unions negotiate the pay raise and collective bargaining package that emerged, and in working to win its approval from Congress.

Meany's executive assistant and spokesman for the unions in the postal negotiations, James C. Gildea, told the delegates that "the most significant long-term result of the negotiations" was establishment of "first-class status" for postal workers.

"It is the beginning of the end of paternalism for public workers everywhere," he stressed, "and the beginning of their right to economic self-determination."

**That factor, Gildea suggested, "transcends even the wage increases, compression of the wage schedule, and all the other provisions" of the economic package.**

Laborers Pres. Peter Fosco presided at the convention and major reports were given by the division's national director, Lonnie L. Johnson, and the two assistants directors, Norman Orenstein and Al Kinsey.

Delegates gave their verdict on the results of the merger with the Laborers—in a unanimous vote reaffirming their confidence in the arrangement.

# NLRB Rejects Backpay as Remedy For Employer's Refusal to Bargain

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**union would have achieved through collective bargaining except for management's refusal to negotiate**

In this particular case, he noted, a good guide to the amount of lost benefits would be the increases the company negotiated at other plants where workers were represented by the same union.

Because of the importance of the precedent, the NLRB invited interested labor and management groups to file briefs and participate in oral arguments on the issue.

Attorneys for the AFL-CIO argued that the labor board had the power to order such a remedy, termed the proposed compensation "vitally necessary" and stressed that there were "valid methods" of determining the amount of lost wages.

**The decision was the most important case in which the new chairman of the NLRB, Edward B. Miller, has participated. And it was one of the last cases in which the former chairman, Frank W. McCulloch, served as a member of the board.**

The two were on opposite sides.

Miller, joined by Members John B. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., expressed "complete agreement" that the customary remedies the NLRB imposes are "inadequate" but said the labor board didn't have the power to take the action the trial examiner had recommended.

"Much as we appreciate the need for more adequate remedies," the NLRB majority said, "we believe that, as the law now stands, the proposed remedy is a matter for Congress, not the board."

Declaring that it could not compel an employer to put into effect increases he had not agreed to, the board majority cited a recent Supreme Court decision involving the H. K. Porter Co. In that case, the court said the NLRB didn't have the authority to order an employer to agree to a contract provision—even if it had found that his refusal to do so was aimed solely at frustrating an agreement with the union.

McCulloch, whose term on the NLRB expired Aug. 27, just two days after the decision was issued, was joined by Gerald A. Brown in a dissent.

The Supreme Court decision, they argued, was no bar to the back pay remedy since the higher salary scale would not be written into a contract and future conditions of employment would be determined through collective bargaining.

**Nor would it be "punitive," they stressed. Workers would merely be "compensated for the injury suffered as a result of their employer's unlawful refusal to bargain, and the employer would thereby be prohibited from enjoying the fruit of its forbidden conduct."**

A mere order to the employer to bargain with the union "clearly does not repair the injury to the employes" caused by "denial of their rights during the past five years," McCulloch and Brown declared.

The AFL-CIO brief, along with companion briefs submitted by attorneys for the UAW and the Teamsters, stressed that employer tactics of delay and defiance serve the dual purpose of weakening the union and giving an employer a competitive advantage over firms that promptly meet their obligation to collective bargaining.

As long as there is no effective remedy the NLRB can impose, the AFL-CIO argued, "there is much for the employer to gain and little if any thing except lawyers' fees, for him to lose" by refusing to bargain until every last court appeal and delaying tactic has been exhausted.

## CORRECTION

An error in the rollcall tally in the report on the 91st Congress which appeared in the Aug. 29 issue of the AFL-CIO News inadvertently misrepresented the cumulative voting record of Rep. Orval Hansen (R-Idaho).

Hansen, a first-term congressman, should have been recorded with a cumulative total of 6 Right votes by AFL-CIO standards and 4 Wrong votes. While his votes on the individual issues were correctly listed, the cumulative total was incorrectly shown as 7 R, 27 W. It has been corrected on the reprints that are being made of the four-page section.

*Labor Day 1970:*

# Messages Spell Out Needs of Workers

*(Continued from Page 1)*

To AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, the answer to confrontation in the streets is the democracy of the voting booth. And the obstacles to voting imposed by state laws "as obsolete as the 12-hour day" are a "disgrace" to democracy.

**"In too many states, laws are deliberately designed to limit, rather than to increase, voting participation," Kirkland charged.**

Residence requirements that disenfranchise millions of Americans in every election, requirements for annual registration, closing the voting books 10 months before an election, were among the "absurdities" cited by Kirkland.

"It is time to cease playing around piecemeal with the election laws," Kirkland said, and to establish "national standards for registration and voting that encourage maximum participation in democracy."

I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., sounded a Labor Day call for America's unions to renew their commitment "to serve the nation and all its people for the common good."

**"We are committed to a rising standard of living and jobs for every citizen," Abel noted. "Yet we live in an era when inflation endangers our economic standards; rising unemployment produces hardship, bitterness and violence, and poverty still resists our weak efforts to eliminate it."**

A commitment to improving the environment is weakened by powerful forces that cause pollution, he charged. Failure to enact a national health insurance program weakens the commitment to improving health, "and in industry thousands of workers are killed or injured . . . while we dawdle and debate about a long overdue occupational health and safety law."

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. stressed labor's pride in its skills and productive capacity, but urged that Labor Day be also a time for "introspection" when shortcomings would be honestly considered.

The high standards of wages and benefits that union building tradesmen have achieved are endangered, Haggerty warned, whenever union members fail to deliver a "a full day's work for a full day's pay."

And, he asked, are "work stoppages as a result of jurisdictional disputes justified in any way at all?"

**Continuing the theme of critical self-examination, Haggerty said the "contempt" union members feel against "so-called revolutionaries . . . who speak in obscene terms, behave vulgarly and act illegally" should not lead to "intrusion on the right of any individual to disagree peacefully and in an orderly manner."**

Likewise, he stressed, "we must not allow our patriotic love for our country, particularly strong in this time of war, to be misinterpreted as an endorsement of public officials or civic leaders whose domestic policies completely contravene our policies and all that we stand for."

The labor movement, he said, "will be in the forefront in helping to build a better America for all regardless of age, race, color or creed."

## Aid Granted Import Victims At Piano Plant

Trade adjustment benefits were approved for about 260 Machinists who lost their jobs when a Rockford, Ill., piano parts plant closed down because of the impact of imports.

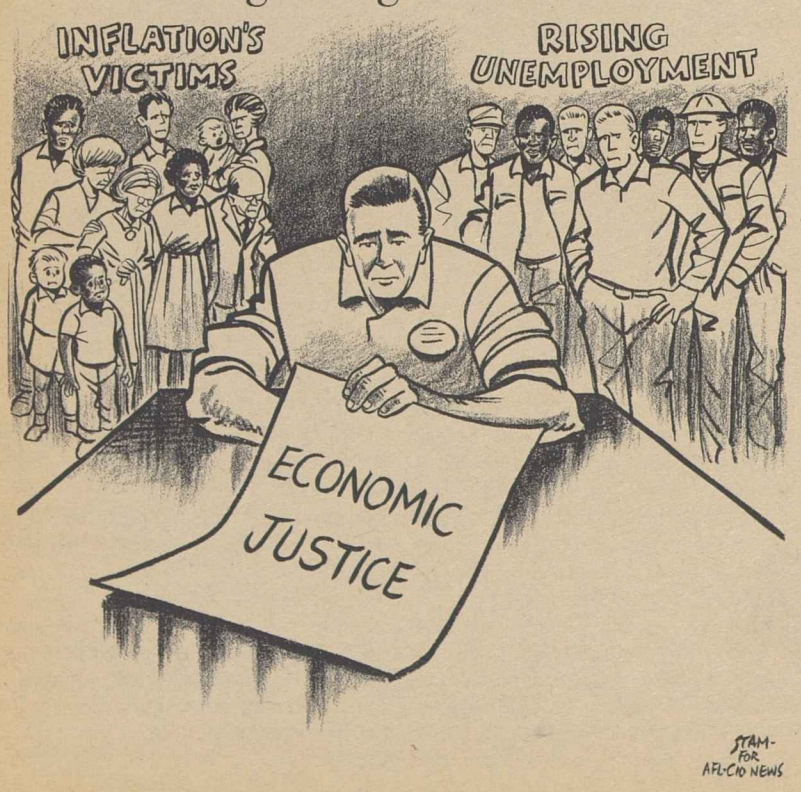
The Labor Dept. declared the workers eligible for the assistance up to 65 percent of their average weekly wages but not exceeding benefits of $85 a week.

The workers, members of IAM Local 1553, were laid off by Wood & Brooks Co. which closed the Rockford plant completely last March. The firm lost its major customer to the imports of piano action parts from Mexico, the Labor Dept. said.

The certification by the Labor Dept. came after the U.S. Tariff Commission ruled that the workers became unemployed and underemployed due to the imports.

Workers who were laid off after Sept. 9, 1969, are eligible to apply for the assistance benefits. Duration of the benefits is normally limited to 52 weeks, but an additional 26 weeks may be allowed for workers to complete training courses. Up to 13 more weeks is also allowed for unemployed workers over age 60.

## Bargaining Committee






**LABOR WITNESSES** endorsed the goals of the Administration's family assistance proposals in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, but urged amendments to the House-passed bill to prevent exploitation of welfare recipients and assure decent wages. Testifying are AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair, left, and Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman.

# *Changes Called Vital To Family Aid Goals*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**jobs will not be paid less than the federal minimum wage or the prevailing rate for similar work in the locality, whichever is higher. Working conditions should also meet prevailing standards.**

In other areas, the AFL-CIO warned against subsidizing low-wage employers who hire welfare recipients, called for a vastly expanded day-care program so that mothers who want to work will be assured their children will not be neglected, and strongly urged "a large-scale, federally financed and administered public service employment program."

"We have no confidence that private employers are in a position to provide nearly enough jobs at decent pay for welfare recipients who want them," the AFL-CIO stated. "Mandatory training for non-existent jobs is plain foolishness."

The federation stressed that "decent jobs at decent pay are the road to a better life for the employable people on welfare," but noted that "there will still be large numbers who cannot work and will have to depend entirely upon their family assistance payments."

These payments should—at least within a very few years—be no less than the poverty level, the AFL-CIO said, and "should be adjusted periodically to reflect increases in living costs."

The fate of the legislation still remained in doubt as the Senate committee moved ahead with its hearings.

Pres. Nixon, describing the bill as "the most important piece of domestic legislation of the past 35 years," urged the Senate Finance committee to report out the bill and expressed his willingness to go along with a pilot plan proposal that had been suggested by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.).

This would involve a year of field testing the program in various sections of the nation to work out administrative problems, with the nationwide program to begin on Jan. 1, 1972, six months later than originally proposed.

**During the AFL-CIO testimony, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) said he agreed that "we should vote on the proposal before we go home" and said he has found "a lot of support for some of the amendments that I think ought to be in the bill."**

One of the amendments he will push, Long said, is the expansion of day care facilities that the AFL-CIO has urged.

The Nixon proposal failed, however, to win the support of the committee's ranking Republican, Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware.

Williams said he might go along with authorization for a pilot experimental program, but he was opposed to passage of a nationwide bill at this time.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield told newsmen that a post-election session of Congress appeared inevitable to complete action on major bills—with the family assistance legislation one of the measures to be considered then.

With all members of the House and one-third of the Senate running for election this November, either adjournment or recess is expected by mid-October.

A return after the election would leave the legislative windup to a "lame-duck" Congress, since newly-elected members would not take their seats until the start of the 92nd Congress in January.

## Airline Unions of World Schedule Miami Meeting

Delegates representing seven million airline employes in 81 nations will attend the biennial International Civil Aviation Conference, which opens Sept. 28 at Miami Beach.

The conference is sponsored by the International Transport Workers Federation and the agenda will include discussions of job safety, occupational hazards and international cooperation to prevent hijacking of planes.

## Crafts Launch Outreach Plan In Des Moines

The Des Moines Building & Construction Trades Council has received a $54,515 contract from the the Labor Dept. for an Apprenticeship Outreach project to prepare minority youths for the trades.

The Des Moines project calls for the recruiting of 300 youths for the preparation and selection of 30 of them to quality for apprenticeship training.

With Des Moines, there are now 79 Outreach programs serving 81 major industrial cities across the country, the Labor Dept. reported. For fiscal 1970, the department said that 6,914 minority youths were indentured in apprenticeship programs after preparation by Outreach projects.

Eight Outreach projects serving nine cities were also launched recently by the National Urban League to prepare an additional 215 minority youths for apprenticeships in the building trades. The Urban League now operates 29 Outreach projects in 32 cities.

The Labor Dept. added a $259,875 grant in two contract modifications to boost the federal investment in the Urban League's programs to $1,697,035.

Added to the Urban League projects are Hartford, Conn., for 30 youths; Muskegon and Battle Creek, Mich., 20 each; Minneapolis-St. Paul, 55; and in the South Carolina cities of Columbia, 30, Aiken, Charleston and Greenville, 20 each, the Labor Dept. reported.

9-5-70

# Union Wins Challenge Of Federal Strike Oath

Federal employes will no longer have to swear that they won't "assert the right to strike against the government" or join any organization of government employes that does "assert" such a right.

U.S. Solicitor Gen. Erwin N. Griswold in effect conceded that the Letter Carriers and the American Civil Liberties Union were correct in challenging the constitutionality of the oath.

That's what a three-judge federal district court ruled last year in upholding a claim by the ACLU and the Letter Carriers that the oath violated freedom of speech.

Apart from the symbolic effect at a time of greater public employe militancy, the decision was seen as eliminating an obstacle sometimes encountered in organizing federal employes. Even though nothing in the oath barred membership in any of the unions functioning in the federal government, organizers have reported that some employes were fearful of joining trade unions because of uncertainty of the meaning of the oath.

Its wording bore a chilling resemblance to the now illegal "yellow-dog contracts" in private industry, in which new employes promised they wouldn't join a union.

The court case did not touch on a section of the pledge in which government workers promise not to strike. A challenge to that provision has been filed by the Postal Clerks and is awaiting a hearing in federal district court.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission has not yet determined whether it will eliminate the entire no-strike oath for federal employes, or just the sections dealing with assertion of the right to strike and membership in unions asserting the right.

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# Labor's Programs Keyed To Nation's Basic Needs

## Jobless Rate Edges up to 5.1 Percent

Unemployment remained at recession levels during August as increased joblessness among blue collar workers cancelled out an upturn in white collar employment.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up from 5 percent in July to 5.1 percent in August, the highest it has been in nearly six years. One year ago the jobless rate was 3.5 percent.

**The monthly report of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a sharp rise in blue-collar unemployment—from 6.6 percent in July to 7 percent in August. This compares with 3.8 percent a year ago.**

Construction unemployment, already a high 11 percent in July, shot up to 12.2 percent in August.

And the teenage unemployment rate rose from 13.9 to 15.9 percent over the month—the highest since April 1965—with most of the increase among white girls.

White-collar unemployment dropped to 2.7 percent from its July high of 3.1 percent, but still was above June levels.

Administration officials remained optimistic that a pickup in the economy remains in sight and Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson predicted that "we are just a few months away from a sizeable improvement in the unemployment rate."

**May Go Higher**

Nevertheless, he said in an Issues and Answers television interview, the jobless rate "might go slightly higher" before it starts moving down again.

**The 5 percent level of recent months, Hodgson agreed, is "too high". But he said it was the "minimum" price of trying to "cool" inflation while seeking "to move from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy."**

The months of high unemployment were taking their toll, however, as the number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or more reached 736,000 in August, nearly double the figure of a year ago.

Manufacturing employment dropped another 75,000 over the month, continuing a steady decline. Factory employment was 945,000 below August of 1969.

Construction employment was down 40,000 in August and 160,000 below a year ago.

The Labor Dept. analysis noted that "until April of this year, employment increases in the service sector of the economy had been adequate to counter the sharp losses in goods-producing industries. Beginning in April, however, employ-

(Continued on Page 8)

## White House Fete Honors U.S. Labor

"When the chips are down," the President of the United States said, "American labor has never been found wanting."

In his travels, Pres. Nixon told his guests, he has found that "a strong, free, independent labor movement is essential to the preservation and the growth of freedom in any country in the world."

Never, he stressed, has he found a dictatorship with a free labor movement. "And I have yet to find a country in which there was a free labor movement which was governed by a dictatorship."

The occasion was Labor Day.

The place was the East Room of the White House, where a cross-section of union leaders and AFL-CIO officials had dined with Pres. Nixon, his family and members of his Cabinet.

**Nixon was proposing a toast at the conclusion of the dinner "to the builders of America, those in American labor . . ." and "to George Meany, who stands for the best in free labor and for the best in America."**

Later, on the White House lawn, the President would bring a similar message to thousands of union families invited to an evening of pageantry and entertainment dedicated to "the free labor movement of America."

There was another toast given at the White House dinner, the traditional "toast to the President of the United States," proposed by Meany.

It was a serious, but not a solemn occasion.

(Continued on Page 2)



**AS ARMY BAND** plays the Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Meany and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stand alongside Mrs. Nixon and Pres. Nixon for the climax to the Labor Day celebration at the White House—a "torchlight tattoo."

## Economic, Social Goals Emphasized

**By John R. Oravec**

The economic, social and health needs of the American people demand a much stronger search for solutions through legislation and collective bargaining, leaders of the trade union movement declared in a series of Labor Day appearances on radio and television.

They emphasized that organized labor's goals are not sought selfishly for union members alone, but are designed to benefit all citizens—just as labor's programs have benefitted the nation in the past. And, they noted, even the gains negotiated at the bargaining table spin off to bolster the wages of all workers, whether they belong to unions or not.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, appearing on the Columbia Broadcasting System radio network, focused on labor's drive for national health insurance.

**He termed it labor's number one goal—"a goal not only for America's workers and their families, but for all the American people: rich and poor; young and old; black and white; employed and unemployed." (Excerpts, Page 5.)**

"Labor has always believed that the right to a decent standard of health care has to be considered a basic human right," Meany said, adding that "as long as that right

(Continued on Page 2)

*Sept. 15 Deadline Set:*

## Rail Unions Extend Strike Date 5 Days

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Four unions representing more than 500,000 railroad workers agreed at the government's request to postpone a strike deadline and to keep seeking contract agreements with the major U.S. railroads.

The unions were ready to strike at one minute after midnight Sept. 10 after exhausting all voluntary settlement possibilities in nearly 16 months of bargaining for higher wages and improved working rules.

Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., announced the postponement of strike action after meeting with both sides. He said the unions advised him they will wait no longer than 12:01 a.m., Sept. 15, for an acceptable offer from rail management.

**He reported that leaders of the four unions were emphatic in stating "this is the only extension they plan to give."**

The organizations involved are the United Transportation Union, the Railway & Airline Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes and dining car employes represented by the Hotel & Restaurant union.

If no settlement is reached in the five-day grace period, Pres. Nixon has power under the Railway Labor Act to appoint an emergency board and embargo any strike or lockout action for at least 60 days.

But, said Usery, "the government feels that an emergency board is not the answer to good, hard collective bargaining."

Usery reported that, while some progress had been made in talks arranged by himself and Francis J. O'Neill of the National Mediation

(Continued on Page 7)

## *House Votes Pay Boost Package For Federal Blue-Collar Group*

**By David L. Perlman**

The House voted 231-90 approval of a labor-supported bill that would provide additional pay steps and a higher night differential for more than 700,000 blue-collar workers employed by the federal government.

It ignored strong Administration objections that the legislation would be "inflationary" and voted down all amendments aimed at weakening the bill and cutting its estimated $230 million-a-year cost.

**The package translates into an average 5.7 percent pay hike for blue-collar workers, whose wage base is tied to area prevailing pay scales.**

A major feature of the bill, which now goes to the Senate, ends the "second-class" status of an estimated 130,000 workers who have not previously been treated as full-fledged federal employes. They are employed by military post exchanges, officers' clubs and other self-financing activities that do not receive direct government appropriations.

Under the House bill, they would be brought under the wage board system. And an amendment to the bill also assures them of holiday pay and premium pay for Sunday work.

The bill also writes into law and strengthens the present Federal Prevailing Wage Advisory Committee, which now has six management and five union members.

**It would make the chairman of the committee a full-time official, appointed by the President, and with no ties to any government agency. There would be five union members, as at present, and the management side would consist of four representatives of agencies with the greatest number of wage board employes plus a representative of the Civil Service Commission.**

The basic pay change in the House bill would establish a five-step pay system.

(Continued on Page 3)

## Carswell Fails In Senate Bid, Faubus Loses

Florida Republicans crushed the political hopes of G. Harrold Carswell and Arkansas Democrats blocked a comeback attempt by former Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Carswell wanted to run for the Senate where he could do battle with what he termed the "ultra-liberals," meaning the senators who had rejected his nomination to the Supreme Court.

He resigned his lifetime appointment as a federal appellate court judge to run in the Republican senatorial primary—with the blessings of Florida's flamboyant Gov. Claude Kirk.

But Rep. William C. Cramer, a conservative veteran of 16 years in the House, won the GOP Senate nomination by a thumping majority of nearly 2-1.

**In Arkansas, Faubus blamed**

(Continued on Page 8)

# *Nine Staff Internships Established by AFL-CIO*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced establishment of a formal internship program at the federation's Washington headquarters. While internships previously existed in the Departments of Research and Community Services, this year the program has been expanded and formalized, Meany noted.**

**Nine recent college graduates from various parts of the nation are participating in the new program, in the Departments of International Affairs, Civil Rights, Education, Research, Legislation, Social Security, Public Relations and Publications, and Community Services.**

**Each intern will undergo intensive training in a staff development course at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. Additional training and work programs will be designed to meet individual needs during the one-year program. It is expected that the interns will be available for placement with international unions and AFL-CIO state central bodies following their year in Washington.**

**"There is a need in the trade union movement for qualified young staff members," Meany said, "but young people today have not had much of a chance to develop an understanding of the objectives and policies of the labor movement.**

**"This program has been created to promote that understanding, to provide a link between school and the world of the worker, and to make available trained young people to the labor movement. I am very impressed with the caliber of our interns and of all the applicants for these posts. Their interest in the labor movement is an encouraging sign for the future."**

# Factory Job Vacancies Show Continued Decline

The availability rate of jobs in manufacturing is following a downtrend, initial monthly reports by the Labor Dept. show.

Job openings in manufacturing declined to six vacancies per 1,000 jobs in June, the Labor Dept. reported. This is a drop of two openings from May, when the department began to issue monthly reports on the vacancies.

A total of 123,000 jobs were vacant in June, compared with 240,000 in the year-ago month when there were 12 unfilled positions for every 1,000 jobs, the department noted.

**The number of job openings in manufacturing closely reflects the performance of the nation's unemployment rate. When the jobless rate was hovering at the 3.5 percent level in May 1969, there were 290,000 vacancies—or 14 openings for every 1,000 jobs, the report noted.**

The Labor Dept. began collecting data on job vacancies in manufacturing early last year with the cooperation of state employment agencies.

So far, the information is being gathered on unfilled manufacturing jobs from 25 urban centers, but the Labor Dept. said it plans to expand the survey to 50 major urban areas and take in all of the non-farm job sector.

A May-to-June decline in the rate of vacancies also occurred last year and this appears to reflect the added hiring of recent graduates and summer employes, the department said.

**All of the industries for which the data is available showed lower rates than in 1969. Reductions were widespread in the durable goods industries, reflecting the impact of the economic slowdown and cutbacks in defense production, Labor Dept. said.**

Vacancy rates in the nondurable goods industries showed less variation from the year-ago levels, the department pointed out.

Blue-collar and service occupations accounted for about 70 percent of the job vacancies and 30 percent were available in the white-collar field, the Labor Dept. reported.

# White House Celebration Salutes Labor

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"I may be bouncing on your head tomorrow morning," Meany told the President.

But whatever the differences over issues and policies, labor is aware of "the awesome load that is placed on the shoulders of the President of the United States."

**Every president he has known, of whatever political background, Meany told the gathering, has been "dedicated to the idea of serving the American people" and has shared labor's conviction that "the American way of life, as we have seen it develop in this country in the last 180 years, is the best that the mind of man has been able to devise."**

In addition to the labor leaders and their wives, the guest list included five Cabinet secretaries, top White House officials and heads of independent agencies.

It was, Meany noted, the first time that a Labor Day celebration was held in the White House.

And, Pres. Nixon observed, the historic room in which the dinner was held "is not a Republican room or a Democratic room. This room belongs to all of America. This house belongs to all of America. And America tonight very proudly honors American labor and its leaders."

**In Holiday Broadcasts:**

# *Labor Urges All-Out Drive For Economic, Social Goals*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

is denied or abridged, this nation's promise to its citizens of the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness cannot be kept."

He noted that a national health insurance program has been on the country's agenda for many years. It was part of the original Social Security legislation 35 years ago, but special interest groups succeeded in blocking its passage.

**Progress was made through the adoption of Medicare and Medicaid programs, Meany said. But the United States stands "a long way" from the top 10 nations of the world in health care.**

Meany continued:

"In nearly every area of human health we lag behind every developed nation in the western world. And we are slipping farther behind every day.

"We say: The United States must be number one in medical care. We can't avoid this step if the nation is to live up to its promise.

"We are convinced that a majority of the American people and a majority of Congress agree that building the highest possible level of national health is a matter of the most urgent priority—that delay can no longer be tolerated.

**"The answer is national health insurance," he emphasized.**

On the CBS telecast "Face the Nation," Meany repeated his earlier observation that problems brought on by the faltering national economy—"and I don't see any bottoming out"—will be the key issue in the November elections.

He also expanded on his view that the Democratic Party is suffering from disorganization, stressing that this is "mostly at the local level."

He charged that some fringe groups would like to see the party go down in defeat, so that they could rebuild it in their own fashion.

**Meany stressed that organized labor will continue to support the same type of candidates it has backed in other years.**

"When I say the Democratic party has disintegrated, I mean in a number of . . . congressional districts, where the candidate is obviously entitled to our support, we're going to give him that support," Meany declared. "But that is the only support he's going to get, because there is no political machine."

In a radio message over the Mutual Broadcasting System, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared that the collective bargaining process developed by labor and management over the years has evolved into a very effective instrument.

"Strikes and lockouts are . . . part of the collective bargaining process," he said, "but they are a much smaller part than most people realize."

**Kirkland stressed that agreements are reached 98 percent of the time without strikes or lockouts. In the 2 percent of time when shutdowns do occur, he added, "the total time lost amounts to a great deal less than the time lost because of coffee breaks or the common cold."**

Kirkland also noted:

"Collective bargaining is a tool for reasonable people who set achievable goals, who are willing to make and keep firm commitments . . . re-examine their goals . . . and move forward for another period of time. So it is a continuing open-ended process.

"The conviction that every American is entitled to share in it has made the American economy the strongest on earth. American workers are the most productive on earth because they share in the benefits of production."

Although this may not be true for all workers, Kirkland said that the goal of the trade union movement is "to win for every worker the right to join a union, to have a voice in his own future, to play a role in the nation's economic life."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, speaking on the National Broadcasting Co. radio network, cited labor's successes at the bargaining table in improving conditions for America's workers.

**"We have gained benefits and protections for union members that not only were unheard of 20 and 30 years ago; they weren't even dreamed of," he said.**

But despite wage gains, the worker has been squeezed by increasing prices and decreasing purchasing power while corporate profits continue to zoom. Abel noted.

And with the Nixon Administration's economic policies, the result has been "tight money . . . which jacked up interest rates, increased prices all along the line and caused production cutbacks with resulting unemployment," he added.

American labor has the right, Abel said, "to insist that all share fairly in the benefits of our private enterprise system . . . to insist that human values and priorities not be drowned by the onrushing wave of technology . . . to insist that the private enterprise system in America does not exist for the primary purpose of making a profit for owners."

On the American Information Radio Network, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery cited labor's concern for developing the nation's future craftsmen and its continued involvement in community services and social programs.

**"Labor unions today are attempting to bring the country's drop-out youth off the street corners and welfare rolls and back into the work force . . . by supplying instructors for the Job Corps and participating in the Manpower Training & Development Program," Raftery said.**

He also cited efforts to recruit skilled trade unionists for the Peace Corps to train people in under-developed countries.

Raftery said the labor movement is showing concern on where it will find its future craftsmen because of the extreme emphasis on higher education.

He asked: "Have we pushed too hard for a college education for all, while we have neglected our responsibilities to offer incentive and opportunity to young people who may want . . . to be skilled mechanics — to be builders with their hands as well as their minds?"

"It takes all types to make this world," he said. "It takes the college-trained and it takes those trained in what used to be called 'the school of hard knocks.' "

He stressed that youngsters are crying for attention across the generation gap—"and we must recognize this."

Raftery said that young people who are coming into the labor movement in increased numbers today will be the builders of tomorrow.

# Treasury Sets Savings Bonds Interest Bonus

U.S. savings bonds will be worth more money when held to maturity, the Treasury Dept. announced.

Persons who do not cash in their bonds before the present maturity period of five years and 10 months will receive an extra one-half of 1 percent interest as a bonus, bringing the effective interest rate to a record 5.5 percent. Thus a $25 face value bond, purchased for $18.75, will actually return $25.73.

The extra interest was authorized by legislation passed by Congress and approved by the President. Its intent is to encourage people to hold on to their savings bonds and reverse a 20-month pattern of redemptions exceeding sales.

Treasury officials stressed that it is not necessary to cash in existing bonds in order to obtain the bonus. It will be paid on all bonds redeemed after having reached maturity.



**NATION'S LABOR DAY** tribute to America's workers was led by Pres. Nixon, the host to a cross-section of trade union leaders at a dinner in the historic East Room of the White House. At the head table, from left: Mrs. Hodgson, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Mrs. Shultz, Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson, Mrs. Nixon, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Nixon, Mrs. Meany, Management & Budget Dir. George P. Shultz, and Mrs. Kirkland. Nixon called the event a "salute to labor."

*Appeals to State:*

# Chavez Asks Curbs On Grower Violence

Salinas, Calif.—"The vigilante atmosphere hangs heavy over Salinas," Cesar Chavez wired California Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch.

And the director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee called on the attorney general "to immediately investigate the lawless conditions existing in Monterey County."

He charged that UFWOC and AFL-CIO officials are living under threatening conditions and in constant danger of assault by allies of the growers.

**Chavez cited examples of UFWOC pickets being knocked down by trucks, others beaten and at least five bomb threats at UFWOC headquarters as some 7,000 workers went into the third week of their strike for recognition of the farm workers' union.**

Twelve days earlier, UFWOC Gen. Counsel Jerry Cohen and a UFWOC organizer were severely beaten on the Al Hansen ranch. Cohen was hospitalized five days with a concussion.

On Sept. 8, 40 UFWOC pickets were arrested at the Bruce Church Co. ranch on charges of violating a temporary restraining order forbidding picketing.

Because some 30 similar injunctions have been issued in Monterey County by Superior Court Judge Stanley Lawson, Chavez decided to challenge publicly the court's order the next day and invite arrest.

He charged that the restraining orders are unconstitutional and challenged the sheriff to arrest him and other volunteer pickets if the sheriff believed the orders to be legal. He promised to send 15 pickets to the Bruce Church ranch every hour until all UFWOC members were in jail.

"A jail with bars is no worse than a jail without bars," Chavez said.

For two hours Chavez led the pickets while two deputies watched but did nothing. After about 90 minutes the deputies left.

**Chavez then announced that since the sheriff was not enforcing the unconstitutional court order, he would order picketing resumed at all ranches throughout the valley.**

The Farm Workers' union has been fighting for recognition and recision of contracts signed by some 200 growers with the Teamsters Union.

To date Inter Harvest, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co., has rescinded its Teamster contract and negotiated another with UFWOC which provides nearly three times as much in benefits for the farm workers.

Two other major lettuce growers, Freshpict, a subsidiary of Purex Corp., and D'Arrigo, a major Salinas firm, have agreed to recognize UFWOC and negotiate a contract. To date, however, the Teamsters are refusing to rescind their contract, although both firms admit the majority of their workers are UFWOC members.

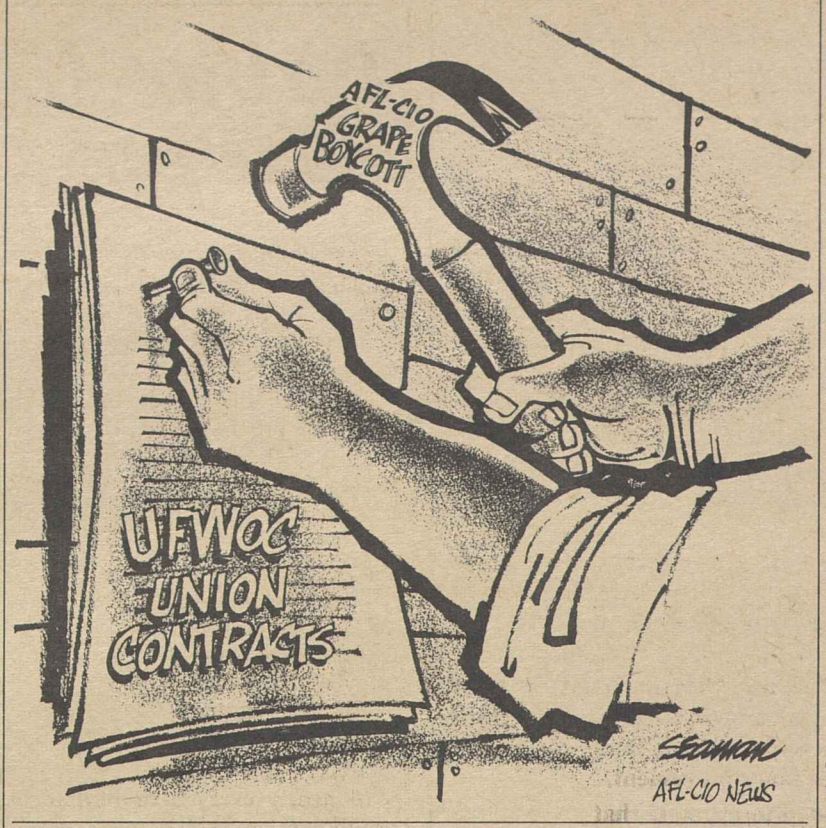
On Sept. 3 UFWOC filed a $240-million antitrust suit against Salinas Valley lettuce growers charging that for five years they have conspired to keep lettuce prices up by regulating production.

The suit was filed on behalf of farm workers who have been deprived of work because of the limiting of production.

**About 40 percent of California's strawberry producers also have agreed to recognize UFWOC and contract negotiations have started. One major grower, however, Pic' N Pac, a subsidiary of S. S. Pierce Co. in Boston, has refused to recognize UFWOC. Its thousand workers struck and the firm lost the rest of its crop.**

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher met for nearly two hours with Salinas Mayor G. Sid Gadsby and emphasized the mayor's responsibility to maintain peace. UFWOC, the Teamsters and the packing shed workers all have contracts and officers responsible to enforce those contracts, he said. The mayor represents a fourth union, the people, and also must fulfill his contract, Kircher insisted.

## Nailed Down




# House Votes Pay Boost For Blue-Collar Group

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The first three steps would be the same as now: the starting salary would be 96 percent of the prevailing wage; after 26 weeks the worker receives 100 percent, and 78 weeks later moves up to 104 percent of the base rate.

Under the House bill, after two additional years (104 weeks), he would receive 108 percent of the base rate, moving up to the top step of 112 percent two years later.

The new premium pay provision establishes a single nationwide standard in place of the present procedure of following area patterns.

Second shift workers would receive a 7.5 percent differential bonus and third shift workers would receive a 10 percent premium.

Still another feature of the bill provides "saved pay"—a guarantee against a pay cut—for two years for wage board employes who are reduced in grade.

AFL-CIO unions representing federal workers strongly pushed the bill and their efforts were reflected in impressive bipartisan support, despite the Administration's opposition.

Floor manager of the bill was Rep. David N. Henderson (D-N.C.), chairman of the Manpower & Civil Service subcommittee that brought out the legislation.

Leading the opposition were Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa), who termed the bill "dangerously inflationary;" Rep. Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.), who sought to cut back existing benefits, and House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford.

**Ford read a letter from Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird, whose department employs the bulk of blue-collar workers, warning that enactment of "unjustified" higher costs would result in "disemployment for thousands of additional federal employes."**

Derwinski sought, through an amendment, to repeal legislation enacted two years ago under the sponsorship of former Sen. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.).

The Monroney provision, which unions have charged the Administration has been lax in enforcing, directs government agencies to go beyond the customary 50-mile radius to determine prevailing wage rates when there are no significant numbers of private employes in the locality doing comparable work.

On a preliminary vote, Derwinski's amendment carried. But before final passage of the bill, the House reversed itself and defeated the amendment.

# N.Y. Delegates To Review Vote On Rockefeller

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—The 1970 convention of the New York State AFL-CIO went into a 30-day recess after voting to endorse Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for re-election to a four-year term.

The recess was called after a motion was made for reconsideration of the endorsement, which will be the first order of business when the sessions reconvene at a date and place still to be set by the executive council.

The convention also voted to endorse Democratic Rep. Richard L. Ottinger for election as U.S. senator and Democratic State Comptroller Arthur Levitt and Republican Attorney Gen. Louis Lefkowitz for re-election.

Both Rockefeller and his Democratic-Liberal challenger in the November election, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, addressed the 1,000 delegates. And both received cheering, whistling, table-pounding welcomes as they entered the convention hall at the Concord Hotel.

**The stormy debate that preceded the endorsement of the governor indicated the sharp division between supporters of the two candidates within the state labor organization. It was the first time in its history that the State AFL-CIO had voted to endorse a Republican candidate for governor.**

During and after the debate, a number of procedural issues were raised, and the executive council voted to call a recess in the proceedings if a motion for reconsideration were offered. Under convention rules of order, this would have to come from a delegate on the Rockefeller side. The motion was properly made and the convention recessed.

Earlier, the delegates had approved a series of resolutions, including one that reaffirmed, without debate, the State AFL-CIO's position adopted a year ago supporting Administration efforts to end the war in Viet Nam.

# *Steelworkers Offer $10 Million To Aid UAW in Event of Strike*

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers will make $10 million "immediately available" to the Auto Workers for use in the event of a strike in the auto industry, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel announced here.

The USWA's international executive board, meeting here, voted unanimously to make the amount available "as an initial token of our solidarity in the event the Auto Workers are forced to strike for a just and equitable settlement." The money will be in the form of an interest-free loan.

**Abel said "we are hopeful that a satisfactory agreement can be reached before the auto contracts expire . . . but we want the officers and members of the UAW to know that we are prepared to support them to the hilt" if a strike becomes necessary.**

Abel is an AFL-CIO vice president and head of its Industrial Union Dept.

In Detroit, where the UAW is conducting negotiations on terms of new contracts with General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., UAW President Leonard Woodcock charged the three big firms with stalling. He called the union's executive board to meet Sept. 13 to decide whether GM or Chrysler, or both, will be struck if no accepetable offer is made by 12:01 a.m. Sept. 15.

Woodcock met with GM and union negotiators in an effort to "get things moving," and also consulted with UAW bargainers at Chrysler. Later he told the press, that, "unless something radical changes," the employers are "stalling themselves into a strike."

Woodcock offered to drop 25 non-economic issues to speed the pace of negotiations, according to a United Press International report. But GM representatives said they would "study" the offer, UPI said.

Meanwhile Ford announced it has no present intention to lock out employes and halt all new car production in the event of a strike at either or both of its Big Three manufacturing competitors. Ford was the target in 1967, when it was struck for 65 days while the other auto makers continued production.

The UAW received virtually identical first offers from all three employers recently and called them "the poorest initial offers" in 25 years. Chrysler made a second offer as the AFL-CIO News went to press and GM was expected to do likewise.

Woodcock said after a first appraisal: "It hasn't filled in many gaps. We're still a long way from home."

American Motors, the fourth largest manufacturer, has been "put on the back burner" while day-and-night negotiations are conducted at headquarters of the other three firms.

**Cost-of-living wage adjustments are a major point of difference in this year's contract talks. GM not only has refused to raise the 8-cent ceiling on such adjustments, originally agreed to in 1967 negotiations, but it has included in its 1970 offer some of the money due to be paid Sept. 15 this year under the old agreement.**

The union says this is "old money" due employes under the not-yet-expired agreement. Management calls it "new money."

Other major contract issues include a cost-of-living allowance that will reflect actual increases in costs; substantial wage increases, with no figure specified; and retirement at $500 a month after 30 years' service regardless of age.

# Pollock Hails Bill to Combat 'Brown Lung'

New York — Full support has been pledged by the Textile Workers Union of America for a bill introduced by Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) and 90 other House members to provide federal disability payments to textile workers suffering from "brown lung" disease.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the Burton bill "is a great step forward in the fight for healthy working conditions in the textile industry."

"It is a national disgrace," Pollock said, "that the textile industry has been permitted to pollute the in-plant environment to a point where 100,000 textile workers are incapacitated by 'brown lung' disease. The assessment of a levy on the cotton used by each mill, as proposed by the Burton bill, will serve as a positive incentive for the industry to correct the conditions that cause this disease."

# Boilermakers Elect Buoy as Berg Retires

Kansas City, Kan. — Harold Buoy, 49, active in his union since he was 20, is the new president of the 140,000-member Boilermakers & Blacksmiths Union, succeeding Russell K. Berg, who has retired.

Berg, who suffered a stroke in April, named Buoy as acting president shortly thereafter. The union's executive council late in August named Buoy to fill Berg's unexpired term which runs until the union's next convention in August 1973.

A native of Sadorous, Ill., Buoy began his career as a boilermaker apprentice on the Wabash Railroad at Decatur, Ill., in 1941. He immediately became active in the union, serving on his local's grievance committee and later becoming the union's general chairman on the Wabash.

Buoy was appointed to the union's international staff in 1950 and named assistant to the president in 1956, assigned to the union's Washington office.

Berg also began his career in railroading, serving an apprenticeship as a boilermaker on the Michigan Central at Niles, Mich., in 1922. Later, he shifted from railroading to construction but continued serving his union in many capacities.

He became a union vice president in 1948 and was named president in 1962.

# The Reality of Unemployment

**THE SLIGHT INCREASE** in the unemployment rate for August to 5.1 percent tends to mask what is essentially a continuing deterioration in the jobless situation.

An analysis of the August figures discloses a marked weakness in the job market with an overall decline in employment in all major categories and classifications.

Since the sharp climb in unemployment between December 1969 and May 1970 the rate of increase has slowed. But—and it is an important but—the unemployment rate continues to move upward and the job outlook for millions of Americans continues to deteriorate.

**Unemployment is expected to continue to rise through the remainder of 1970 and into 1971. Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson predicts that a "sizable improvement" in the unemployment rate is just a few months away. But he noted also on a television interview program that the jobless rate "might go slightly higher before it starts moving down again."**

We hope the secretary's optimism is justified by events but the AFL-CIO Executive Council, in its analysis of the situation, said unemployment will continue to rise in 1971, and on the basis of the Administration's own economic forecast high unemployment is expected to remain into 1972.

**AN EXAMINATION** of the nature of the unemployment sheds some light on the current difficulties. About three-fifths of the sharp rise in joblessness between December 1969 and August 1970—a total of 1.4 million—was due to layoffs and about 30 percent was among entrants into the labor force, largely teenagers, adult women and ex-GIs.

Unemployment rates in August 1970 reached 10.2 percent among unskilled workers and 7.9 percent among semi-skilled. Joblessness more than doubled among skilled craftsmen over the year to reach 4.4 percent. And there have been increasing layoffs among professional and technical workers.

**The employment impact of the present economic recession has been concentrated in manufacturing and construction. Overtime hours of work have been cut back or eliminated in many industries in recent months, and weekly working hours have been cut.**

The number of areas with substantial unemployment—6 percent or more—has increased from 6 in early 1969 to 31 last month.

The AFL-CIO has urged a series of specific actions on the Administration in the areas of economic policy, credit control, full funding of federal appropriations. The Administration has chosen to maintain the same basic policies of the past 18 months and the President has rejected authority to act in various areas voted him by Congress.

**To date the Administration's policies have, in the words of the Executive Council at its August meeting in Chicago, "produced an economic recession and extortionate interest rates, while inflation is still not under control."**

The latest unemployment report, the index of consumer prices, the level of interest rates hold no promise of a change in the employment outlook for the rest of 1970, at least, and there is no indication of any change or shift in Administration policy.

This is the reality of the moment.

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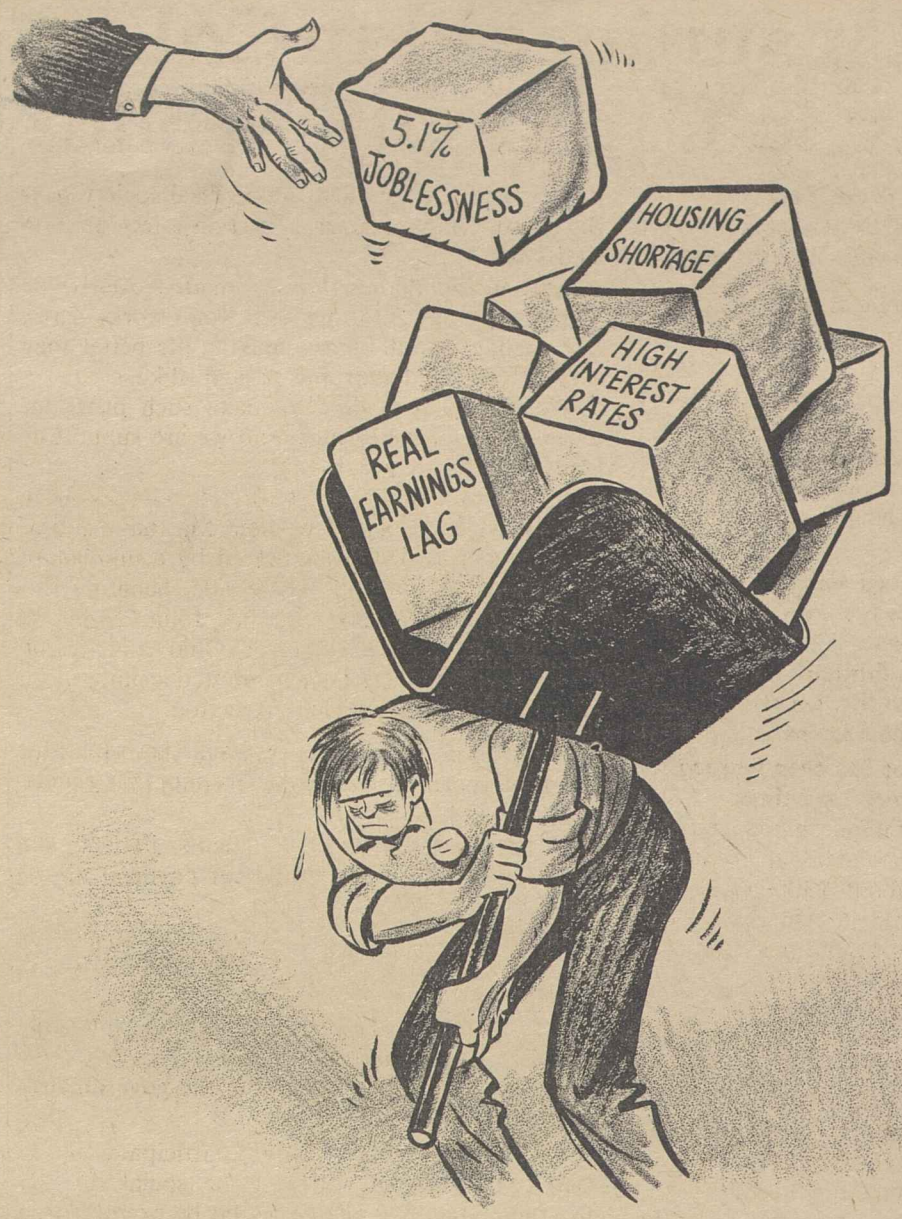
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## The Burden Gets Heavier




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Firm Mid-East Stand Needed To Counter Soviet Ambitions

**By Henry M. Jackson**

*John P. Roche is on vacation. Sitting in as guest columnist is the junior and Democratic U.S. Senator from the State of Washington.*

**MANY PEOPLE THINK** of the Middle East crisis as just an Arab-Israeli conflict: they assume that if that conflict subsides, our Middle East problems will disappear. I do not share this reassuring outlook. On the contrary, I believe that the Soviets have found the Arab-Israeli conflict a convenient opportunity to strengthen their own position in the Middle East, that they intend to keep the pot boiling, and that their deepening involvement in the area promises more trouble ahead for us and our Western allies.

In my experience the Soviets will exploit the weak and the irresolute. Firm resistance tends to diminish their outward ambitions, and our position in the Middle East should be founded on this principle.

**Hegemony in the eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf is a historic Russian goal dating back to Czarist times, and for centuries Egypt has occupied a prominent place in the calculations of Russian rulers.**

Catherine the Great, desiring to speed the fall of the Ottoman Empire by threatening it from the rear, rendered military assistance to the Mameluk Ali-Bey of Egypt. In 1788 she urged "the chiefs of the government of Cairo" to shake off the yoke of the Suzerain and to make a treaty of alliance with her, promising them every assistance in vessels, troops, war munitions, and money.

In 1798, Czar Paul I sent Russian naval units through the Turkish Straits into the eastern Mediterranean aiming to deny to the French the possession of Malta, the Ionian Islands, and Egypt.

In the 19th Century, various Russian adventurers attempted direct action in the Middle East. The best known was Ataman Ashinov, who tried in 1888-89 to establish a Russian colony in Ethiopia and to seize a port on the Red Sea.

"Russia needs this port," argued Ashinov, "as from there she could always keep check on the English and other enemies. Not without reason are all of the European countries ready to risk even war in an attempt to secure important bases on this world route. Why should Russia not seize one?"

With the end of World War II and the emergence of the Soviet Union as the second ranking world power, Moscow overtly pressed claims to bases on the Mediterranean shores of Africa. Before and during the Potsdam Conference both Premier Stalin and Foreign Minister Molotov wanted a Soviet trusteeship over one of the former Italian colonies, preferably Libya.

**As reported in the official records, Sec. of State Byrnes got the impression that "the Soviet foray into a region so close to the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf shook up Churchill more than any other episode at the conference."**

One is reminded of the recent coup d'etat in Libya ending our air base rights in that country—part of the campaign to drive American influence from the area.

**THIS BRIEF HISTORY** points up the fact that the Soviet desire for a controlling role in the Middle East is deeply rooted in the Russian past. If there were no Arab-Israeli crisis, the Soviets would invent one. Now, all the indications are that Soviet involvement in the Middle East is deepening. Emboldened by its growing strategic and naval power, Moscow hopes to make the most of the tragic conflict between Arabs and Jews to destroy Western influence in that strategic area and eventually achieve Soviet dominance in the Indian Ocean and control of vital oil resources in North Africa and the Arab states.

**I believe our country has been much too slow to come to grips with the threats to our own security that result from the Soviet designs in the Middle East.**

The Mediterranean is of crucial strategic interest to all NATO nations, including the United States. The Middle East is a gateway not only to the Persian Gulf but to the Indian Ocean and North Africa. We have important political interests in the Middle East where we have good friends, including Israel and a number of nations in the Arab world. And we and especially our NATO allies have vital economic interests in the area.

For the United States, a firm and resolute stance in the Middle East is essential to counter the historic ambitions of the Soviets.

***Labor's Number One Goal:***

# National Insurance Plan Called Best Way to Use Health Dollar

*Following are excerpts from the Labor Day radio broadcast by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Sept. 7.*

**LABOR'S NUMBER ONE** legislative goal is a goal not only for America's workers and their families, but for all the American people: rich and poor; young and old; black and white; employed and unemployed.

That goal is to upgrade America's standard of health; to establish a new and better system for delivering health care and health services to the people who need them.

**Labor has always believed that the right to a decent standard of health care has to be considered a basic human right. As long as that right is denied or abridged, this nation's promise to its citizens of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness cannot be kept.**

So this is a right that labor has been fighting for and moving toward for a very long time.

We spend more than 60 billion dollars a year—nearly 7 percent of our gross national product—to be healthy. We spend about $300 a year for every man, woman and child in America in this way—far more than any of the nations that rank ahead of us—and we don't get our money's worth.

It is perfectly clear that we don't need to spend any more money to give this nation the finest health care in the world. We already spend enough to do that.

But how should the money be used?

We believe health is the goal, not treatment or hospitalization. There is something absolutely and fundamentally wrong with a system that gears the earnings of doctors to the sickness of their patients, and the earnings of hospitals to the number of beds they can fill and keep filled.

There is a better system. It is already serving about 5 million people, right here in the United States.

It is called prepaid group practice, and it is based on a very simple idea: You pay your health-insurance premium regularly to a medical group. In return, you get whatever medical care you need, without any exclusions or fine-print exceptions.

Prepaid group practice is based on the free association of doctors who band together in order to offer a comprehensive package of medical services to their subscribers.

They contract to provide the whole spectrum of medical service—preventive medicine, clinical medicine and surgery, in-patient and out-patient and nursing-home care—and all the rest.

**Their patients have fewer operations and spend less time in the hospital than the rest of the population, because the doctors and the hospitals that contract their services in this way have every reason to hold costs down: the money they save is their own.**

Some doctors—like some patients—don't like to belong to a group. They have found other ways of providing quality health care while still controlling costs. One way is for medical societies to contract to provide health care to group subscribers. The subscribers choose from among the participating doctors and the medical society pays the doctor from its general fund on a fee-for-service basis.

And all the studies that are made—even those by people who want to prove it won't work—show that prepaid health care is making life better than ever before for doctor and patient alike.

We believe it is time to make such programs available to all Americans, and we are supporting legislation to do just that.

A bill to make it possible has already been introduced by Congresswoman Martha Griffiths of Michigan, and it is supported by a number of her colleagues. On the Senate side, Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, John Cooper of Kentucky, William Saxbe of Ohio and Ralph Yarborough of Texas have submitted a similar bill, and they are gathering supporters, too.

**THERE IS NOTHING** coercive about the program we want. It provides the freedom that Americans demand.

Doctors can choose their patients. Patients can choose their doctors. Methods of payment are as open as methods of treatment.

But it does provide that complete medical care—the best in the world—will be available to all Americans at reasonable costs.

Under the legislation we advocate, financing would be through the existing social security system, with supplementation from the government's general revenues.

Self-employed persons could participate, just as they can participate now in the social security program. The unemployed would be exempt from payment but would receive all services.

**The whole program, providing vastly greater efficiency for both doctor and patient, providing complete, instead of partial, medical care, and covering every person in the land, would cost no more than we already spend.**

And the $60 billion we spend for medical care would, for the first time, return $60 billion worth of medical care.

The old system won't do, any longer. That much is clear, even to the special-interest groups that have fought reform for generations. They have decided they can't avoid some sort of change any longer, and they are busy drafting bills to salvage as much of the old order as they can for their constituents. The American Medical Association has a program. The Chamber of Commerce and the insurance industry are working on theirs.

Special-interest bills are not what is needed.

The trade union movement believes the emphasis belongs first on all the people who need medical care and can't get it, and then on providing that care in a way that is just and fair to them, and to the people who supply that care.

We are convinced that a majority of the American people, and a majority of Congress, agree that building the highest possible level of national health is a matter of the most urgent priority—that delay can no longer be tolerated.

The answer is National Health Insurance and the AFL-CIO believes it can—and must—be enacted.

***'At Least $2 an Hour':***

# Minimum Wage Boost Urged To Restore Gains of Low-Paid

**THE AFL-CIO's** top economist called for major overhaul of the federal wage-hour law to restore the gain America's lowest-paid workers made in 1966 but have since lost to inflation.

A minimum wage of "at least $2 an hour" and coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act for an additional 17 million of the nation's lowest-paid workers are "absolutely necessary . . . now," declared Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, in a network radio interview. He added that reduction of the standard work-week and raising the overtime penalty from time and one-half to double-time, as the AFL-CIO has also urged, would open new job opportunities and help meet the problems of the working poor.

**Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Goldfinger pointed out that "according to the Census Bureau's own figures, more than half of the poor in this country are in families where the head of the family is employed full-time, year-round," and the "utterly low wages of the worker" is the major cause of that poverty.**

Goldfinger rejected the contention that improvement of the wage-hour law would eliminate many of the jobs now held by teenagers and marginal workers.

"There are always outcries from some reactionary types in the country that an increase of the minimum wage is going to cause disaster . . . a rise in unemployment," he said. But, he noted, the government's own studies of the impact of FLSA improvements since 1938 show otherwise.

Goldfinger was questioned by Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and Don Finley of United Press International.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE CONGRESS** of the United States has a number of distinctions among legislative bodies around the world, and the most controversial distinction may well be its seniority system.

Under this system, senators and representatives rise to the apex of their power as chairman of committees solely on the basis of longevity of service.

Recently, Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.), in introducing two legislative reorganization bills to abolish the Senate seniority system, told the Senate: "I have been unable to find a single free world parliament that operates under the seniority system. For that matter, no Communist government or other dictatorship operates under the seniority system."

**A study by the legislative reference section of the Library of Congress disclosed that there is no state in the union where seniority alone is the controlling criterion in the determination of committee chairmen.**

The report goes on that other factors are as important as seniority in state legislatures. These include geography, appointment by a party leader and even by a ballot.

Unfortunately, the heat that is generated when the seniority issue comes up for discussion is usually related to the inference that merely because a man has reached advanced age he is entitled to be a committee chairman, or, on the reverse side of the coin, because he has reached advanced age he should be denied the chairmanship.

From a practical standpoint, many of the sitting chairmen of powerful Senate and House committees could well be chosen for the same spots on the basis of merit and ability alone.

**George Haynes, a distinguished historian of the Senate, pointed out some years ago: "Servile compliance with the seniority rule involves gamblers' chances. It is a limited appeal to the lot. It implies merely duration of service on the committee—not in the least does it guarantee superior ability or fitness for leadership."**

Packwood noted that at least the seniority system is non-discriminatory: "Under it, the sick get the same consideration for committee chairmanship as the healthy, the dull the same opportunity as the intelligent and the wicked the same advantage as the noble."

**FEW STUDENTS** of Congress realize that prior to 1846, the seniority system did not rule in the Senate. Until then, committees were selected and chairmen named by various methods, including election by ballot and appointment by the presiding officer.

Initially, of course, there were no standing committees in the Senate. Select committees were named to consider each piece of legislation which came before the two bodies. The first of 19 rules adopted by the Senate in 1789 provided: "All committees shall be appointed by ballot and a plurality of votes should make a choice."

In 1816 the Senate abandoned the system of select committees and adopted the standing committee system. However, the Senate continued to elect its committee chairmen until 1823 when it adopted a proposal for the appointment of chairmen by the presiding officer—either the Vice President or president pro tem. In 1826 the ballot system was restored.

**The Senate actually backed into the seniority system in 1846. It did not trust the Vice President and it was weary over weeks of balloting for committee members and committee chairmen. The seniority system worked well in that it reduced inter-party squabbling and assured the majority party immediate succession to a vacant chairmanship.**

Proponents of the seniority system point out that it recognizes experience and expertise. However, as Packwood told the Senate, the seniority aproach has been rejected in the selection of majority and minority leaders of both houses.

The impact of the seniority system in the selection of committee chairmen is seen in a few statistics. In 1870, the average age of a senator was 50.6. Today it has risen little, to 56.6. However, in the last 100 years the age of committee chairmen has risen from 53.7 to 64.4.




**MAJOR OVERHAUL** of the federal wage-hour law is essential to put the working poor "closer to the mainstream of America's life," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, center, said on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced program were Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and Don Finley of United Press International.



**UNITED FARM WORKERS** express thanks to the New York labor movement for "devoted friendship" to the cause of AFL-CIO farm workers, and leadership in the successful boycott of non-union grapes. Both were a "signal factor" in winning union recognition for UFWOC, according to memento presented by UFWOC Regional Dir. Andy Imutan, right, to Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the city AFL-CIO, federation Regional Dir. Michael Mann and central body Sec. Morris Iushewitz, pictured from left to right.

# NLRB Clarifies Stand On Union-Imposed Fines

The National Labor Relations Board, in two major rulings, has clarified its position on the right of unions to fine members for crossing picket lines and strikebreaking.

In one decision, the board ruled that a union commits an unfair labor practice by imposing fines for strikebreaking when the employe has resigned from the union prior to crossing the picket line.

However, the board again ruled that there is no violation of the National Labor Relations Act when a union fines such workers who are still union members or whose resignations were submitted after going through the picket lines.

The case involved Booster Lodge 405, Machinists, and the Boeing Co.'s Michoud plant in New Orleans.

In another decision in the area of union fines, the board held that it is without statutory authority to rule on the reasonableness of fines levied by a labor organization on its members for not honoring the union's lawful picket line.

**The act "does not authorize this board to evaluate the fairness of union discipline meted out to protect a legitimate union interest," a board majority asserted. It said that determination of the fairness of the amount of union fines of its members is properly within the powers of the courts where unions file suits to collect.**

This case also involved Machinists Lodge 504 in a strike at the Arrow Development Co. of Mountain View, Calif.

The two cases arose after the board had held, and the Supreme Court had affirmed, that the labor relations statute does not apply to union fines of members who fail to honor a lawful picket line where the union attempts to enforce the fines through court action (the Allis-Chalmers case), or to fines of members who violate a union rule that limits the amount of production work for which members may accept immediate piecework pay (the Wisconsin Motor case).

In the latest decisions, members of the board differed in their views of the Supreme Court's holdings in the Allis-Chalmers and Wisconsin Motor cases, and reached conclusions on the principal issues by a 3 to 1 vote.

Forming the majority in the resignation case were Members John H. Fanning, Frank W. McCulloch and Howard Jenkins, Jr. Member Gerald A. Brown dissented on the question of prohibiting fines of union members who resign before they pass pickets to work during a lawful strike. He joined his colleagues on the other two points.

Members Fanning, Brown and Jenkins wrote the majority opinion in the case concerning reasonableness of the size of union fines. Member McCulloch dissented.

Chairman Edward B. Miller did not participate in either case.

Program Broadened:

# *Studies Center's First Year Viewed as 'Good Beginning'*

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, one year old on Labor Day, has trained 243 union members from 50 affiliates and 17 state and city central bodies, Dir. Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., reported.

In addition, another 129 interns from the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, college students and National Urban League representatives attended seminars held to increase public understanding of the labor movement and its goals.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chairman of the center's board of trustees, called the center's first year "a good beginning."

"We have established a solid framework upon which to build," he said. "Today's labor leaders must be involved in helping to solve the economic, social and political problems of the nation. The tools and knowledge for providing leadership are rooted in education. The center is designed to provide the tools and knowledge and it is already proving its worth."

**During the center's first year, programs ranged in length from one-week institutes on subjects like "Arbitration" and "Labor Law" to three-week staff training sessions. Students from outside the labor movement attended shorter labor-orientation programs.**

The faculty included 107 instructors drawn from the ranks of labor, universities, the professions and government.

Among the visiting lecturers were Meany, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Walter Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, all officers of the center's board of trustees.

Davis reported that the AFL-CIO Executive Council had approved a $463,000 budget for next year's operation of the center.

"We have made a very careful and profitable evaluation of the first year's activity, including an evaluation of the students' reactions. As a result, we will be expanding the program and entering new areas," he said.

Hoehler, who is on leave from his professorship at Michigan State University to direct the center, said that its 1970-71 curriculum has been expanded from 10 to 25 one-week institutes including, in addition to last year's subjects, such new areas as Leadership Training for Farm Workers, a Building Trades Agents' Institute, and a Manpower Seminar on the nature of the U.S. workforce.

**The center's first priority will continue to be tool courses such as collective bargaining, grievance handling, economics and social sciences.**

But, Hoehler said, "We also want to feel free to run courses which will spring from the needs generated by unfolding problems and events."

He cited two unscheduled programs added last year when the need arose:

- A program to prepare the joint negotiating committee of the postal unions for the initial negotiations under the new U.S. Postal Service.
- A two-day conference to give federal government employes background for collective bargaining under Executive Order 11491.

Additional institutes explored other areas vital to today's union officials. Included were: Critical Problems in State Government, Health Care Planning, Civil Rights, Teacher Training and a seminar on environmental concerns.

The "core" program—staff development—is a three-week session held five times last year with courses in economics, history, sociology and effective reading. Supplementing this were evening seminars on current issues and "special projects"—the student's opportunity to explore fields of individual interest with experts. Students averaged more than 100 hours of class time plus the hours used for assigned readings.

**The new semester, which begins Sept. 14 with a seminar for technicians and engineers, includes an innovation in staff development, Hoehler said.**

While the basic program will be continued, an additional experimental six-week academic course, with three months of practical training interspersed between class sessions, is being undertaken.

The three-phase program will be an intensive classroom-job site training experience that "should be worth a college semester of labor and industrial relations," said Hoehler, a professor of that subject.

He described the profile of last year's average student as 37 years old, a high school graduate, who had belonged to his union for nearly 19 years and had held his present staff job for almost four years.

While the student body was diversified in terms of job levels, geography and union membership—their response, obtained through written evaluations—was nearly uanimous in one respect, he said. "They want more and longer courses, advanced studies, and expanded subject areas."

"This reaction tells us more about the success of the Labor Studies Center's first year than anything else," Davis commented. "We are going to try to provide just what they want and need."

# California AFL-CIO Convention Mobilizes for November Election

San Francisco—The November elections dominated the deliberations of the California Labor Federation as delegates blueprinted a 1970-model program for the state's 1.3 million AFL-CIO members.

The more than 1,200 delegates at the four-day session were reminded by one speaker after another of the importance of mobilizing labor's forces for the campaigns and elections just ahead.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates that they would have an opportunity in November to give effect to labor's traditional policy of supporting its friends and trying to defeat its enemies—"to the very limit."

Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and a veteran civil rights fighter, put it even stronger:

"You must support COPE to save this nation from a disaster in November. Because if we do not hold the line against the Nixon Administration, nothing we have called for is important."

Pres. Nixon has control of the White House, Rustin pointed out, and of the Supreme Court.

"We are in for decades of distress unless the liberal forces of this nation can control Congress. For Nixon holds a veto over social progress in this country unless we have a Congress which can override his veto."

Rep. John V. Tunney, COPE-endorsed Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, underscored the point:

**"I think it's about time that we turned the seat that George Murphy occupies in the Senate of the United States back to the people of California."**

Assemblyman Jess Unruh, labor-backed opponent of Gov. Ronald Reagan, promised the delegates that he would answer their letters and accept their invitations, unlike the present governor who had sent his "regrets" to the convention.

The convention also:

- Voted a $10,000 contribution to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's strike fund and 100 percent support for its fight to win recognition and union contracts in still greater sections of the state's vast agriculture industry.
- Pledged support for the striking and locked-out employes of the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and to the striking printers at the San Rafael Independent-Journal.
- Elected John F. Henning, former Under Secretary of Labor and Ambassador to New Zealand, as executive secretary-treasurer of the federation. Henning had been chosen by the executive board last April to succeed Thomas L. Pitts who retired due to disability. Albin J. Gruhn, incumbent president, was re-elected to his sixth term.
- **Supported the "national administration's efforts to withdraw troops from South Viet Nam" and reaffirmed support of the United Nations.**
- Urged a ban on the use of hard pesticides and conclusive proof that SST won't pollute upper atmospheric levels before development is continued.
- Demanded enforcement of the 160-acre limitation on land-holding benefitted by public water development and urged defeat of the Murphy bill aimed at relaxing the limitation.
- Called for revision and updating of California's workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and disability insurance programs.

# *High Unemployment Hits 7 More Major Job Areas*

**Employment conditions continued to deteriorate in August as the Labor Dept. added seven major job centers to the list of areas with "substantial" unemployment—6 percent or more.**

**The new additions—including Detroit and New Orleans—bring the total to 31, the highest level since October 1964. Other major areas added are San Jose, Calif.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Corpus Christi, Tex., and Spokane, Wash.**

**The Labor Dept. also classified 14 more smaller manpower centers as being affected by substantial joblessness. This list now stands at 564.**

# Metromedia Unions Settle Long TV Strike

Two local unions of television station technicians returned to work in Washington and New York City after a 100-day strike that produced wage hikes and other benefits totaling $75 a week over a three-year period.

The settlement was won from Metromedia Inc. by Locals 189 and 794 of the Theatrical Stage Employes. The strikers picketed Metromedia stations in the two cities from May 22 until their negotiators won settlements.

The new contracts provide wage increases of $25 a week retroactive to May 12, expiration date of the old pacts; $10 a week next May 12 and an additional $30 a week in the final year.

Management also agreed to increase its pension fund payments by $5 a week per member, to put an additional $5 into the medical insurance fund; to add an extra paid holiday for a total of four, and to observe a no-layoff policy for the duration of the contract.

A major gain, Local 189 Pres. Walter Anderson said, was an agreement to reduce the work week in steps from 40 to 37.5 hours then to 36.25 hours, and finally to 35 hours in 1972.

*With Plasterers:*

# Bricklayers' Parley Spurs Merger Talks

The Bricklayers' executive board was instructed by the union's 71st convention in Washington to continue exploratory talks with the Plasterers & Cement Masons for a possible merger.

Citing existing difficulties resulting from overlapping jurisdictional lines, the convention noted in a resolution that unification of the two organizations would be beneficial to the membership of both unions.

The Bricklayers currently have a membership of 165,000 and the Plasterers have about 85,000 members.

**The possibility of lower dues for members and improving administration of union affairs through full-time business managers was also stressed as a key benefit that would result from a merger.**

Delegates voted a minimum monthly dues payment equal to 1 hour in wages and fringe benefits. This would raise dues in some areas to about $6 or $8 a month, but it is not likely to affect the dues structure currently in effect at most of the union's big city locals. The current monthly per capita payment to the international will remain at $2.

The convention also approved a $5,000 raise in annual salary for the four top officers of the union, the first increase they have received since 1960.

Under the new salary structure, Pres. Thomas F. Murphy will receive $40,000 a year; Sec. William R. Conners, $35,000, and First Vice Pres. George W. King and Treas. John T. Joyce $30,000 each.

Delegates granted increased salaries to the union's vice presidents and special representatives of $50 a week, bringing their weekly salaries to $400.

**In what developed as the most controversial issue of the convention, delegates approved in a close voice vote a mandatory pension plan for local union officers and employes.**

Opponents took issue mainly with the mandatory factor of the plan. Some complained that it forced locals to participate in the international's pension plan although they may already have other plans in operation.

Proponents contended that the plan could not operate effectively on a voluntary basis. The new plan will be financed by locals paying 10 percent of officers' or employes' salaries into the pension fund.

Increased automony was approved for Canadian locals to answer an appeal from Canadian delegates who expressed concern that unions in Canada are under continuing attack on several fronts. They asked that locals there be given sufficient automony to operate in the anti-union atmosphere currently prevailing in Canada.

A move to bring mandatory retirement of international officers at age 65 was rejected by the delegates. The convention also defeated a measure to increase the term of office for local officers from two years to three. Although 418 of the 700 delegates favored the longer terms, the amendment did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority to pass.

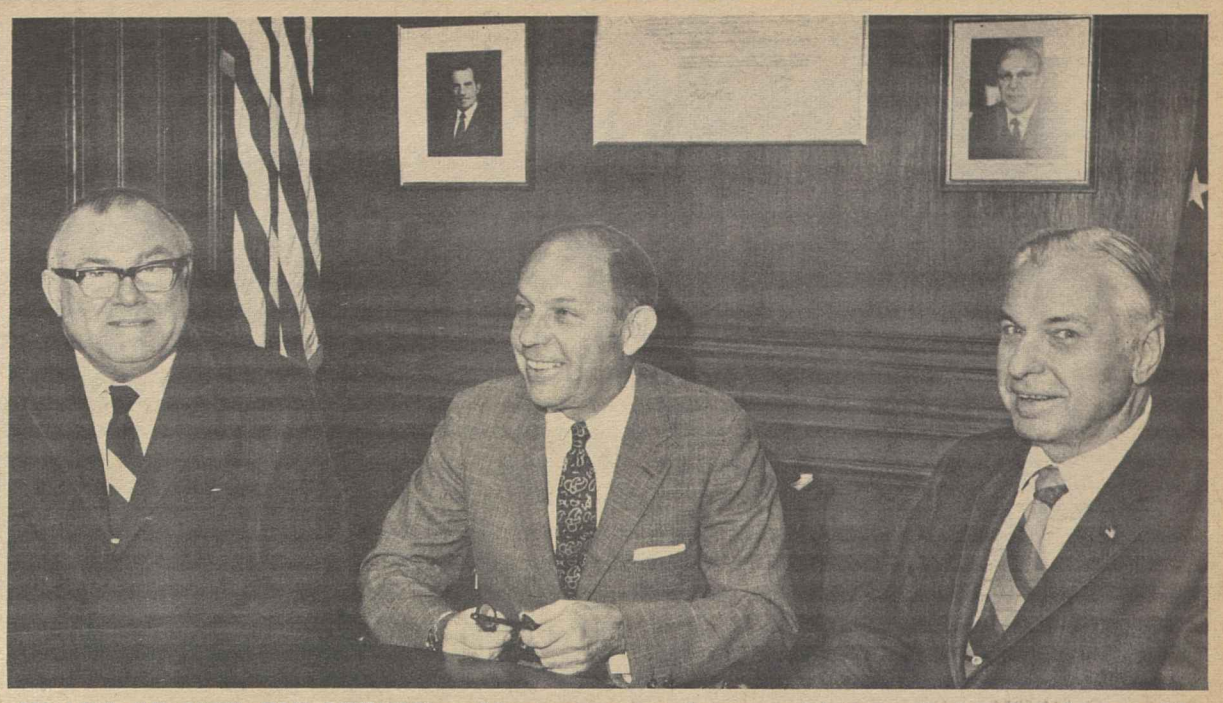
International officers are elected for four-year terms.

In other action, the delegates:

- Called for the passage of the proposed national health insurance program now before Congress.
- Declared they would uphold their current standards in apprenticeship programs and rebuff pressure of outside interests to alter them.
- Heard Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. term the government's Philadelphia Plan unnecessary and unworkable. He also urged unions to pursue training programs for upgrading minority workers beyond apprenticeship age.

## Labor Dept. Names Aide In Public Employe Field

Jerome T. Barrett, formerly assistant director for public employe disputes and mediation service at the American Arbitration Association, has taken on a similar assignment at the Dept. of Labor.



**HEADS OF TWO BIG UNIONS** seeking contract settlements with the nation's railroads met with Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson before postponing a strike deadline. At left is Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks and at right, Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union. More than 500,000 members of the two unions and two others, the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes are affected by the negotiations.

## Study Opens on Jobless Aid to Farm Workers

Acting at the request of Congress, the Labor Dept. is opening a survey in 18 states on the effect of extending unemployment insurance coverage to farm workers. The report will go to Congress early next year.

The study is of particular interest to organized labor which has repeatedly called on Congress to extend coverage to more than a million farm workers who now are excluded.

The 18 states to be surveyed employ about half of all hired farm workers in the United States. The study will involve questioning of some 20,000 farm employers and interviews with about 16,000 workers.

The survey will be made by 12 land-grant universities and four state Employment Security divisions covering these states: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

# *Rail Unions Postpone Strike Date Five Days*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Board, the dispute is "still a long way from settlement."

The four unions, in separate movements, have been seeking annual wage increases of 12 to 15 percent, retroactive to last Jan. 1, plus other improvements that would bring railroad workers closer to the gains won by comparable workers in recent union settlements.

The Waymen made their contract proposals in May 1969, and the others soon afterward. Union negotiators failed to make progress in talks that followed and by Labor Day 1970 had exhausted the mediation processes of the Railway Labor Act. When the National Mediation Board relinquished jurisdiction, both sides were left free to resort to self-help.

**The unions set the Sept. 10 deadline and, with a walkout a few days away, were called to meet with Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson. After that they resumed talks with management at Usery's suggestion.**

Leaders of the unions said they are concerned that the carriers may use the talks merely to delay a prompt settlement. They are Presidents Charles Luna of UTU, C. L. Dennis of the Clerks, Harold Crotty of the Waymen and Vice Pres. Richard Smith of the dining car union.

Dennis said the dispute, can be settled quickly "if the rail industry will accept its obligations and responsibilities to the men and women who are a vital part of that industry."

He added: "Our people are up in arms because of the long delay" in getting any meaningful response from management. "They are tired of waiting; the cost of living is going up and they have no cost-of-living clause" in present agreements.

**Crotty and Luna told newsmen it is "unfortunate" that the Administration did not press for more negotiations earlier instead of waiting until close to the strike deadline.**

Late in August, the Railway Clerks' officers affirmed these policy positions:

"We will not accept any substandard settlement on wages. We consider the present rail settlements as below the standards we must have for our members."

The officers said they will "reject any emergency board recommendations which do not treat us on a par with all other transportation industry workers. We will . . . support a strike on one or more or all properties" as soon as legally possible.

Members of the four unions have been working without a contract for more than eight months.

## Union Contract Gives Senecas Indian Holiday

Irving, N.Y.—Furniture Workers of the First Seneca Corp. will be taking off Sept. 19 to celebrate Indian Day, now a paid holiday that was negotiated in a new one-year contract by UFWA Local 49.

The company is located on the First Seneca reservation and most of the workers are Seneca Indians.

The agreement matches conditions and benefits that UFWA Local 140 in New York City has with the parent firm, U.S. Pillow. A common expiration date has been set for both contracts to add bargaining strength in both plants, UFWA Pres. Fred Fulford said.

"We believe this is the first time any union contract in the United States has provided an Indian holiday," Fulford added. In all, the contract raises the number of paid holidays from 8 to 11, same as the New York City agreement.

The minimum wage at the First Seneca plant is $2 an hour. With a cost-of-living clause and additional negotiated increases, the UFWA said that wages at the reservation have been raised a total of 40 cents an hour in less than a year.

The Seneca agreement also provides coverage in the union's pension program for the first time. Workers at the reservation plant had been covered previously by the union's insurance fund. Both plans are financed by employer contributions.

# Secondary Boycott Ban Stretched To Protect Entire Hearst Empire

The National Labor Relations Board, by a three to one decision, has brought the entire Hearst newspaper empire under the protection of the secondary boycott provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

The board held that the various newspaper and television divisions of the Hearst Corp. are separate entities and that eight newspaper unions that picketed Hearst divisions not on strike were guilty of a secondary boycott.

The issue revolves around two picketing cases, one in San Francisco and the other in Baltimore, both involving Hearst enterprises. In one case the trial examiner held the unions guilty of secondary boycott, in the other the picketing was declared legal.

**Eight Los Angeles unions were engaged in an economic strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and, as part of their strike activities, picketed the Hearst-owned San Francisco Examiner. In this case, the trial examiner, Herman Marx, found that the unions were within their rights. He has now been reversed.**

In the second case, the Television & Radio Artists, Washington-Baltimore local, was found guilty of a secondary boycott against the Hearst-owned Baltimore News American. This grew out of AFTRA's picketing of the newspaper during a strike against the Hearst-owned TV station WBAL.

The two cases were consolidated.

The board majority argued that the 20 or so Hearst-owned newspaper and TV enterprises are sufficiently independent in operation so as to constitute "separate employers" and that therefore a labor dispute at one enterprise could not justify the picketing of another of the enterprises.

The majority decision is based on the technical legal definition of a "person," and could be used, much to the disadvantage of unions, in other corporations which also have a number of divisions. For that reason, the case is likely to reach the courts.

Forming the majority in the case were newly-appointed Chairman Edward B. Miller, some of whose decisions so far have gone against labor; member Frank W. McCulloch, whose term ended Aug. 27, and member Howard Jenkins, Jr.

Gerald A. Brown dissented, holding that the picketing of Hearst's other non-struck enterprises was legitimate in that it was directed against the corporation itself. To treat each "division" as a separate entity entitled to secondary boycott protection is illogical and contrary to previous board decisions, Brown said.

**He agreed with the contention that the "operating profits made by the Hearst divisions are fuel for the total corporate body" and could be used at its will "to sustain any division in a contest of legitimate economic pressures involved in a labor dispute between a union and the management of a division or, in other words, Hearst."**

Brown further held that the board decision not only "insulated" the "offending employer" from the effects of what essentially is its own dispute, but was inconsistent with previous decisions designed to protect union picketing of a primary employer.

Unions involved were locals of the Newspaper Guild, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Typographical Union, Machinists, Service Employes, ITU Mailers, Paper Handlers, and Newspaper Drivers.

## Consumer Group Elects Unionists

Madison, Wis.—The Consumer Federation of America re-elected its five vice presidents, including Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Esther Peterson, on leave from the legislative staff of the Clothing Workers.

Elected honorary members of the CFA's national advisory committee were Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Sidney Margolius, consumer expert whose column appears in the AFL-CIO News.

Among the 10 directors who will serve three-year terms on the CFA board are Gordon Cole of the Machinists; Arnold Mayer, Meat Cutters, and Pres. Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO.

*Constitutional Amendment:*

# Senate Weighs Fate Of Direct Vote Plan

The Senate is debating whether to allow the American people to elect the President of the United States by direct, popular vote.

It has before it a proposed constitutional amendment that would abolish the Electoral College and guarantee that the candidate who gets the most votes will win the election.

The House last year approved the amendment by a one-sided 339-70 vote. It has been endorsed by one of the broadest coalitions ever put together on a controversial political issue—embracing both the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, as well as the American Bar Association and a host of good government groups.

Its supporters in the Senate include both the Democratic and Republican leadership. Pres. Nixon, after some initial hedging, has urged its adoption.

**But it needs a two-thirds vote in the Senate before it can be submitted to the states for ratification. And while its supporters can count a clear majority, approaching the two-thirds mark, the fate of the amendment rests with a handful of uncommitted senators.**

They are the targets of the historic debate that is expected to continued for several more weeks before the final showdown is reached.

**40 Percent Required**

As passed by the House, the constitutional amendment would require a presidential candidate to get more votes than any of his opponents in order to be elected. If, however, he did not receive at least 40 percent of the total vote cast, there would be a runoff between the two top candidates.

**Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), chief sponsor of the amendment, opened the Senate debate by stressing that this is "the only system that is truly democratic, truly equitable, and truly responsive to the will of the people."**

And a Republican co-sponsor, Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee, reminded the Senate that the strategy of George Wallace in his third-party bid in 1968 was to receive enough electoral votes to deny either the Democratic or Republican candidates a majority "and therefore to create for himself a bargaining position."

The counter-attack against the amendment was led by Nebraska's two conservative Republican senators, Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis, who made the principal argument opponents have mustered against the amendment—that it would dilute the influence of the small, rural states.

Hruska charged that adoption of the direct vote amendment would "radicalize popular opinion" and termed the proposal "the most mischievous and dangerous constitutional amendment that has ever received serious consideration by Congress."

With an adjournment rush under way, Senate leaders tried to sandwich action on backed-up bills between the debate on the constitutional amendment.

**One bill approved unanimously and cleared for the President's signature will give the District of Columbia an elected nonvoting delegate in the House. It was described by a Senate committee as an interim measure "pending the adoption of a constitutional amendment assuring full congressional representation for the nation's capital."**

Senate leaders said they are now aiming for an Oct. 15 adjournment date. Earlier, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield had said a "lame duck" post-election session would be necessary to complete action on major bills.

The Oct. 15 date could be met, Mansfield said, if there is "unanimous cooperation" by the Senate in speeding action on legislation.



**LABOR LAWS** offering special protection to women workers are threatened by the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, reporters at a Washington press conference were told. Mrs. Mary Keyserling, left, former director of the U.S. Women's Bureau, and Vice Pres. Myra Wolfgang of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, announced that a coalition of labor unions and women's groups would press opposition to the amendment in the Senate.

# Retail Clerks' Unit Joins Drive Against Narcotics

New York—Concerned with the growing abuse of narcotics, District Council 20 of the Retail Clerks has teamed up with the rehabilitation agency Odyssey House to develop a revolutionary program for the prevention and treatment of drug addiction within union ranks.

The program, launched on a $5,000 allocation from the RCIA council, is also intended to foster more progressive legislation affecting all phases of the drug problem.

The 10 locals that make up the council, representing more than 70,000 members in the New York City and northern New Jersey area, will take part in the program.

Four key areas are stressed in the program: prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and legislation.

**The prevention part will include educational programs for union members and their families. The RCIA locals also will make their halls available to civic and community groups for seminars and discussions dealing with drug addiction.**

Treatment will be handled by Odyssey House. Should members or their families have problems with drug abuse, they will be eligible for counseling and in-patient care at Odyssey House resident treatment centers.

The re-entry phase of the program centers on a plan of job referrals for former addicts who have been rehabilitated. A labor-management committee that was set up to provide the job referral services reported that two leading New York retail stores have indicated their cooperation.

**Legislative Goals**

The legislative drive of the program will be based on the support of the local unions for constructive changes in laws governing the sale and use of narcotics and hallucinogens. The council also will take congressmen and other elected officials on tours of urban areas known for high narcotics consumption so they may see for themselves the conditions that often breed drug addiction.

Noting that drug abuse is a most serious problem in the nation today, Pres. James T. Housewright of the RCIA said that the union would be remiss if it did not take part in the effort to find a solution to the problem.

"Council 20 and Odyssey House have performed a great service with this new program," he added, "which may well serve as a model for adoption by the international union and its 650,000 members."

Housewright met with representatives of Odyssey House recently to discuss the possibilities of broadening the program to a union-wide plan.

# Unemployment Jumps a Notch To 5.1 Percent

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ment in the service sector has shown little or no growth."

Average hourly earnings of nonsupervisory workers in private payrolls moved up 1 cent in August to $3.24 and stood at 18 cents or 5.9 percent above a year ago.

**Weekly earnings averaged 70 cents higher, as declines in manufacturing and services were countered by gains in other industry divisions. The average weekly wage of $122.15 was 4.8 percent above the year-ago figure. But the increase was less than the rise in living costs, so the purchasing power was less than a year ago.**

There was no over-the-month change in the 4.7 percent jobless rate for full-time workers, but the rate for part-time employes moved up from 7.4 percent in July to 8 percent in August, the highest since the count was begun in 1963. Over the year, however, the unemployment rate for full-time workers has increased much more rapidly than for part-time workers.

There was little change in the 4.8 percent jobless rate for whites and the 8.4 percent rate for Negroes.

The unemployment rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs had dipped to 3.5 percent in July. But it moved up again in August to the June level of 3.7 percent. This compares with a 2.1 percent rate in August 1969.

Over the year, the Labor Dept. said total unemployment has increased by 1.4 million—735,000 adult men, 340,000 adult women, and 270,000 teenagers.

9-12-70

# *Carswell's Senate Bid Crushed, Faubus Blames Defeat on Labor*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**his defeat in a runoff primary on labor's support of a 45-year-old political newcomer, Dale Bumpers.**

In the first balloting, on Aug. 25, Faubus led an eight-man field in the gubernatorial primary with 150,000 votes to 82,000 for Bumpers. But in the Sept. 8 runoff, nearly complete returns gave Bumpers more than 257,000 votes to 181,000 for Faubus.

**First Defeat**

It was the first political defeat for Faubus, who left the state house four years ago after 12 years in office.

Bumpers, who stressed issues over personalities in the campaign, will face incumbent Republican Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller in November.

Cramer was the only major candidate in Florida's primary elections to escape a runoff.

In the Democratic Senate race, conservative former Gov. Farris Bryant led as was expected. But he faces a strong runoff challenge from State Sen. Lawton Chiles who walked 1,000 miles across the state during the campaign. Incumbent Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D) is retiring.

**Kirk, the first Republican governor in nearly 100 years, fell short of a majority in the GOP primary and will face Jack Eckerd in a Sept. 29 runoff. Eckerd, a political novice, is the wealthy owner of a chain of drug stores.**

Florida, once a state where the Democratic nomination was described as "tantamount to election," has become a Republican stronghold in recent years. But the GOP has been racked by feuding. Kirk and Republican Sen. Edward J. Gurney have tried to handpick candidates and party leaders. But Cramer has a strong base of party support as he demonstrated in the senatorial primary.

In other state primaries:

● Former Vermont Gov. Philip H. Hoff easily won the Democratic senatorial nomination to pose a strong challenge to Republican Sen. Winston L. Prouty's bid for a third term. In gubernatorial contests, incumbent Gov. Deane C. Davis defeated his lieutenant governor to win the Republican nomination. And State Sen. Leo O'Brien won the Democratic nomination in a close race.

● New Hampshire Gov. Walter Peterson won a narrow victory for Republican renomination, defeating a candidate supported by William Loeb, the right-wing publisher of the state's largest newspaper. The Democratic challenger will be Roger J. Crowley.

● In the closest primary, for a Democratic congressional nomination in Colorado, a recount is expected. The unofficial tally gave challenger Craig S. Barnes, 34, a 27-vote edge over incumbent Byron G. Rogers, 70, who is seeking his 11th term in the House.

Unopposed in gubernatorial primaries were Republican Gov. John A. Love, seeking a third term, and Democrat Mark A. Hogan, who currently is the state's lieutenant governor.

● Wisconsin Democrats picked Patrick J. Lucey to run for governor, and Republicans chose Lt. Gov. Jack B. Olson. The two had met head-on in 1964, when Lucey was elected lieutenant governor. Lucey defeated Donald O. Peterson, a "new politics" veteran of the 1968 McCarthy campaign, to win the nomination.

Neither incumbent Democrat William Proxmire nor Republican John E. Erickson had opposition in their respective senatorial primaries.

The Wallace-type American Party is also running candidates for senator and governor.

● In Arizona, Democrats picked Sam Grossman to face GOP Sen. Paul J. Fannin in November and Raul H. Castro, a fomer U.S. ambassador, to challenge Republican Gov. Jack Williams.

## Steelworkers Vote Aid To Hurricane Victims

Pittsburgh—The executive board of the Steelworkers has voted a $10,000 contribution to the American Red Cross to aid victims of Hurricane Celia, which recently struck the Corpus Christi area of Texas.

Pres. I. W. Abel said members of the USWA and their families were among those who suffered from the hurricane's devastation.

# Clothing Union Supports Drug 'Rescue' Group

St. Louis—The Southwest Regional Joint Board of the Clothing Workers has contributed $1,000 to the St. Louis Drug Crisis Intervention (Acid Rescue) Unit.

William C. Hall, ACWA vice president, said the union believes that the current drug crisis is one of the most important issues facing Americans, young and old, today.

The union made the contribution after members of the Drug Crisis Intervention Unit staff led group discussions with more than 200 ACWA members at a joint board meeting here.

"We asked the 'Acid Rescue' people to lead these discussions in the hope that our members might gain some factual knowledge about various drugs and their relative dangers so they might examine their attitudes as parents and grandparents," Hall explained.

# 10% Social Security Benefit Hike Urged


# AFL-CIO News

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## Labor Calls House Bill 'Inadequate'

An immediate 10 percent increase in social security benefits and an additional 20 percent effective in 1972 was called for by the AFL-CIO in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee.

Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, termed the 5 percent across-the-board increase voted by the House in May "totally inadequate."

The overall bill, which contains provisions dealing with Medicare, Medicaid as well as the level of benefits and other provisions, "falls far short of making a major impact on the economic problems faced by social security beneficiaries," he said.

The House-passed measure was the second step of social security benefit increases voted by the 91st Congress. A first-stage 15 percent across-the-board increase covering 22.6 million persons now on the rolls took effect Jan. 1, 1970.

Biemiller noted that in testifying before the House Committee the AFL-CIO had urged a 20 percent increase for 1970 with an additional 20 percent increase in two years.

"Current inflation has made that goal impossible," he said, "since the 15 percent increase is supplemented only by the 5 percent in the House bill. We urge passage of an immediate 10 percent increase and an additional 20 percent effective Jan. 1, 1972."

**Commenting on the cost-of-living escalator voted by the House to adjust benefits annually if there were a 3 percent increase in living costs, Biemiller said this type of escalator should not be adopted "unless it is clear public policy that there will be periodic increases in benefits in addition to those related to rising living costs."**

The AFL-CIO supported the House bill on increasing benefits payable to widows, computing benefits for men on working years up to 62 instead of 65, and increasing the amount of exempt earnings to $2,000.

On Medicare the federation called for reimbursement to beneficiaries for money spent for prescription drugs, 80 percent of which are out-of-pocket costs to the elderly.

It urged again including the disabled under the Medicare law and dropping the supplemental medical insurance premium. The AFL-CIO

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Meany Pledges Full Support In GM Strike

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged the backing of American labor for 350,000 Auto Workers on strike against General Motors, the world's largest auto-maker.

"If they need any assistance they are going to get it from the AFL-CIO, even though they are not in our organization," Meany said in a speech to the Sheet Metal Workers convention at Atlantic City.

The strike started Sept. 15 after GM failed to improve acceptably a contract offer the union called the poorest initial offer in 25 years. Virtually identical proposals were made by Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. but the UAW voted to strike only GM, the pacesetter in production and profits.

**Negotiators for the UAW and**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

# Senate Opponents Block Vote on Electoral Reform



**TWO-YEAR RECORD** of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute is reviewed by the HRDI board of trustees at a meeting in the federation's Executive Council room. Shown in this photo are, from left: HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland; Federation Pres. George Meany, who is HRDI board chairman; HRDI Exec. Dir. Robert McGlotten, and HRDI trustee Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters. **(Story, page 2.)**

## Bid to Limit Debate Falls Short by Six

Diehard opponents of direct election of the President blocked the Senate from voting on the merits of the House-passed constitutional amendment, transforming the debate into a filibuster.

Their tactics drew an angry rebuke from Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, who accused opponents of thwarting the intent of the framers of the Constitution by trying to prevent the Senate from voting on an amendment.

Mansfield indicated another effort will be made to close debate—which requires a two-thirds vote under the Senate's rules.

The constitutional amendment also requires a two-thirds vote. But its supporters include several senators who traditionally oppose any curtailment of unlimited debate.

**On the first cloture attempt, the 54-36 vote to limit debate was six short of the needed two-thirds.**

Thirty-three Democrats and 21 Republicans voted for the cloture motion; 18 from each party were opposed, and there were 10 absentees.

The labor-supported constitutional amendment passed the House by a one-sided 339-70 vote last year. But it languished for nearly 12 months in the Senate Judiciary Committee until its chief sponsor, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) was able to pry it loose.

Pres. Nixon has endorsed the amendment and urged its approval by Congress this year, so that it can be submitted to the states for the needed three-fourths ratfication in time for the 1972 presidential election.

White House lobbyists have been conspicuously absent during the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**Injunction Threatens:**

## *New Gains Scored In Farm Struggle*

Salinas, Calif.—The AFL-CIO's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee scored new breakthroughs in California's fertile Salinas Valley, but ran into a legal roadblock which threatened to slow the momentum of the valley-wide strike for union recognition.

Valley growers who had signed backdoor contracts with the Teamsters succeeded in obtaining from a local judge an injunction prohibiting the Farm Workers from all picketing on the ground that the strike was jurisdictional.

As the court was granting the growers' request for an injunction, two of the largest tomato growers in the valley announced that they were recognizing the UFWOC as bargaining representative for their 1,000 field workers and were prepared to begin immediate negotiations on a union contract. They have formally asked the Teamsters for cancellation of the contract they had initially signed in an effort to block UFWOC organization.

**AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher said the injunction will be appealed to the state's highest court.**

**He termed the court order "outrageous" in the face of sworn affidavits submitted by more than 1,000 farm workers employed at the ranches where picketing was barred.**

The workers testified that they were not members of the Teamsters, had never been approached about unionism by anyone other than the United Farm Workers, and the only representation ever made to them about Teamster membership came from their employers.

One grower said his normal workforce of 700 had shrunk to less than 100 as a result of the strike.

Earlier, the Teamsters agreed to rescind contracts with two of the biggest lettuce growers, Freshpict Foods, Inc., and Darrigo Brothers, and with L. H. Delfino, the area's largest artichoke grower.

In a half-page advertisement in the Salinas newspaper, the Darrigo firm said, "It has become obvious to us that our workers want UFWOC."

## 5 Liberals Win Senate Races In Primaries

Hubert H. Humphrey has cleared the first hurdle in his bid to return to the Senate from Minnesota and four other Democratic senators joined him in winning party nominations.

Sens. Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland, Henry M. Jackson of Washington and John O. Pastore of Rhode Island won primary elections. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts was unopposed in the primary.

Primaries have now been completed in all states except Hawaii, with run-offs due yet in Florida and Georgia.

Humphrey scored an easy, 4-1 victory over Negro college professor

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Commerce Chief Drops Labor Seats On Economic Aid Advisory Unit

Commerce Sec. Maurice H. Stans has named 21 members to an advisory committee on regional economic development without choosing a single representative of organized labor despite a statutory requirement that labor be represented.

The advisory committee named last month includes businessmen, lawyers, industrialists and the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Only 21 of the 25 members required by the law were listed.

**The act setting up the agency — the Economic Development Administration—was first passed in the Kennedy Administration with strong support from the AFL-CIO. The agency was then called the Area Redevelopment Administration.**

In succeeding years the 25-member committee represented "labor, management, agriculture, state and local governments and the public in general," as called for in Section 602 of the law.

Stans' announcement said that Jerome W. Van Gorkom of Chicago, president of Trans Union Corp., would be chairman of the committee to advise Stans and Assistant Sec. of Commerce Robert A. Podesta on the programs of EDA.

The Commerce Dept. release describes EDA as an agency established "to help create jobs and increase incomes by encouraging industrial and commercial growth in economically lagging areas of the nation."

*(Continued on Page 3)*



**DELEGATES TO** Sheet Metal Workers convention in Atlantic City hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urge support of policies to move the nation ahead, shunning the extremist bypaths.

# *HRDI Spurs Union Involvement In Nation's Manpower Programs*

America's unions have emerged as full partners in the nation's manpower programs—with the help of trained staff members of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute.

The labor-sponsored, government-financed institute is marking its second anniversary this month with a renewed commitment to the challenge assigned it by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—"to open up good and productive jobs to people who have been labeled hard-to-employ and who have been pushed aside and largely excluded from the nation's economic life."

**It's even more of a challenge now in a period of high unemployment, HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman noted in an anniversary statement.**

But HRDI, he stressed, "has demonstrated the capability of its staff in 50 cities to serve as a valuable resource to the local labor community for manpower training programs. Even in the face of rising unemployment, HRDI will continue to seek out job training opportunities for the disadvantaged, the underemployed, and the minorities."

Rothman, a veteran of 32 years in the labor movement, is also associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, and previously served as the federation's coordinator of anti-poverty programs and as assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The institute's executive director is Robert McGlotten, who moved over from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights when HRDI's first executive director, Merlin Taylor, returned to a key post in the Labor Dept's Manpower Administration. Both before and since taking his new post, McGlotten has played a key role in developing minority training programs with trade union and community participation.

**The Labor Dept.'s initial $1.5 million contract with the institute was to support a program to "mobilize and utilize the vast resources of skilled talent and experience available within the labor movement to plan, develop, coordinate and operate manpower programs for hard-core unemployed . . . with emphasis on developing necessary support and problem-solving services to obtain and maintain sound employment for such workers."**

To achieve that goal the institute decided to concentrate its energies at the local level. Area manpower representatives were trained to operate in 50 major industrial centers where unemployment is severe. The HRDI staff is composed of men and women from 26 unions, with wide backgrounds of active involvement in labor and community organizations.

Probably the most significant activity of the HRDI staff, according to Rothman, has been its involvement in programs related to minority hiring in the building trades. Working closely with the Civil Rights Dept. of the AFL-CIO, HRDI assisted with Apprenticeship Outreach to prepare minority youth for apprenticeships in the skilled trades.

The largest manpower effort in which HRDI is involved has been the JOBS program, a cooperative arrangement between the Dept. of Labor and the National Alliance of Businessmen for the purposes of hiring, training and upgrading the disadvantaged. HRDI's role is to assist in the development of contracts for training the disadvantaged and in resolving problems arising between labor and management during the operational period of the contract.

**To help newly-hired trainees over the difficult adjustment period, a worker to worker "buddy system" was developed and has become one of HRDI's most successful and widely publicized programs. The HRDI staff has conducted 64 buddy training programs in 43 cities involving 1,105 workers from 222 local unions and 304 companies. Many employers now regard this program as an essential ingredient of this JOBS contract.**

As local manpower experts, HRDI staff members become involved in many other programs. In some communities, they have participated in the Model Cities programs. In other areas, they have assisted local unions in obtaining on-the-job training contracts with the Dept. of Labor.

Many HRDI staff members are active in Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System Committees. They also frequently work closely with the Work Incentive Programs, intended to train welfare recipients for jobs, and with the Concentrated Employment Programs, designed to supply disadvantaged workers with training and other necessary prerequisites for placement.

In two years, HRDI has become an important part of the nation's manpower programs.

# Candidates Endorsed In Washington State

Richland, Wash.—The Washington State AFL-CIO endorsed 107 candidates for political office at its 13th annual convention and made improvement of the state workmen's compensation program a "matter of the highest priority" at the next session of the legislature.

Topping the list of endorsed candidates was Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D), who is seeking a fourth Senate term. He was one of many officials who addressed the convention.

Jackson noted that the state's unemployment rate for July was the highest in the nation. Another speaker, Rep. Brock Adams, called for an immediate special session of the legislature to bring the state's extended unemployment benefit program into conformity with recently passed federal legislation. An estimated $5.5 million in federal funds could be used to extend jobless benefits by more than six weeks, Adams said.

**James R. O'Brien of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security told the 550 convention delegates that most state compensation programs, including Washington's, provide "less than poverty-level benefits" for laid-off or injured workers.**

O'Brien called for minimum federal standards for state jobless insurance programs. The states, he said, have "done an excellent job of protecting employers but an extremely poor job" for injured workers, their families and the public.

Gov. Daniel J. Evans (R) told the convention he favors improvements in the injury insurance program.

The convention urged the legislature to update the workmen's compensation program, including retention of the right of appealing awards to a jury; a special legislative session, and a law change to meet federal minimum standards.

Delegates reaffirmed their opposition to any increase in retail interest charges above the 12 percent ceiling enacted by initiative in 1968. They authorized Council Pres. Joseph Davis and Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams to file initiative petitions if hostile legislation is passed by the 1971 legislature, and changed the constitution to allow a special assessment of 5 cents a member per month to finance any such campaign.

*Convention Report:*

# Sheet Metal Union Posts Record Gains

Atlantic City—Delegates to the Sheet Metal Workers convention heard a report of record organizing gains, voted a per capita tax to keep the drive going, and elected the union's director of organization as the new president.

Edward J. Carlough won unanimous election to succeed his father, Edward F. Carlough. The senior Carlough told the delegates that he would not accept re-election to another four-year term as union president.

**During the four years since the last convention, the Sheet Metal Workers brought 558 new shops under union contract and added 32,000 members to pass the 150,-000 mark.**

Delegates approved a 75-cent increase in the per capita, to $3.75 a month.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, principal speaker at the quadrennial convention, told the delegates that the labor movement is going to continue to fight for a better America and reject those who would "burn and destroy."

**The path to progress, Meany said, "is right straight down the middle road, pushing forward, ever forward" and rejecting "the doctrine of those on the extreme left, or the John Birchers on the extreme right."**

Meany stressed the AFL-CIO's "firm position" against race discrimination, the successful efforts of building crafts to recruit apprentices from minority groups through "Outreach" programs, and labor's insistence that high standards of craftsmanship and training must be maintained.

Anything else, he told the delegates, would be "a fraud and a delusion."

The nearly 850 delegates adopted a political action report which branded voter apathy labor's "number one problem" in election campaigns.

It called on local unions to set up active political action committees to spearhead registration drives, keep members informed on issues, spur letter-writing campaigns on legislation and carry on the annual voluntary political fund drive.

**Delegates backed up their endorsement of the resolution by digging into their pockets for a political fund collection that came close to the $10,000 mark.**

In other areas, Organization Dir. Carlough reported to the convention on the union's new national training fund.

"Not only do we need to train our apprentices better," he told the delegates, "but we need to train the people who train the apprentices."

The jointly-administered program is being financed by a negotiated employer contribution of two cents an hour.

Delegates re-elected Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner and the 11 incumbent vice presidents and approved pay raises for officers, with a $10,-000 hike for president, secretary-treasurer and vice president for railroads, and smaller increases for other officers.

Edward J. Carlough, who will assume the presidency in October, is 38 and has been a member of the union since his apprenticeship in 1949. He has been a staff member of COPE and the predecessor Labor's League for Political Action, became research director of the Sheet Metal Workers in 1957, and director of organization in 1960.

His father became president of the union in 1959, after having served as secretary-treasurer since 1951.

# Labor Adopts Goals for '70s In Connecticut

Hartford, Conn.—The Connecticut AFL-CIO endorsed candidates for state and federal office at its 1970 legislative, political and educational convention here and adopted a set of goals for action by the legislature and Congress.

The convention endorsed the Rev. Joseph Duffey, Hartford clergyman who is national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, for election to the U.S. Senate, and Rep. Emilio Daddario for governor. Both are the Democratic nominees.

**Duffey won the state labor endorsement by a vote of 52,811 to 19,570 for Sen. Thomas Dodd, Democratic incumbent who is running as an independent. The Republican nominee, Rep. Lowell P. Weicker, received 779 votes.**

Council Pres. John J. Driscoll reported that, despite layoffs, affiliated membership has increased by 10 percent since mid-1968. He urged the delegates to close ranks behind all the endorsed candidates in the Nov. 3 election.

On the national level, the convention endorsed national health insurance, nationwide occupational health and safety standards, and increasing the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour, Sec.-Treas, Joseph C. Bober said.

# *Meany Brands Hijackers Foes of Civilized Society*

**The latest wave of plane hijacking "is a blow against all human decency," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a telegram to Chairman Charles Zimmerman of the Jewish Labor Committee.**

**Any government which "incites or tolerates" such acts "shares the guilt of the criminals" who endanger the lives of defenseless passengers and crewmen, Meany said in a telegram read at a prayer meeting in Hammarskjold Plaza at the United Nations headquarters in New York City.**

**"We condemn the latest wave of Arab hijacking and call upon our government to speed the liberation of all the entrapped men, women and children," Meany said. He urged the United States to act in concert with all other governments which have regard for basic human decency to prevent the recurrence "of such monstrous terroristic crimes."**

**Air piracy attacks "the very foundations of all civilized societies," Meany declared.**

*Labor Apprehensive:*

# Nixon Appointments Spur New Concern

Organized labor is concerned and apprehensive over the Nixon Administration's use of the power of "appointment and replacement" on enforcement of basic national laws and policies.

The concern was voiced by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland in an address at a luncheon in Washington honoring Frank W. McCulloch, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, who was not reappointed by the President.

**To an audience of over 800 persons including the new NLRB chairman Edward B. Miller and Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Kirkland said that "when a public servant like Frank McCulloch is relieved of his post—inevitable as it may appear to everyone familiar with the rules of the political game—it is a matter of some consequence," and has an effect on "the great mass of the people who look to government and its agencies to defend their interests against more powerful forces."**

Citing McCulloch's record and "his integrity and independence of mind and spirit (that) could never be challenged," Kirkland commented that "it is a peculiarity of life and politics in Washington that the more devoted, able and consistent you are in the enforcement of the basic purposes of law or national policy that you are called upon to administer, the more likely you are to be prematurely relieved of your duties."

Noting in his opening remarks that he was speaking "not to praise Frank McCulloch but to bury his NLRB incarnation with some of that honesty and candor that are such essential parts of his character," Kirkland said that the circumstances that gave rise to the luncheon "ought to be enough to dispel any misconception that the AFL-CIO is on or near the verge of enchantment with the present Administration. We do know what is going on and why, and that knowledge imparts just a bit of the flavor of wormwood and gall to the White House menu—even on Labor Day."

McCulloch, he said, "has kept faith with the law's intent" in terms of protecting the rights of workers to representation by unions of their own choosing and the promotion of good faith collective bargaining. He added:

"We fully understand that those now in places of power would naturally regard this as a great offense against the Republic and would accomplish his replacement at the earliest opportunity.

**"We also understand the consequences that his replacement is designed to achieve and we expect those consequences to be painful to working people."**

## Stans Drops Labor Seats on Advisory Panel

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**The EDA programs include public works loans and grants to help local communities provide facilities essential to economic growth and long-term, low-interest business development loans.**

Stans said the committee is composed of a "distinguished group of Americans who have maintained an active interest in improving economic and social conditions for their fellow citizens," and that they can furnish "valuable assistance in helping create permanent, meaningful job opportunities in areas of need."

Organized labor had launched a fight for legislation to aid depressed areas in the 1950s but congressional action was frustrated by a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress until 1961. Pres. Kennedy made it a high priority item of his administration.

The AFL-CIO was deeply involved in the fight to win the legislation and in helping set up the original ARA. Labor was represented, as required by the act, on the national advisory committee and was active in local committees set up in the chronically distressed areas.

### *United Way Backed In Meany Appeal*

**A message of support for the United Way of America, which works "for the betterment of the total community" has been issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.**

**"Today our nation is facing many difficult social and economic problems which can be solved through the democratic process only if all Americans, labor and management, black and white, young and old, pull together," Meany said.**

**Citing the direct involvement of AFL-CIO members as volunteers and as "the largest single contributor to United Fund campaigns in the country," Meany said: "One of the finest examples of democratic citizen participation is demonstrated by the working relationship between the United Way of America and the AFL-CIO through its community services activities."**



**FARM WORKERS'** thanks for support of Salinas Valley strikers is expressed in a handshake by UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez with Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning, right, and Pres. Albin J. Gruhn, left, of the California AFL-CIO. The central body recently voted a $10,000 contribution and pledged continued support of field workers striking for recognition and a UFWOC contract.

## Rail Unions Vow Fight To Retain Strike Right

Four unions representing 400,000 railroad workers obeyed a federal court order halting a strike against three roads but prepared to wage a court fight to preserve their right to conduct local strikes.

The legal battle is due to start Sept. 22 when U.S. District Court Judge Howard F. Corcoran hears arguments of labor and management on making the no-strike injunction permanent.

Management won a temporary restraining order from Corcoran 11 minutes before a Sept. 14 strike deadline, set by the unions when contract negotiations got nowhere.

**Some 40,000 members of the Railway & Airline Clerks, the United Transportation Union, the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, representing dining car employes, had been preparing to strike only three of 72 major railroads in the United States.**

Presidents of the rail unions instructed strikers to return to work on the Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio but not all got the word on time. The court dismissed contempt of court show-cause proceedings and all strike action was abandoned.

UTU Pres. Charles Luna said the unions have "leaned over backwards to avoid a national emergency" that would have been proclaimed if rail labor struck all the carriers with whom it has been negotiating for improved wages and work rules for more than a year.

The carriers "want to force us into an emergency situation which would entirely deny us the right to strike," Luna said at his headquarters in Cleveland.

In Chicago, Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks directed his members to obey the court order and praised the "solidarity and militancy" the strikers showed before their strike was broken.

"The battle has just begun," Dennis said. "We shall win."

**The four unions had postponed strike action by extending the walkout deadline five days, but rail management made no acceptable offer in Washington talks coordinated by Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.**

Usery said that he would "continue the exploration of the problem" of reaching agreement with both sides. Usery indicated the Nixon Administration does not presently plan to intervene in the dispute.

Union spokesmen charged that management negotiators had shown "absolute inflexibility" in the talks. The only offer by the carriers, they said, was a 7 percent raise for a one-year period—an offer turned down nearly a year ago.

In a separate railroad dispute, the UTU set a new deadline of Sept. 23 for taking "whatever action is needed" in that union's dispute with the railroads on the diesel fireman dispute. An emergency board named by Nixon recommended that the dispute be settled by creating a new job classification combining the duties of firemen and brakemen, but no agreement has been reached.

H. E. Gilbert, assistant to the UTU president, said the union is "convinced the railroads do not want a negotiated settlement of this issue—they want it placed back in the laps of Congress."

## *Contract Battle Won At D.C. Nursing Home*

The Service Employes signaled the end of a long fight for bargaining rights at a Washington, D.C., nursing home by signing a three-year contract with the Mar-Salle home.

SEIU Pres. David Sullivan said the first agreement provides a union shop for the 122 non-professional employes at Mar-Salle, wage increases of 35 cents an hour, grievance procedures and improved fringe benefits.

The unit includes licensed practical nurses, orderlies, nursing aides, dietary and kitchen workers and housekeeping and maintenance personnel.

**Only five members remain of the original unit that voted for SEIU Local 536 in a National Labor Relations Board election in 1968. The union retained bargaining rights through a long strike and continued refusal by management to bargain with the union.**

The strike became a cause celebre for the small local union of minority group workers and for the labor and civic groups that rallied to their cause.

Management of the 192-bed private nursing home was ordered to bargain in one of the first such orders issued by the NLRB after the board agreed to take jurisdiction over such homes.

Mar-Salle management appealed the order and was turned down. It challenged the validity of the election and the type of unit. Late last year it filed another appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The court dismissed the appeal Feb. 18 and ordered the company to bargain with the union. Seven months of negotiation resulted in a contract offer accepted by employes of the home, Local 536 Pres. George Tucker said.

**When the strike started in 1968, Sullivan walked the picket line to demonstrate the international union's support of the new local union.**

Picketing continued sporadically while the workers sought new jobs. The pickets won backing from area unions and also from the Catholic Interracial Council and other groups. The struggle led to contract agreements with other area nursing homes.

Wages at the start ranged from $1.30 an hour to $1.45. The new rates began at $1.85 an hour and rise to $2.50 in the third year for top-paid classifications.

### Labor Director Hired By Post Office Dept.

The Post Office Dept. has named Thomas H. Moore, former personnel manager for Shell Oil Co., to direct labor negotiations and labor-management relations. Moore, 53, left Shell July 1 to work for the Post Office as a consultant.

## NLRB Cases All-Time High For Quarter

The National Labor Relations Board reported two new high records for the three-month period ended June 30—in total cases received and unfair labor practices charges filed.

The NLRB received 9,452 cases of all types—the highest for any three-month period since the agency opened its doors in 1935. The total in the same period a year ago was 8,693.

A board announcement said "the record inflow . . . resulted largely from the filing of 6,232 charges alleging that employers, unions or both" had violated the labor law. The total also was the highest ever for a three-month period. A year ago the figure was 5,168.

**The report showed that for every unfair practice charge filed against a union, nearly two were filed against employers in a 65-35 ratio, the usual percentage in recent years.**

Of the 3,153 requests for elections, 2,914 were for representation elections, 201 to decertify unions as bargaining agents for employes, and 38 to deauthorize union shop agreements. The total compared with 3,525 petitions a year ago.

The NLRB general counsel's office issued 539 formal complaints in the most recent quarter—no change from the same quarter of 1969.

In 57 percent of the elections conducted by board agents, employes voted for union representation. The winning margin was 53 percent for AFL-CIO unions, 54 for unaffiliated unions.

## Meany Pledges Full Support In GM Strike

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**the company broke off contract talks an hour before the strike deadline. Production geared to 130,000 vehicles a week halted as picket lines were set up at 145 manufacturing plants in the United States and Canada. GM also produces parts for other auto firms at 27 plants which were exempted from the strike.**

GM had been a UAW strike target only once since 1945, when the union stayed on the picket line for 119 days to win an acceptable agreement. A 10-day strike was called in 1964.

Meanwhile the executive council of the Textile Workers scored GM for raising the prices of its products while refusing to meet the needs of its workers to keep pace with inflation—a development for which GM "bears a major share of the blame." The council, meeting in Quebec, voted "wholehearted support" for UAW strikers.

In Washington, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson ruled out federal intervention in the dispute, at least for the time being. He said "we have no indication that intervention now would prove fruitful" but offered to act "whenever the usefulness of such help is indicated."

Principal issues in the dispute that led to a strike are wage increases, cost-of-living wage adjustments and retirement after 30 years' service regardless of age.

### San Francisco Unionist Named to Airport Body

San Francisco—Joseph P. Mazzola, vice president of the California Labor Federation and business manager of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 38, has been installed as a member of the new San Francisco Airport Commission. The five-member board was sworn in by retired U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren.

# Don't Forget the Legislatures

**THE PRELIMINARY ROUNDS** of the 1970 elections are out of the way with only a runoff primary or two remaining and a nomination contest still to come in Hawaii. The candidates have been chosen and the issues sharpened for the final showdown on Nov. 3.

Most of the attention has necessarily gone to the candidates for the U.S. Senate and the governorships. The Senate races constitute probably the most important national question for the possible control of the chamber is involved.

The governorships are particularly important both in terms of growing state problems and the political complexion of 1972. But a somewhat neglected area is also involved—the reapportionment of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives based on 1970 census results.

**This gives a real importance to the contests in many states for seats in the state legislatures, for the legislative bodies and the governors will be the keys to reapportionment.**

Preliminary census returns indicated that 16 states will be affected by the 1970 population figures. Six of them are expected to gain seats in the House while 10 states will lose seats.

In 1971 there will be a total of 44 state legislatures in session with the power to draw new district lines within the one-man, one vote formula for seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The states standing to gain seats, according to the census figures to date are: California, 5; Florida, 3; Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Texas, one each.

The states that will lose seats are: New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Alabama, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, one each.

**By and large the census figures disclose large population gains in the West, Southwest and Florida. But the state legislative battles to redraw dictrict lines will be fought in all the states where changes are indicated with some of the sharpest fighting in the states losing seats.**

In addition to redistricting for U.S. House seats, state legislatures will also face the need to reapportion seats in the legislature on the basis of population trends in the states.

**ORGANIZED LABOR** has been in the vanguard of the fight for the one-man, one-vote principle for seats in Congress, state legislatures and local bodies. On the basis of the 1970 census figures the fight now shifts to insuring that the state legislatures deal fairly and justly with the problems of allocating seats and drawing district lines.

One way to assure this is to elect progressive, liberal state legislatures whose members are attuned to the needs of the states and of the nation overall for a fairly apportioned U.S. House of Representatives that in fact as well as name honestly represents the country and its people.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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## 'It's Either You or Me'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# New Book on Nixon Marred By Naive View of U.S. Politics

By John P. Roche

**JULES WITCOVER'S** "The Resurrection of Richard Nixon," has the makings of a first-rate study. Beginning with Nixon's famous blast at the press in 1962—after losing the California governorship to Pat Brown—Witcover has carefully documented, almost inch by inch, the unbelievable comeback. It is a fascinating story and, by and large, Witcover tells it well.

The trouble is it doesn't come off as a book. It is in fact two books, one written by a meticulous journalist, and the other by a sour critic who can't seem to resist any opportunity to cut Nixon up. Richard Nixon has never been one of my political folk-heroes, but one thing I never faulted him on was has willingness to be an American politician.

**Much of Witcover's criticism seems to add up to contempt for the American political process itself; his ideal candidate would apparently run for President of Sweden, not of the United States. (Since there is no President of Sweden, this is an obvious non-starter.)**

Underlying Witcover's acid treatment is the unarticulated proposition that the working newspapermen are and should be (in Douglass Cater's phrase) "the Fourth Branch of Government," an estate of the realm charged with the task of exposing to the electorate "the Real Nixon," the "Real Johnson" or the "Real Humphrey."

Pres. John F. Kennedy once wryly observed that in the United States "it was a more heinous offense to insult a reporter than to shoot an archbishop." Kennedy, however, was a genius at handling journalists and there was little concerted effort to find the "Real Kennedy."

Pres. Nixon, in contrast, has always been a prime target. After his experiences in 1960 and 1962, he obviously decided to keep blue water between himself and the working press. In the 1968 campaign, this understandably outraged the reporters, some of whom are perpetually out to make news by spearing a candidate at a weak moment on an awkward subject.

What seems to burn Witcover up, however, is not that Nixon tried to insulate himself—all public figures try to avoid the waiting hooks—but that he succeeded.

Rather than congratulating Nixon on his deftness, Witcover denounces him for betraying the fundamental principles of the democratic process!

As one who has never been fully convinced of the divine mission of the press, I can't really get worked up about Nixon's insulation. Indeed, I rather wish some Democratic statesmen of my acquaintance had learned to button up.

Witcover's central thesis is that by holding the press at arm's length Nixon was able to create his own public image with paid TV ads—that is, he was able to buffalo the American people by denying them access to the "real, real, new Nixon."

**IN THE AUTHOR'S** view, the press, for example, could have forced Nixon to reveal that he had no "plan" to end the war in Viet Nam. This assumes the American electorate is composed of dummies. I would argue that most voters knew damn well that no candidate had a "plan" (polls indicated they expected a long war) and that Nixon won because 57 percent of the electorate was tired of liberal Democrats, and three-quarters of this majority preferred Nixon to Wallace.

It might be added that Witcover is impartially sour. With the exception of the late Robert Kennedy (whom he described lovingly in an earlier book), he treats just about every public figure as a bad joke. Lyndon Johnson emerges as a sinister megalomaniac who—to take one example—believed his defeat of Goldwater was a great personal triumph.

**Without underestimating Johnson's ego, I would simply submit that this is an incredible insult to his intelligence: he knew the Republicans committed suicide in 1964. Indeed, in 1967—when urging him to organize the Democratic Party—I observed that Marvin Watson (who was with me) would have beaten Goldwater. The President looked at me quizzically and said, "Yes, but with only 55 percent of the vote."**

All this aside, "The Resurrection of Richard Nixon" is an extremely valuable contribution to our understanding of the complex introverted man who now sits in the White House.



***Humphrey Speaks Out:***

# Law, Order Proper Concerns Of Labor-Liberal Movement

*The following is excerpted from a recent address by Hubert H. Humphrey to the American Bar Association in St. Louis on liberalism and "law-and-order."*

**IF WE LOOK** at the American labor movement —with all of its limitations—if you look at its membership or its leadership, it's very hard to make the nasty rhetoric stick. For the labor movement in the last forty years has been the point of the spear for every major liberal and progressive program enacted in the Congress of the United States.

That includes, of course, obvious pro-labor measures like collective bargaining and the minimum wage and unemployment insurance. You'd expect that. But it also includes aid to education, job training, Job Corps, war on poverty, Medicare, aid to cities, medical research, and more specifically and dramatically, a concerted effort in support of a series of major civil rights measures and civil liberties protections.

Now that's not so bad, is it, for a labor movement that some voices describe as reactionary and dead and stale.

**In fact, while the critical pundits were sipping their martinis at Georgetown cocktail parties, and while a new breed of self-proclaimed militants were condemning the labor movement, that labor movement—from George Meany and the late Walter Reuther on down—was actively, peacefully helping to revamp the American social and economic fabric—and I think for the better!**

But the charge has been made that it is only the leadership that is liberal and activist; that the rank-and-file of the union membership is really rather conservative, racist, reactionary, indifferent, and sitting around in their undershirts drinking beer, looking at TV, cursing hippies, and voting for George Wallace. Now that's what a lot of people read and heard.

Now I would like to ask you to look beyond the sometimes surly talk and look at the deeds and the actions. I'm sure that some of this talk has taken place. If you go down to a bar someplace, you might very well hear something like that. But in America, political deeds are enacted, most significantly, in the voting booth, not at the bar stool.

**At root, and concerning the real gut liberal issues, the American workingmen are voting liberals.**

That progress has been achieved in America on a number of things like the needs of our cities, on health and transportation, environment and race, is in a large part because these American labor hard-hats and others like them have supported it.

And I submit that if there is to be progress in the future of America, it will require the support of the American workingman among others. They are a powerful force in our political system. Reform and remedy for our social ills can be accomplished only with their support. Therefore, there is a vital need of maintaining this coalition and this worthy momentum.

But what about the liberals, particularly those that we call the "intellectual liberals"? Are they really the ivory-tower elitists that the critics say they are?

There are admittedly a few dilettantes within the current ranks of liberals, but most of the liberals in the 1960's were willing to do tough, hard and courageous work. The civil rights workers that went into the South were as courageous a group of young people as this nation has ever seen. And I can also tell you that those liberals, young and old, who have sincerely protested the war in Vietnam and its extension into Cambodia, who have protested hunger in America. who have condemned pollution, who have dramatized the plight of the migratory workers, are tough-minded idealists, no panty-waists, these people.

**And most importantly, liberals in America are not now and never have been—"anti-workingman". And I don't intend to let this sad and ugly myth grow in this country. Liberals have supported the same progressive programs that the labor movement has supported.**

In fact the most liberal areas of the nation, such as those surrounding colleges and universities, voted heavily Democratic in 1968 just as they voted for LBJ and JFK, and Stevenson, and Truman and FDR. And just as America will not get legislative progress on cities, on health, on schools, on the problems of the disadvantaged without the support of the labor movement, neither will we get progress without the leadership of America's articulate and active liberal idealists.

We need both. We need to keep this coalition working although some would like to divide it and some people are willing to accept it as gone.

Well, then, what's the problem all about? What threatens this important vital coalition?

The problem is the code phrase "law and order."

In 1968 there was a cliche afloat that said, "law and order is a code word for racism."

**Well, "law and order" may indeed sometimes and in some places be a code phrase for racism —but it is also a code phrase for domestic tranquility and for the protection of life, liberty and property. And Americans are deeply upset about crime, about riots, about violent disruption, about drugs—about all facets of "law and order," and they rightly should be.**

Black militants, burning and shooting, may well have set back the cause of civil rights for a decade. White radicals rampaging on campuses may well have spawned an anti-university backlash that could set back the cause of higher education by a decade. Draft resisters who took the law into their own hands have served neither the cause of peace nor of draft reform.

**Liberals must now attune themselves to the obvious. They must let the hard-hats, Mr. and Mrs. Middle America, know that they understand what is bugging them, and, they must let America know that they too condemn crime and riots and violence and extreme social turbulence, and that they scorn extremists of the left as well as the extremists of the right—the black extremists with guns and the white extremists with sheets and guns. Just clear the record, make it unequivocal.**




**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**ALTHOUGH THE PROCESS** has been going on for some 20 years at least, the decay of core cities and the growth of the suburbs that surround them have been highlighted sharply by preliminary results of the 1970 census.

These show that most of the great cities of the United States such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit have been losing population although the metropolitan area of which they are a part have shown considerable growth.

It has been fashionable of late to attribute this development to the "flight" of affluent white people to the suburbs, leaving the core cities to become black ghettos. Undoubtedly, civil rights conflicts, notably in Washington, D.C., Detroit and similar scenes of burnings and riots, have contributed greatly to the problem.

**Yet, the fact that the process has been going on for many years prior to the black and white confrontation of recent years would indicate that other factors may well be at work. In addition, the city-suburb pattern of core city decay and suburb growth has been present in many cities in which civil rights conflicts have been relatively absent.**

Examination of the 1970 preliminary census results shows that of the 30 largest metropolitan areas of the United States, only one —Pittsburgh—has lost population since 1960. The loss in Pittsburgh, incidentally, was not large—only a one percent drop of about 23,000 in a population of almost 2.4 million.

All of the rest of these 30 areas have shown great growth. Even such cities as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit which have lost population have increased their metropolitan populations by anywhere from six to 10 percent.

Leaving aside the black-white conflict, the fact is that the pattern of life in all cities has been changing over the years. The change would appear to be largely based on massive alterations in American transportation facilities largely due to the private automobile and American affluence which has made it possible for millions of Americans to buy their own cars.

**Industrial slums—the growing obsolescence of factories and lofts that stain so many of today's cities—have driven industry to suburbia and even exurbia as a drive around almost any once-country area will reveal.**

An unfortunate aspect of the changing pattern of core city and its suburbs has been a growing hostility of core cities against the waves of one-man, one-automobile commuters that flood the city daily, clogging its streets, taking over its parking spaces and rushing home at night to leave great areas as deserted as the canyons of Wall Street are when day ends for the stock market.

**IN MORE THAN ONE SENSE,** as the 1970 census figures are telling us, the city-suburban crisis is growing more severe each day, necessitating study of what can be done to meet a situation, the development of which is not likely to be reversed.

Various proposals for a solution have been made over the years. They seek to answer a number of questions: Should city and suburb come together in an organic union to create one big city? Should they develop regional pacts that would involve sharing of common services such as police and fire departments? Should they develop more or less autonomous units such as the borough system?

There have been developments along these various lines. New York City and New Jersey have their Port of New York Authority. The District of Columbia has developed pacts with neighboring Maryland and Virginia counties for the development of an urgently needed mass transit subway system.

**Only recently the city of Indianapolis has entered into a partial consolidation with neighboring Marion county in an effort to solve common problems. Called "Unigov," the pact has made Indianapolis the nation's 10th largest city.**

The 1970 census is bringing sharply home the inescapable fact that city and suburb must find similar means of cooperation and friendship if they are to resolve their mutual problems.

***Union Labor Effort:***

# National Health Insurance Seen As Major Issue in Elections

**NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE** will be a major campaign issue in this year's congressional elections, Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security predicted in a network radio interview.

Whether a pre-paid comprehensive health care program is adopted in the next Congress will be largely "determined by the results of the November elections," Seidman declared.

**If national health insurance isn't enacted in the next Congress, he added, it will be "as important an issue in the 1972 presidential campaign as Medicare was in 1960 and 1964."**

He pointed out that such bills are now before both the House and the Senate, and that ironing out "minor differences" between the two bills "should not be very difficult." He added that the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers have pledged a joint effort for the legislation, a goal of the labor movement for more than 30 years.

Seidman said both the bill sponsored by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and the measure introduced by Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and John S. Cooper (R-Ky.) provide the necessary "incentives" for the needed expansion and change of the health care delivery system.

**He warned that delaying the program until the needed delivery system exists, as Administration spokesmen have urged, would mean that "we will never have either the delivery system or national health insurance."**

Questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Jerome Brazda, editor of Washington Report on Medicine and Health, and Frank Swoboda, labor correspondent for Business Week magazine.




**PRE-PAID COMPREHENSIVE** health care for all Americans will be a major 1970 election issue, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine and Health.



Sand castles under construction at the ACWA day care center in Chicago.



A snack restores energy for more play.

*Clothing Workers Expanding Project:*

# Day Care for Tots

While pressing in Congress for a federal system of day care centers for children of working mothers, the Clothing Workers' own program continues to flourish.

ACWA day care facilities are operating in Baltimore, Staunton, Va., and Chicago. Two more centers are expected to open shortly in the southeastern Pennsylvania apparel districts.

A majority of ACWA members are women, and many of these are mothers. One of the more serious problems they face is care for their pre-school children during working hours.

But a significant step toward a solution of this problem was taken by the ACWA Baltimore Joint Board in the late 1960s when it developed the first day care project ever undertaken by a trade union in the United States.

With the construction and part of the operating expenses absorbed by employers, the members who make use of the facilities pay only a small fee for the services. At private day care centers working mothers have to pay up to $25 a week for each child.

The tots receive supervised recreation, hot lunches, and pre-school education. They also get a close watch on their health.



Jogging for exercise at Baltimore center.



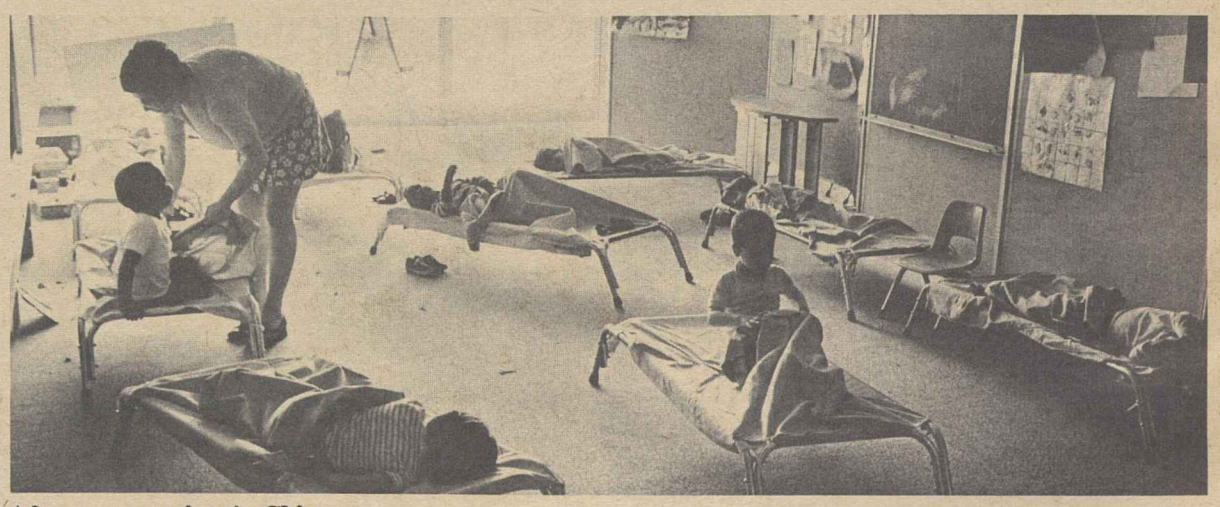
Learning to tie shoes.



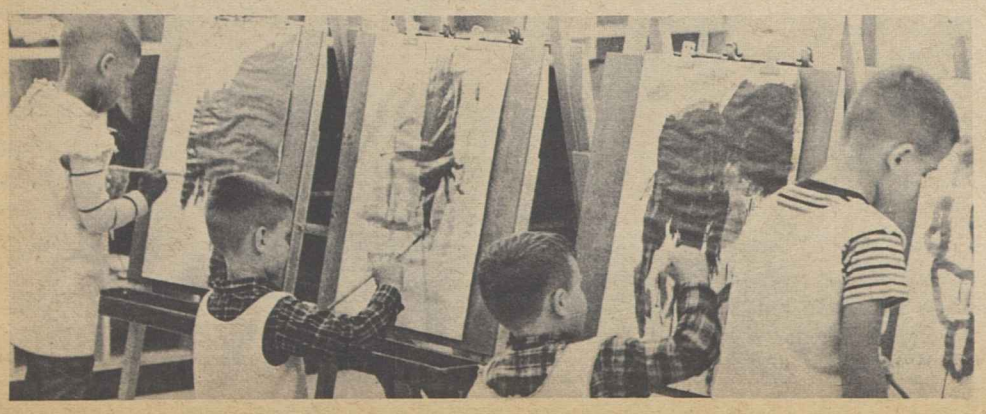
A nurse makes a routine check.



Youngsters on a stroll at the Staunton center.



Afternoon naptime in Chicago.





*102nd Trades Union Congress:*

# British Unions Fight Pay Curb, Labor Law

Brighton, England—Britain's trade unions closed ranks at the 102nd Trades Union Congress here and pledged to resist attacks on collective bargaining goals and procedures by the new Conservative Party government of Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The 1,000 TUC delegates voted unanimously:

● To reject government efforts to curb wage increases by forcing workers in nationalized industries such as railroads, coal mining and electric utilities to take lower wage increases than workers in other industries negotiated earlier this year.

The Heath Administration is seeking to stem pay hikes that have been running at about 12 percent this year.

● **To oppose restrictive collective bargaining legislation sought by the Heath Administration—the equivalent of a Taft-Hartley Act for British unions.**

● To tell the government that a tough bargain must be made in Brussels with representatives of the European Common Market if the trade unions are to encourage Britain's entry into the trade pact.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the TUC, delighted delegates by wading into Conservative government policies on all fronts.

But Feather also sounded a note of caution, stressing that labor's "use of the strike weapon must be intelligent and sparing."

**This advice follows nine months of the heaviest round of strikes in the post-war period as British workers sought to make up for wage losses during four years of "wage restraints" which ended last December.**

Feather, who succeeded George Woodcock as TUC general secretary last year, asked delegates to give the Trades Union Congress more authority so as to prevent the Conservative Party from mounting a convincing case for government intervention in bargaining.

Delegates approved a policy which will attempt to form groups of unions into industrial bargaining units, to deal with the problems arising from a multiplicity of unions representing workers at the same establishment.

**While taking a cautious approach to the issue of stronger TUC authority, union leaders speaking from the floor were unanimous in opposition to the government's "reform" proposals.**

In a foreign policy resolution, the TUC again called for United States withdrawal from Viet Nam.

Delegates were divided on the Common Market issue but endorsed the "wait and see" position recommended by the TUC general council by a vote of 6,073,000 to 1,361,000, with delegates voting the membership strength of their unions.

Jack Jones of the Transport Workers led a floor attack on the government's wage policy and told delegates that his union, which represents a number of low-paid workers, will be seeking a minimum wage of 20 pounds a week for its members ($48 in the rate of exchange but somewhat more in terms of buying power). The TUC as a whole has a national goal that no worker should be paid less than 16 pounds, 10 shillings.



**NEW PRESIDENT** of Railway Supervisors, James R. Tipton, left, accepts gavel from Fred Riehl, first vice president, who presided at the union's convention. Tipton succeeds James P. Tahney, who died shortly before the convention opened.

# Tipton Elected President of Rail Foremen

Chicago—General chairmen of the Railway Supervisors elected James R. Tipton, Southern Railway general chairman, president at the organization's three-day biennial convention here.

Tipton, former second vice president of the union, succeeds James P. Tahney, president since the organization was founded in 1934, who died on the eve of the convention.

**The new president won a three-way race, defeating Financial Sec.-Treas. R. R. McGuire and Recording Sec. H. E. Maschger.**

The general chairmen re-elected four incumbent members of the board of directors. Terms of a number of other officers do not expire until 1972.

Tipton, 50, of Chattanooga, Tenn., began railroading as a machinist apprentice for the Southern at Knoxville in 1940. By 1951, he had advanced to night roundhouse foreman at Bulls Gap, Tenn., and he joined the Railway Supervisors, becoming a committeeman.

He was elected district chairman at Knoxville in 1957 and general chairman of the Southern in 1958. He was named a vice president in 1961.

The convention approved a board action combining the positions of corresponding secretary and recording secretary.

**Retired Vice Pres. Matthew Fiet, a charter member, read a resolution paying tribute to Tahney as part of a memorial service.**

In a telegram read to the convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed "profound sorrow" at Tahney's death but voiced confidence that the union's "forward-looking policies . . . will continue without faltering."

Speakers included Charles J. Chamberlain, president of the Railroad Signalmen and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association; Howard W. Habermeyer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board and several management and government officials.

# Labor Summer Schools Attended by 15,000

Labor's 120 summer schools, covering every state, were attended by 15,000 trade unionist students this year, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter Davis reported.

A wide range of subjects, including high level "tool" courses for union executives, are being taught, Davis said. He listed such subjects as collective bargaining, the economy, pollution, legislation and political action for local union leadership and rank-and-file members, and basic classes from elementary unionism to literacy lessons.

The schools are run by international unions, state federations and regional groups.

The choice of students is up to the local unions. But most unions, like the Machinists, seek as students "active members who will return from schools and put their knowledge to work for the union." The Machinists run an extensive summer school program at 22 locations, focusing this year on specialized, non-partisan political training.

The Steelworkers' 16 summer schools, all held at universities around the country, conduct a unique four-year summer program. Unionist-students graduate from first-year "basic unionism" courses to advanced studies in such areas as "psychology for union stewards," and cultural appreciation involving attendance at plays and similar experiences.

**Although some unions — like the Ladies' Garment Workers—offered summer schools prior to World War II, the post-war years saw a big splurge in their growth, Davis noted.**

One union active in this field is the Communications Workers whose education director, Holgate Young, uses mixed media programs, featuring rock music and light shows, to answer such questions as: "Are unions necessary?" "Are these hard times or good times?" and "Will unions be stronger or weaker by 1980?"

**National unions, which run 80 percent of the summer schools, emphasize the development of new union leadership through focusing on union-oriented subject areas.**

For example, the Government Employes holds sessions on collective bargaining, union administration, steward training and similar subjects as they function within the framework of the federal governmental setup.

The State, County & Municipal Employes offers a continuing program of staff training for national and local union staffs who are brought in—15 every two months—to study at one-week schools on the University of Maryland campus.

State and regional schools attract students from diverse unions in the same geographic region.

The recent Tri-State Labor School in Raleigh, N.C., for example, represented a student cross-section from the Tobacco Workers, the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Hospital Workers, the Meat Cutters, the Plumbers and the Machinists.

Summer institutes now constitute the largest part of the labor education program. In the future, they will operate all year around, Davis predicted.

# *U.S. Opposes New Isolationism, AFL-CIO Delegates Tell TUC*

Brighton, England—The AFL-CIO is vigorously opposed to "all attempts to revive American isolationism," Federation Vice Pres. Thomas W. Gleason told the British Trades Union Congress here.

Gleason's address on U.S. foreign policy problems was coupled with a review of domestic economic policies by Vice Pres. I. W. Abel who told the TUC that Pres. Nixon "is not yet listening" to labor's proposals for an anti-recession program.

**Gleason, president of the Longshoremen, and Abel, president of the Steelworkers, addressed the TUC as fraternal delegates, the latest exchange in a long historic series between the trade union centers of the two nations.**

In his address Gleason noted that the AFL-CIO will "have no truck with those in our land who would have the United States run out on or reduce its international responsibilities." If the U.S. were to turn its back on those responsibilities, "there could be no lasting world peace," he said.

He pointed out that the U.S. has opposed cutback of U.S. forces in Europe, supported all proposals to strengthen NATO to make it a more effective instrument for assuring democratic Europe's security.

Gleason told the TUC that "we have supported our Administration's policy of systematically de-escalating the conflict in Indo-China and seeking a just and honorable peace in Viet Nam."

He stressed that American labor had "time and again urged our government to provide Israel with generous economic and adequate military assistance so that she can assure her security and economic progress as a democracy and live in peace with her Arab neighbors."

**He called on "free trade unions everywhere" to urge their governments to support the Israelis, especially in view of the Soviet military involvement in the region.**

Recalling the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the earlier invasion of Hungary in 1956, Gleason declared that "these crimes demonstrate beyond challenge" the illusion of nations about international detente and "liberalization behind the Iron Curtain."

Abel cited the victories of American labor in its showdown battle with General Electric, the organization of the farm workers, the long strike in the non-ferrous metals industry and the establishment of collective bargaining in the postal system.

Turning to the economic situation, which he termed "unfortunate" and stemming from "ill-advised" government policies, Abel said that in the 20 months of the Nixon Administration the rate of inflation had moved up from 4 to 6 percent, the rate of unemployment had increased from 3.3 to 5 percent and interest rates from 6 to 9 percent.

The Administration's policies, he stressed, coupled with the "corporate greed" that caused the inflation of the 1960s has brought about a situation that requires unions to press for substantial improvements in wages and fringes.

He tagged as "utter nonsense" the idea that the worker "who didn't cause the problem in the first place is expected to pay the price for slowing inflation through joblessness and restraint at the bargaining table."

**Abel told the TUC that he hoped it would, with the AFL-CIO, set up some mechanism for coordinating national trade programs that would prevent multinational corporations from playing one country off against the other.**

The job, he said, is to establish labor standards which will make it difficult for companies to get a labor cost advantage by going abroad and will result in "fair trade."

## Office Union Wins Votes at 2 Banks

New York—The Office & Professional Employes, backed by the AFL-CIO in a nationwide drive to offer the benefits of organization to bank employes, has scored two initial victories in the states of Missouri and Washington.

OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin said the union won National Labor Relations Board elections by a 3-1 margin in a 45-member unit at the First Federal Savings & Loan Association, Vancouver, Wash., and by nearly 2-1 among 81 employes of North County Bank & Trust Co., in Jennings, Mo., a St. Louis suburb.

OPEIU has numerous bank campaigns under way, Coughlin said.

## West Virginia Unions Press Election Goals

Charleston—The West Virginia AFL-CIO gave top priority at a special convention to the election of progressive state legislators in November and to winning the right of collective bargaining for public employes through a state labor-management relations act.

The convention adopted a legislative "program for progress" that included protection for consumers, reorganization of the state government and legislature, a prevailing wage-rate law and other issues of importance to workers.

Delegates passed a resolution calling on all labor families to register and vote for COPE-endorsed candidates, and to tell their legislators with one strong voice that the time has come for positive action on a better public education program, for elimination of job discrimination, a uniform state building code and reactivation of a state-wide housing program.

The convention endorsed 63 Democrats and 6 Republican candidates for the legislature. Pres. Miles C. Stanley and Sec.-Treas, Glen Armstrong reported.



*Administration Plan Hit:*

# Labor Opposes Tax, Asks Pollutant Ban

A tax on lead gasoline additives "is the worst way of raising tax revenues and probably the least effective method of reducing air pollution," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Strongly opposing the Administration's proposed $4.25 per pound excise on lead that would raise the cost of gasoline by two to two and one-half cents a gallon, the federation urged Administration support of air-pollution control legislation now before Congress which would empower the government to remove from commerce all gasoline additives.

In testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller also voiced the AFL-CIO's opposition to extension of excise taxes on automobiles and communications services and repeated labor's views on why the Administration's proposed Domestic International Sales Corporation tax plan should be rejected as a $600 million giveaway to large corporations.

**In sum, said Biemiller, the "Administration's tax recommendations will fall far short of the stated objectives of the proposals and come nowhere near meeting the real needs of the economy."**

The Administration programs, he said, "at best represent weak and halting responses" and are basically "patchwork efforts" to reduce the size of the budget deficit. He warned that passage might actually impede tax reform and "progress toward effective air-pollution legislation."

The lead gasoline additive tax would be "clearly a license to pollute, if you pay the price." Noting that the AFL-CIO is "flatly opposed to the use of leaded gasoline and any other atmosphere-polluting additives," Biemiller said the way to achieve the clean air goal is through the control legislation in Congress and Administration support to assure passage.

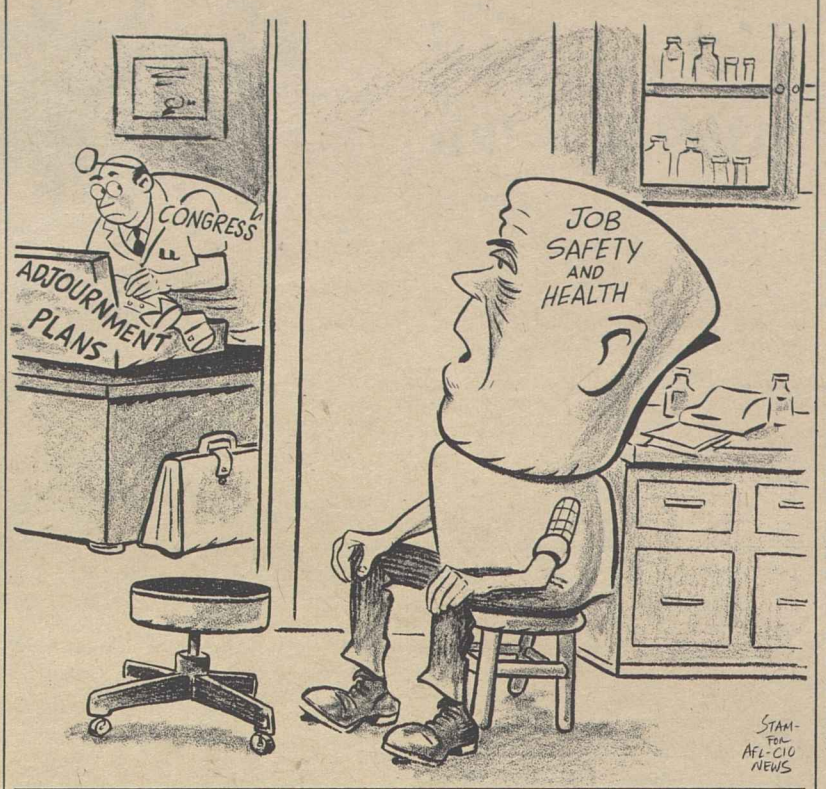
**The Administration's proposals to add one year to the scheduled phase-out in excise taxes on autos and telephone services was opposed by Biemiller who said that "maintaining a regressive, inequitable tax for an additional year is just as unfair as seeking new sales taxes or higher rates on old ones."**

Presently the automobile excise is 7 percent and the phone excise 10 percent. Both are scheduled to be reduced to 5 percent on Jan. 1, 1971 and phased out completely by the end of 1973. The Administration is seeking to continue the rates during 1971 and phase out the levy at the end of 1974.

On Administration proposals for acceleration in gift and estate-tax payments, Biemiller said "the AFL-CIO has no objection to requiring a faster payment of estate and gift taxes. We feel, however, that the Administration has gone overboard in assuring that no estate will be unduly burdened."

As to the overall problems of the economy and especially the federal budget deficit, the AFL-CIO pointed out that "this is not because of excessive federal spending, it is because tax receipts are less than expected, the automatic result of a faltering economy."

## 'I'm Still Waiting, Doc'




# Social Security Benefit Boost Of 10% Urged

*(Continued from Page 1)*

asked that the government use revenue funds to cover one-half the cost of the program. The premium has increased nearly 80 percent in four years from $3 per month to $5.30 per month.

Noting the House bill's increase of the wage base on which social security taxes are figured to $9,000, Biemiller said it is a step in the right direction but that it ought to move to $15,000 as urged by the AFL-CIO to finance broader benefits and lessen the "regressivity of the tax."

He urged also that general revenue funds be introduced into the system on a regularly scheduled basis to remove an increasingly unfair burden on low and middle-income workers.

House bill changes in the Medicaid program "cause us great concern," he said, especially repeal of the provision in the present law that states must have comprehensive Medicaid programs by 1977.

# *5 Liberals Winners In Key Senate Races*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Earl D. Craig, Jr., a strong critic of the Johnson and Nixon Viet Nam policies. Humphrey will be opposed in November by GOP Rep. Clark MacGregor, who got almost 90 percent of the vote in his race against John D. Baucom, Jr., who described himself as "a proud member of the John Birch Society since 1963."

**Tydings won renomination in Maryland by a 60,000-vote margin, half the size of his first primary victory in 1964. Tydings needed a big margin in Baltimore and the Washington, D.C., suburbs to best George P. Mahoney, a conservative 68-year-old Baltimore contractor who has now lost nine state-wide races in Maryland. Tydings will face Rep. J. Glenn Beall, Jr., who won the GOP primary by a 5-1 margin over two opponents.**

Jackson, like Humphrey, also beat back the challenge of a Viet Nam critic. Jackson's margin over Carl Maxey, a Negro, was also similar to Humphrey's as he won nearly 80 percent of the vote. Jackson will be opposed in November by State Sen. Charles Elicker, who won the GOP nomination.

Pastore breezed in Rhode Island with a margin of almost 8-1 over his first primary opponent in 20 years. Pastore will face a Jesuit priest, the Rev. John McLaughlin, who was unopposed in the Republican primary.

Even though unopposed on the Massachusetts ballot, Kennedy drew 73 percent of the vote. He will be opposed by Josiah A. Spaulding, a former GOP state chairman and maverick Republican who defeated John J. McCarthy, a strong Administration supporter.

Spaulding was one of the winners in an active Massachusetts primary which also saw a priest upset an incumbent congressman. Boston Mayor Kevin White won a squeaker for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and Mrs. Louise Day Hicks picked up the Democratic nomination for the House seat being vacated by Speaker John McCormack.

**A Boston College dean, the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, S.J., beat 72-year-old Rep. Philip J. Philbin by some 5,000 votes. No priest has served in Congress since 1823, but Drinan and McLaughlin bring the total who have won primaries to three—Wisconsin Democrats earlier nominated the Rev. Robert J. Cornell for a House seat.**

White emerged the narrow victor in the Massachusetts governor's race over labor-supported Maurice A. Donahue, president of the state senate. Nearly complete returns gave White 212,000 votes to 202,000 for Donahue, 124.000 for Lt. Gov. Francis X. Bellotti and 44,000 for former John F. Kennedy aide Kenneth O'Donnell. In November, White will face incumbent Gov. Francis Sargent, who was unopposed in the primary.

The woman White beat in 1967 to become mayor of Boston, Mrs. Hicks, emerged with the Democratic nomination to succeed McCormack after two liberals, John J. Moakley and Negro David S. Nelson, split about 60 percent of the vote. Mrs. Hicks, whose "You know where I stand" campaign against integrated schools attracted nation-wide attention in 1967, stuck mostly to a radio campaign in winning this time, refusing to meet her opponents in debate.

In other governor's races, Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel won an easy victory over three opponents —polling 150,000 more votes than Tydings—and will face former Spiro Agnew aide C. Stanley Blair in the general election. Blair won the GOP nomination by a 5-1 margin over two opponents.

In Rhode Island, Republicans nominated Atty, Gen. Herbert F. DeSimone to oppose incumbent Gov. Frank Licht.

In Minnesota, State Sen. Wendell Anderson, a close political ally of Humphrey, won the Democratic nomination for governor and will face state Atty. Gen. Douglas Head in November. Minnesota Gov. Harold LeVander is retiring.

In Oklahoma, Tulsa attorney David Hall won a run-off over State Sen. Bryce Baggett in a Democratic gubernatorial primary in which consolidation of small rural school districts emerged as a major issue. Hall will face incumbent Dewey Bartlett in November.

**In other congressional races, the chairman of the House Public Works Committee, George H. Fallon of Maryland, was apparently upset by Baltimore liberal Paul S. Serbanes, a member of the House of Delegates endorsed by Maryland COPE. Another committee chairman from Maryland, labor-endorsed Samuel N. Friedel, won a narrow victory over Parran J. Mitchell, a Negro college professor.**

Complete but unofficial returns gave Serbanes 22,602 votes to 20,120 for Fallon while Friedel had 23,491 to 23,309 for Mitchell.

In Minnesota, Rep. Donald Fraser, chairman of the liberal Democratic Study Group, handily beat back the challenge of conservative Joe Greenstein, a Minneapolis alderman.

## Dystrophy Telethon Raises $5 Million

New York — The Labor Day television effort for the relief of muscular dystrophy sufferers raised more than $5 million with labor help, Chairman Jerry Lewis said.

Among those who appeared on the coast-to-coast telethon were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, Pres. Frederick O'Neal of the Associated Actors & Artistes of America and Executive Sec. Thomas Donahue of the Service Employes. O'Neal was labor chairman and Donahue assistant chairman.

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# Senate Foes Prevent Electoral Reform Vote

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Senate debate, however. Supporters of the amendment have expressed the view that the battle would be won if the President and his aides would actively solicit votes.

Under the proposal being considered by the Senate, the presidential ticket with the most votes nationwide would be elected, providing it polled at least 40 percent of the total vote. If no ticket received 40 percent, there would be a runoff. Several alternative proposals aimed at eliminating the runoff situation were scheduled to be considered by the Senate before the final vote.

In other major congressional developments:

● The Senate drastically weakened a House-passed bill aimed at forcing the breakup of "one-bank holding companies" — conglomerates of banking and non-banking enterprises leading to a concentration of economic power.

**The AFL-CIO had urged all senators to support an amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) which would have closed an "onerous" loophole exempting more than 80 percent of bank conglomerates from the law. But the amendment was rejected, 37-34, as bank officials and lobbyists looked on from the galleries.**

The bill now goes to conference, where House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) has served notice he will fight hard for the tougher House version.

● The House gave final approval to a conference agreement on a bill limiting the amount that candidates for political office can spend on radio and television advertising. It applies to candidates for president, vice president, the House and Senate, governor and lieutenant governor. The ceiling is based on 7 cents for each vote cast for that office in the preceding election.

The bill also limits the cost of political broadcasting by requiring radio and television stations to sell time at their lowest commercial rates.

**The Senate is expected to approve the measure. But even if the President signs it promptly, it would have little effect on this year's election since the bill does not take effect until 30 days after it is signed.**

● The Senate prepared to take up—in the night sessions it is holding while debating electoral reform during the day—a major, labor-supported manpower bill which includes a large-scale public service employment program.

**AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed its enactment "of critical importance."**

Especially during high unemployment periods, Biemiller said, the private sector is unable to provide full employment and states and cities are unable to finance needed programs to train and hire workers for "meaningful" jobs.

## 18-Year Voting Age Approved for Alaska

Juneau—Alaskans will be able to vote at the age of 18, regardless of how the Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of the federal law which lowered the voting age nationwide.

Voters approved in a referendum a state law dropping Alaska's voting age from 19 to 18, effective Jan. 1, 1971.

# Steelworkers Win Vote at Holdout Firm

Meriden, Conn.—The Steelworkers marked up an election victory that answered a question USWA Pres. I. W. Abel asked a year ago about union representation at nine plants of the International Silver Corp.

Abel's question, on a visit here, was "Who represents the employes?" The answer was "No union." On his return to Pittsburgh, Abel asked Organizing Dir. Elmer Chatak to explore the feasibility of a campaign.

The ensuing campaign, supported by the Connecticut AFL-CIO and four central labor councils in the area, led to a National Labor Relations Board election. The union won, 1,524 to 1,105, with 423 challenged ballots cast by laid-off employes.

State Council Pres. John J. Driscoll said Insilco is "the last big anti-union corporation" in the state.

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# Meany Cites Urgent Need For Health Insurance Plan

## Wages Still Lag as CPI Rise Slows

**By John R. Oravec**

The rise in the nation's consumer price index slowed its pace in August, but the buying power of the average worker continued to lag behind the year-ago level—just as it has for 17 consecutive months.

Real spendable earnings for a worker with three dependents edged up 24 cents from July to $78.49, but were still 38 cents less than in August 1969, the monthly report of the Labor Dept. showed.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the consumer price index rose two-tenths of 1 percent in August to another new high of 136. It was the smallest month-to-month increase since December 1968.

**The August increase in prices put all consumer items covered by the index 5.7 percent above the year-ago level, BLS noted.**

The CPI advance to 136 percent of the 1957-59 base period means that it cost $13.60 for goods and services that could be purchased for $10 little more than a decade ago.

Higher prices for consumer services accounted for almost all of the July-to-August increase. Commodity prices rose slightly, while gasoline, used cars and grocery store food prices declined, the BLS said.

Seasonally adjusted, the August increase in the CPI was also two-tenths of 1 percent. This compares with advances of three-tenths of 1 percent in the two previous months and an average rise of five-tenths of 1 percent earlier in 1970, the BLS noted.

The lower rate of climb during

*(Continued on Page 7)*



**CHANGING FASHIONS** in women's clothing during the 70-year history of the Ladies' Garment Workers are depicted in a parade of mannequins in the AFL-CIO headquarters building. They are a part of the ILGWU's art show Opus 70-70. Discussing the changing hemlines are, from left, Katharine Andrade, Local 2323; Paul Arrington, Local 190; Mildred Lippman, ILGWU education director, and Max Horowitz of the ILGWU union label department.

## *Marland Held Unfit for Key Education Post*

The AFL-CIO still considers Sidney P. Marland, Jr., unfit to be U.S. Commissioner of Education and will "fight this nomination vigorously when it comes before the Senate for confirmation."

Federation Pres. George Meany termed the nomination an affront to teachers "and a threat to the future of public education."

Meany described Marland as "an outspoken enemy of the right of teachers to join together in organizations of their own choosing" and warned of a conflict of interest arising out of his "close relationship to industrial leaders who are greedy

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Senate Approves Plan For Public Service Jobs

The Senate voted 68-6 approval of a manpower training bill that includes a large-scale public service employment program long urged by the AFL-CIO.

The legislation, which still must be acted on by the House, earmarks a large share of federal manpower funds for states and cities to hire and train unemployed workers for "necessary and vital" public service employment.

**If the full amount authorized in the legislation were appropriated, it would result in creating an estimated 250,000 job slots with federal payment of 80 percent of the cost.**

As AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller stressed in a letter urging senators to support the bill, "it provides manpower to carry out important community needs in such areas as public protection, health, education, pollution and recretation. The bill calls for legitimate job creation, not leaf-raking and other so-called 'make-work' tasks."

Under the Senate bill, states and cities would have broad flexibility

*(Continued on Page 8)*

***18,000 Jobs Involved:***

## Deadline Extended In Railroad Dispute

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Negotiators for 18,000 diesel locomotive firemen and major American railroads bargained past a midnight deadline Sept. 23 and then agreed to extend the talks further in the hope of settling their 11-year-old dispute by agreement.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson announced that "the parties"—the United Transportation Union and railroad managements—"agreed to continue negotiations for a period not to exceed two weeks." The UTU said, however, that no time limit had been set.

"We agreed to keep talking, period," said UTU Assistant Pres. H. E. Gilbert, who headed the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen until its merger with three other unions to form the UTU.

The dispute involves the place of the fireman-helper in the cab of the diesel freight engine. The union claims another pair of eyes is needed in the cab besides the engineer's, but management has disputed the claim. A presidential emergency board recommended in August that the fireman's job be combined with that of the brakeman and that is what current negotiations are all about.

**In a separate dispute, Pres. Nixon named a five-member emergency board to recommend a settlement of wage and other contract issues involving all major railroads and four unions representing 400,000 railroad workers.**

The unions are the Railway & Airline Clerks, the Maintenance of Way Employes, the dining car section of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and the UTU, whose members include railroad trainmen,

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Asks Action By Congress Early in '71

**By David L. Perlman**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed health care "a basic human right" and said the sooner Congress acts on national health insurance, the better it will be for the American people.

Meany appeared before the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee to affirm labor's "complete, unequivocal support" for national health insurance and to stress the urgency of the problem.

The Nixon Administration lost no time in denouncing national health insurance legislation as too costly and not the "proper" approach.

Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John G. Veneman told the committee that the Administration "simply cannot subscribe to the idea that we must now break—utterly and totally—with the past."

The hearings, chaired by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), marked the first public exploration of national health insurance in 20 years. Meany conceded that Congress will not be able to reshape the nation's health care system in the few weeks remaining to the 91st Congress.

**But, he emphasized, "We do want action early in the next session. The need is too great and too urgent for Congress to delay acting on national health insurance beyond 1971."**

He called on Congress to combine the best features of the "carefully thought out" bills introduced by a bipartisan group of senators

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Limit on TV Campaigns Put Squarely Up to Nixon*

**Its up to Pres. Nixon whether and when to sign a bill limiting the amount political candidates can spend for radio and television time and opening the way to debates among major candidates.**

**The Senate sent the bill to the White House by a 60-19 vote, with 18 of the opposing votes cast by Republicans who complained publicly that the bill was "loosely drawn" and privately that it would wipe out the big spending advantage most Republican candidates have over their Democratic opponents.**

**Under the new labor-supported legislation, the spending limit for air time would be 7 cents for each vote cast in the last election for the office or $20,000, whichever was higher. Stations would have to sell the time at their lowest commercial rates.**

**If the President does sign the bill, he is likely to wait the full 10 days allowed. Since the bill does not take effect until 30 days after it is signed, it would be too late to become operative for this November's election.**

# Postal Unions Form Council ForBargaining

Unions representing the nation's 700,000 postal workers have agreed to speak with one voice at the bargaining table—and to explore eventual merger into a single postal union.

All seven unions holding exclusive national collective bargaining rights in the U.S. Postal Service joined in forming the new Council of American Postal Employes (CAPE). The founding unions include six AFL-CIO affiliates and the Rural Letter Carriers.

The council said its immediate goal "is to present a united front of all postal workers in the negotiations on a new national agreement which are scheduled to start within 30 days."

It endorsed as a "pressing aim" the "total merger of all postal employes into one big postal union."

Working towards that objective, representatives of several of the unions have moved immediately into merger talks and the Postal Clerks have proposed merger negotiations to the National Postal Union, the largest organization of postal workers not in the council.

Meanwhile, the seven participating unions have set up a committee to draft a constitution for CAPE and to draw up a plan for comparable state and local councils. Union educational programs for postal workers are among the planned CAPE activities.

Participating unions are the Letter Carriers, the Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers, Special Delivery Messengers and the Motor Vehicle Employes, as well as the Postal Clerks and the Rural Letter Carriers.

The same seven unions worked together last spring in negotiations coordinated by the AFL-CIO in the aftermath of a wave of strikes.

The resulting agreement with the Post Office led to congressional enactment of a double pay raise for all postal workers and a broad-ranging collective bargaining system as part of the new U.S. Postal Service.



**OIL PAINTINGS** by active and retired members of the Ladies' Garment Workers are viewed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The ILGWU traveling art show was on exhibition at the federation headquarters Sept. 22-25.

# Labor Urges Hodgson To Prod Struck Airline

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the presidents of five unions with airline membership called on Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson to intervene in the 11-week-old dispute between Northwest Airlines and the Railway & Airline Clerks.

Their message urged that Hodgson's "good offices be brought to bear to assure good faith collective bargaining by Northwest and the restoration of flight services."

In another development, the Air Line Pilots filed suit asking the District of Columbia federal district court to assess $10 million damages against Northwest because of its participation in a 10-carrier mutual assistance pact. ALPA asked an injunction restraining pact payments to Northwest until the company stops violating the Railway Labor Act.

**Meany was joined in his appeal to Hodgson by Presidents C. L. Dennis of the striking Clerks, Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers, Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists, Charles H. Ruby of the Pilots and Robert E. Commerce of the Air Line Dispatchers.**

They said BRAC, fully supported by the AFL-CIO and the other unions representing Northwest employes, has tried to bring about a contract settlement but has been turned down by the management.

Northwest, they charged, has "flouted its responsibilities as a public carrier, has made a mockery of the bargaining process in its effort to maintain substandard rates and conditions far below those of comparable classifications on other lines."

The message declared that the airline had illegally and unilaterally introduced changes in wage rates that had been rejected by union negotiators.

The suit against Northwest was filed on behalf of 1,300 pilots who were laid off July 8 when the clerks went on strike.

Under the mutual aid pact, nine other airlines pay Northwest a minimum guarantee for flight operations shut down during the strike. During another recent strike, National Airlines collected more than $28 million under the pact.

**The ALPA suit charges that Northwest violated the Railway Labor Act by relying on pact payments instead of settling its dispute at the bargaining table, and by unlawfully changing pilot working conditions.**

Pilots lost more than $10 million in pay and benefits, the suit maintains.

Previously ALPA appealed a Civil Aeronautics Board decision to the D.C. Court of Appeals. The union is challenging the lagality of the mutual aid arrangement which the CAB approved.

Meanwhile, Frontier Airlines was warned by the Air Line Employes that it must decide soon whether to meet industry standards or face a system-wide shutdown. The National Mediation Board said ALEA is free to strike any time after Oct. 4.

## West Coast Post Filled by Musicians

New York—Musicians Pres. Hal Davis named Sam Middleman, his assistant since 1968, as West Coast representative of the union, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Middleman succeeds Ernie Lewis, who died in August.

# Jailings, Fines Prolong Bitter School Disputes

Jailings of striking teachers in New Haven, Conn., and threats of jail in Toledo, O., marked disputes that delayed the start of the school semester for eight local unions of the American Federation of Teachers and two dozen affiliates of the National Education Association.

Sixteen union teachers chose to go to jail in New Haven rather than pay fines of $100 each for shunning school. Two were released for health reasons but the others are in the Whalley Ave. jail in New Haven and the Niantic State Prison for Women.

**The fines were set by Superior Court Judge Douglass B. Wright, who also fined 400 West Haven teachers a total of $2,000 for striking to win a settlement.**

AFT Pres. David Selden pledged full support of the strikers and called jailings "another example of abuse of judicial power to coerce public workers." Selden told the school board: "Honest, good-faith bargaining will settle strikes. Jail sentences only prolong them and leave a residue of bitterness."

Toledo teachers, who returned to classrooms Sept. 18 after staying out for 10 days, decided to walk out again after the school board recessed contract talks "indefinitely" Sept. 21.

Philadelphia teachers were locked out by the school board, which finally opened the doors Sept. 15 in an agreement to arbitrate. Elsewhere strikes by union locals shut schools at East St. Louis, Ill., Highland Park and Inkster, Mich., and Nashua, N.H. The AFT strikes comprised the smallest number in recent years.

**In Nashua the school board asked for an order restraining the strike but a state court judge refused, saying there is no reason to issue an injunction.**

Selden said East St. Louis teachers have been out since Aug. 31. Six of the seven school board members are involved in investigations over alleged misconduct, he said.

Inkster teachers voted to strike after the school board turned down a fact-finder's recommendation for pay increases.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service reported it has helped settle nine disputes between NEA units and school districts, including a strike of 2,600 high school teachers in suburbs of Salt Lake City and a dispute at the University of Cincinnati between faculty and administration.

Director J. Curtis Counts said school disputes currently being mediated include those in Dayton, O., Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., Oklahoma City and East St. Louis.

Emergency Board Named:

# *Railroad Disputes Enter New Phase*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

switchmen, conductors and firemen.

The four unions originally set a Sept. 10 deadline in the wage and work-rule negotiations but extended the date five days at the Administration's request.

Union members on three railroads stopped work Sept. 15 but returned when a federal judge in Washington, D.C. issued a temporary restraining order. The order became moot—legally dead—when Pres. Nixon named a panel of inquiry.

The panel was preparing to set a date for meetings with both sides when the AFL-CIO News went to press. Lewis M. Gill of Merion, Pa., a veteran arbitrator, is chairman. Other members are arbitrators who live in the Washington area—Robert O. Boyd, William H. Coburn, Jacob Seidenberg and Rolf Valtin.

**The Railway Labor Act requires the emergency board to file its report and recommendations for a settlement with the White House within 30 days. During that period and for 30 days thereafter, the unions may not strike over the issues in dispute and managements may not engage in any lockout.**

Hodgson and Assistant Sec. W. J. Usery said the panel will inquire into two separate disputes—one involving a contract with an operating union, the UTU, and the other contract matters affecting non-operating unions—the Clerks, the waymen and dining car employes. The two were combined into one for the inquiry, they said.

Negotiators for the four unions charge that the carriers have not really tried to reach agreement, but have instead showed "absolute inflexibility" in talks that first started more than a year ago.

Heading the union bargainers are UTU Pres. Charles Luna, BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis, Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Waymen and Vice Pres. Richard Smith of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

In the fireman dispute, the UTU is fighting to save the jobs of 18,000 members. Congress passed a special law in 1963 under which a panel allowed railroads to lay off or eliminate the jobs of firemen on diesel freight trains.

When the award expired in 1965, the union called for new negotiations to settle the issue in collective bargaining. No final settlement had been reached in June, when the talks broke off.

The UTU then struck three railroads to bring management into "meaningful" face-to-face bargaining, and Nixon named an emergency board to hold hearings and report back.

**The board urged both sides in the dispute to accept the "basic ingredients of a long-range settlement" they had informally agreed to during mediation talks in June, and negotiations resumed until the latest crisis.**

The major recommendation of the board was that the dispute be settled by creating a new job classification combining the duties of firemen and brakemen. Another recommendation was that management make a "meaningful" distribution of operating savings between engineers and other engine crew members whose responsibilities were increased.

Before the latest talks were resumed, Gilbert said he was not optimistic about a final settlement. He believes the railroads want Congress to intervene, he said.

## David Stowe Nominated For Mediation Board

David H. Stowe, Washington, D.C., labor relations man who has served as a referee for the National Mediation Board and on special boards in labor disputes, has been nominated by Pres. Nixon for a three-year term on the NMB succeeding Leverett Edwards. The three-member board mediates railroad and airline disputes under the Railway Labor Act.

# Sheet Metal Workers Set Wage Parity Drive

Atlantic City—The Sheet Metal Workers are focusing on an all-out effort to boost wages of their craft members working for railroads to parity with other segments of the transportation industry.

Delegates to the union's 33rd convention here directed the Sheet Metal Workers' railroad department "to secure wages" for railroad employes that are "commensurate with their skills and responsibilities."

The convention also signaled the start of a drive to revoke the incidental work rule that was imposed on railroad sheet metal workers by Congress earlier this year.

Citing the nation's need for improved health care for all citizens, the convention also called on Congress to adopt the proposed national health insurance program that carries a broad endorsement of the entire labor movement. A resolution urged members and locals throughout the country to press for passage of the legislation through appeals to congressmen and senators.



**Edward J. Carlough**

**A pension plan to cover full-time officials and employes of locals and union councils was initated by the convention to go into operation next Jan. 1.**

The pension fund will be administered by the international with locals, district and state councils contributing an amount equal to 10 percent of an employe's salary.

Earlier in the convention, delegates elected Edward J. Carlough, director of the union's organizing department since 1960, to succeed his father, Edward F. Carlough, as president. The elder Carlough, who had headed the Sheet Metal Workers since 1959, declined to seek another four-term as president.

*Goal of 300 New Ships:*

# Merchant Fleet Plan Approved by Senate

The Senate joined the House in voting near-unanimous approval of a labor-supported program to revitalize the U.S. merchant marine.

Both bills set a goal of building 300 vessels in American yards during the next 10 years, and sending them to sea flying the American flag and manned by U.S. seamen.

A House-Senate conference committee will seek to resolve differences between the two measures and final action before adjournment is considered certain in view of the strong bipartisan support. The Senate passed its bill, 68-1; the House last spring voted 307-1 approval.

**The Senate bill retains a labor-supported provision of existing law—requiring that all components of ships built with federal subsidies be American-made. The Administration had sought to repeal this "buy American" provision entirely and the House bill would have required only that "major components" of the hull and superstructure be manufactured in the United States.**

The Senate also tightened House language giving presently unsubsidized ship operators 20 years to dispose of their foreign-flag interests if they take advantage of the new construction subsidy program.

Both bills extend to all ship operators the right to qualify for construction subsidies, which previously had been limited to berth-line operators whose ships follow scheduled trade routes.

The legislation recognizes the Great Lakes as a fourth seaport, making lake vessels eligible for federal subsidies for the first time.

Operating subsidies would also be expanded, with the goal of encouraging construction and American-flag operation of bulk cargo ships.

An important provision of the bill looks to construction of even more than the 300 subsidized vessels through a tax-deferment policy that would enable ship owners to build up capital reserves for construction of new American-built vessels.

Still another section of the legislation is designed to lower shipping costs for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other offshore and "noncontiguous" areas.

**The legislation is designed to reverse the decline of the American-flag merchant marine, which ever since World War II has been carrying a dwindling portion of world trade.**

In the process, its supporters told the Senate, it will create thousands of jobs in depressed U.S. shipyards and it will bring about an improved U.S. balance of payments as more and more goods are shipped under the American flag, instead of foreign-flag vessels.



**UNION LABEL GRAPES** graced every table at the 13th convention of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO in Boston. Council Pres. Salvatore Camelio, right, accepts California grapes from Marcos Nunez of the United Farm Workers and Council Vice Pres. Helen T. O'Donnell accepts a bunch from Stanley Dominick of the Meat Cutters and the state body's union label committee.

# Hearings Seek Safety Guides In Construction

Informal public hearings on proposed safety and health standards covering federal construction projects are scheduled for five key cities across the country, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson announced.

The Secretary is required under the 1969 Construction Safety Act to set standards for workers on federal or federally-financed construction projects of more than $2,000.

The two-day hearings will be held in New York City, Nov. 30-Dec. 1; Atlanta and Chicago, Dec. 3-4, and Dallas and San Francisco, Dec. 7-8.

Hodgson said that the informal public hearings are designed to bring about a full discussion of the proposed standards before holding formal hearings in Washington.

Invitations are being prepared for representatives of building trades unions, industry organizations and governmental agencies to take part in the hearings.

The Labor Dept. said that persons or organizations wanting to attend the hearings or submit statements should notify the director of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

# *Massachusetts Labor Urges Import Curbs*

Boston—The Massachusetts AFL-CIO at its 13th annual convention called on Congress and the Nixon Administration to protect the New England area against plant shutdowns and the continuing loss of jobs to unfair competition from imports.

American workers, the convention said, "face the imminent threat of the loss of thousands of jobs unless the government acts to prevent imports from engulfing the domestic market."

Noting that "many plants in Massachusetts and New England have already closed because of foreign competition and imports," the delegates urged Congress to impose quotas on "such foreign competitive products as textiles, shoes, electronic components and fishery products" unless further negotiations with other countries on controls are successful.

In three days of meetings, the convention made primary election endorsements, updated the State AFL-CIO's constitution and adopted a legislative program at state and national levels.

Convention speakers included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D), Boston Mayor Kevin White (D) and Gov. Francis W. Sargent (R)—the latter two the winning candidates for governor in the party primaries.

# Lettuce Boycott Forced By Court Ban on Pickets

Salinas, Calif.—The United Farm Workers, stripped by local courts of their right to picket peacefully, have only one recourse—to enlist the "support of all justice-loving Americans" for a consumer boycott of non-union lettuce, UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez said here.

"We are trying to build a union. To do this we must picket and we must strike when necessary," Chavez said at a news conference called to announce the start of the lettuce boycott.

"But one by one our rights have been taken away.

"The greatest weapon known to mankind is non-violence. They have taken away our weapon of non-violent picketing and non-violent strikes."

Union-picked produce, as in the case of the grapes, will have the AFL-CIO Farm Workers label on the box, Chavez said.

He cited the barriers thrown against the 7,000 striking union members seeking better wages and conditions in the fields in the Salinas area:

"First, the Teamsters attempted to accomodate the growers and relieve them of any obligation to recognize their workers' union desires by signing back door contracts. This forced our members to strike.

"Second, our right to picket was abridged by violence promoted by growers and local vigilante groups. Then it was whittled further by arrests based on an unconstitutional order issued by a local court," Chavez related.

**The order, Chavez said, means that local growers can be "insulated from a legitimate union that represents their workers simply by signing a contract with an outside union that represents none of their workers."**

The judge acted in the face of another judge's decision that "clearly outlined the injustice of such an injunction."

"We plan to appeal the injunction but it will take months before it can be repealed," Chavez said, adding "we have ample proof that farm workers are members of UFWOC and want the union to represent them."

The largest lettuce grower in the Salinas area, Inter Harvest, Inc., has signed a contract with the union. Negotiations with two other big lettuce growers, Freshpict Foods, Inc., and Darrigo Bros., broke off and the workers left the fields when the employers insisted on a 10-day recess. That would have left only a few days until the close of the harvest season, the UFWOC said.

# Merger Progress Noted At Stereotypers' Parley

San Diego—The Stereotypers at their 67th annual convention moved closer to merger with the Printing Pressmen and also voted to send 18 propositions to a vote of members in a December referendum.

The merger committee reported to the 95 delegates from more than 60 locals that a joint committee of the two unions is preparing a letter of intent to merge. When agreement on terms is reached, the committee has the authority to call for a special convention to adopt a constitution for the merged union.

After that, merger terms will be sent to a membership referendum and will take effect if approved by the IPP and by a two-thirds vote of Stereotyper members, the committee said.

A previous proposal for merger of the Stereotypers with the Lithographers & Photoengravers was approved by majority vote three years ago but failed to get the needed two-thirds.

The convention voted to change the name of the union to International Stereotypers & Electrotypers and Plate Makers.

It defeated a motion authorizing a majority vote instead of a two-thirds vote in any referendum on constitutional questions.

A referendum on election of officers also will be held in December. Candidates will be nominated by local unions at meetings in October. Now finishing two-year terms are Pres. James H. Sampson of Chicago, and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer, New York.

**The officers reported their continuing concern with the loss of jobs due to automation and urged redoubled efforts to retrain members to cope with new developments in the graphic arts industry.**

Action also is needed, they said, to put the union's mortuary fund on a sound basis. The delegates agreed to a nationwide vote on whether to increase fund assessments by 90 cents a member per month.

Convention speakers included Pres. Alexander J. Rohan of the Pressmen, Vice Pres. Joe Bingel of the Typographical Union, Vice Pres. George Smith of the Bookbinders and Dir. William Robertson of the Los Angeles Herald-Express Strike-Lockout Committee. Rohan, Bingel and Smith all stressed the need for merger to strengthen printing trades unions.

## *Corporate Profits Show Sharp Jump*

**After-tax profits of U.S. manufacturing corporations were up 16 percent in the second quarter of 1970, the government reported, reversing a decline for several previous quarters.**

**The Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission report showed that profits in the April-June period were up $1.1 billion over the first three months of the year to a total of $8 billion for the quarter.**

**Profits per dollar of sales in the second quarter were reported at 4.4 cents compared to 4.0 cents for the earlier quarter. The annual rate of profits on stockholders' equity came to 10.4 percent on an after-tax basis compared to 9.2 percent for the January-March period.**

## Debs Foundation Honors Gorman

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Eugene V. Debs Foundation presented its annual award for outstanding service to labor to Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters and foundation president since 1962.

The awards dinner was held at the Rose Polytechnic Institute with former Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg as principal speaker. Foundation officers chose Gorman, they said, for his "enlightened leadership and labor statesmanship" in the spirit exemplified by Debs, who died in 1926. Debs was a leader of two railroad unions and ran for president on the Socialist Party ticket in 1904, 1908, and 1912.

# Incentive Pay Broadened at Republic Steel

Pittsburgh—Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers announced that agreement has been reached on incentive pay coverage for union members employed by the Republic Steel Corp.

Abel said the new settlement extends incentive earnings opportunities for employes to more than the 85 percent minimum coverage ordered by a three-man panel of arbitrators on Aug. 1, 1969.

John S. Johns, director of USWA District 27 and chairman of the union's Republic Steel negotiating committee, said the settlement with that company extends incentive coverage to approximately 5,836 additional workers in 23 plants and brings the total overall coverage up to 30,530 of the 34,804 members employed.

Johns said that retroactive payment of 10 cents an hour covers trade and craft employes, those on maintenance-related jobs, apprentices (after one year of training), mobile equipment employes where the job is production-related, those employed as chemical technicians with melting facilities, and operators of utility facilities.

# The President's Role

**THE COUNTRY** faces a showdown vote next week on whether it is capable of modernizing its method of electing a President of the United States so that one man's vote is worth as much as another's.

As is so often the case in securing legislation, the key vote will be essentially a procedural one on whether the Senate shall wind up debate and vote on the substance of the issue—to amend the U.S. Constitution so that the President is elected by the direct vote of the American people.

**A broad coalition of citizen groups, organized labor, employers, educators and political leaders has helped move the bill through the House by an overwhelming vote of 339 to 70.**

But the hard core of the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition in the Senate that has for the past three decades worked to block progress and enlightenment has effectively used the filibuster to block simple consideration of the issue.

The key to breaking the filibuster and to whether or not there will be a direct election of the President in 1972 or 1976 is Pres. Nixon. Shortly after his election he expressed his "personal preference" for the direct election plan but expressed doubts that such a plan could be adopted.

When the House approved the direct election amendment the President said he would support the bill in the Senate. But this support has been perfunctory at best.

**In his message to Congress earlier this month he said that the amendment would be "a touchstone of the impulse to reform in America today," that "time is running out" and finally that "it is still possible to pass the measure and to amend the Constitution in time for the 1972 elections."**

If the President wants action there are a number of Republican senators who control the result of both the filibuster and the electoral reform issue. A strong plea from the White House, an urgent call by the President for votes and public support could, in his words, "measure our ability to avert calamity by anticipating it."

# The Quest

**ALTHOUGH WE HAVE** reservations about using song titles for editorials, we find ourselves in complete agreement with the Wall Street Journal's recent comments on the tax system under the title "An Impossible Dream."

The Journal, taking note of AFL-CIO opposition to the Nixon Administration's tax proposals including a tax on lead additives in gasoline, says:

**"The tax system is twisted enough to raise doubt about using it to attack air pollution."**

We agree and would cite the greatest twisting and distortion of all—the treatment of capital-gains and the heavy preference given unearned income as against the wages and salaries of working people. To paraphrase the Journal, the tax system in its present form is twisted enough to raise doubt about using it to achieve tax justice.

Or perhaps that too is an impossible dream; except that it is better to have a go at the tax system than never to have tried at all.


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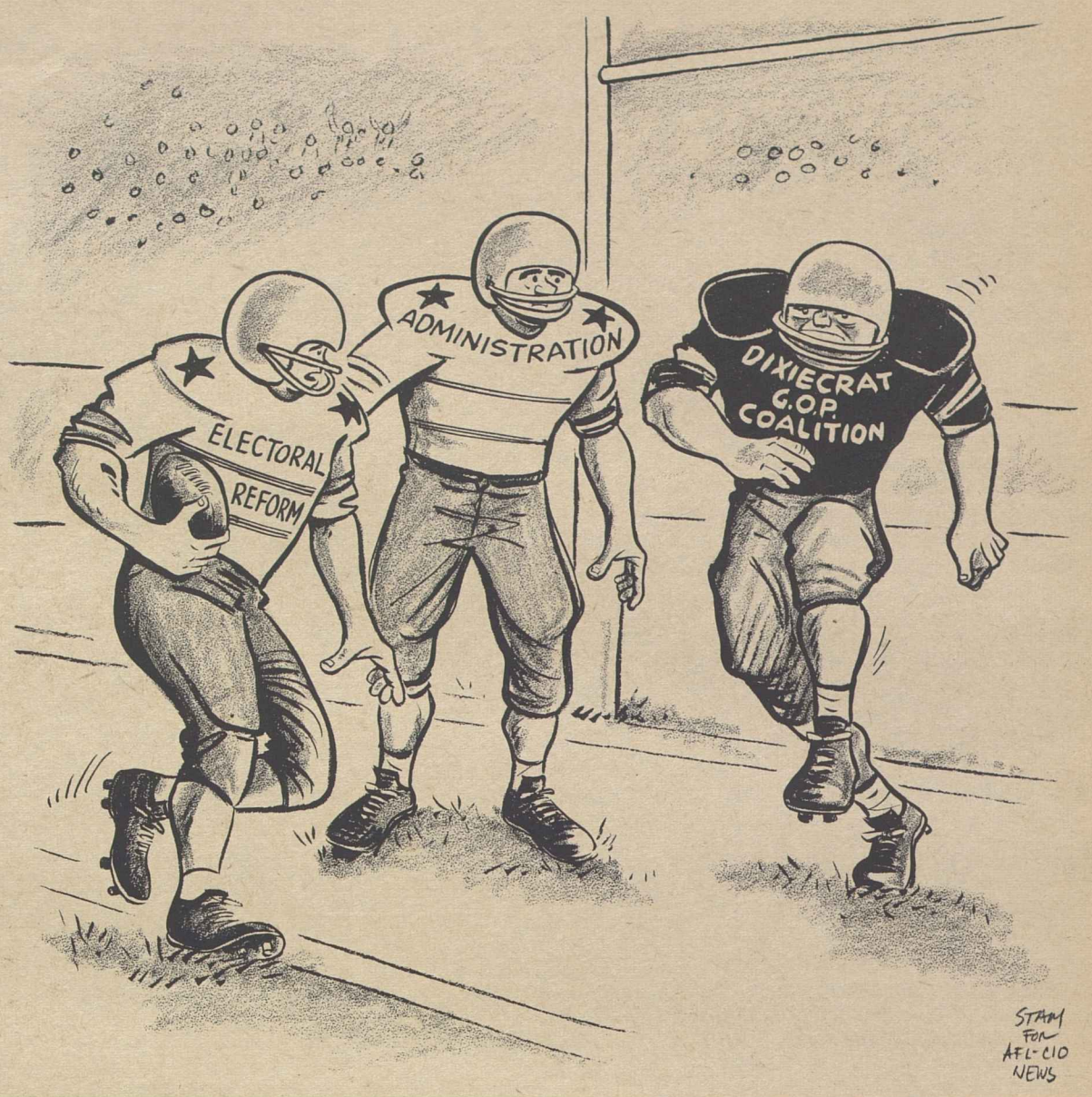
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# 'Don't Just Stand There–Help!'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Flunkies Should Be First to Go In Educational Budget Crisis

**A FASCINATING SUBJECT** for careful analysis—which may be under way without my being aware of it—is the budgetary shift that has taken place in American education over the last 20 years. While schools and colleges have yet to match the U.S. Army's talent for growing a tail, an incredible amount of money seems to be budgeted these days for "educational infrastructure," that is, for activities that a skeptic might consider only remotely significant to teaching the young.

For every rifleman in Viet Nam, there are about eight men in the "tail." Some (e.g., helicopter mechanics, supply sergeants, etc.) are obviously necessary, but others merely clutter up the PX. Public relations officers always reacted bitterly when I made this observation, and turned up with elaborate briefing books to prove that every man assigned to the military was an essential cog in the great machine. They reacted even more negatively when I suggested that we could begin by sending all public relations officers home.

**Now we seem to have much the same sort of proliferation of flunkies in American education. Recently the papers have run stories about the $11 million deficit at Columbia, the $2 million one at Yale, and similar evidence that even our strongest private institutions are having financial problems. When such a crisis occurs, the inevitable (and necessary) response is a freeze in appointments; Yale is leaving 100 previously budgeted slots unfilled.**

However, the question that interests me is what percentage of the money spent by colleges and universities these days actually goes to the "teeth," to the academic riflemen, the instructional staff. A while ago a friend, who recently resigned as a top administrator in one of our leading universities, told me that over half the funds in his budget went to administrative, research, and non-classroom activities of varying sorts. (We are talking of the operating, not the capital budget.)

One can suspect this to be true of other major institutions both state and privately sponsored.

The reason for it is simple: since the end of the Korean War higher education has been surfing on waves of money. For almost 20 years, a distinguished university could obtain funding for just about anything. Innovation proceeded in spurts of mimicry: if one university set up a Chinese Studies Center or an Institute of Molecular Biology or a dynamic interdisciplinary curriculum, every other school in the league wanted one for its status collection.

The scenario invariably developed along these lines: an academic entrepreneur would persuade a foundation to put up the "seed money" to float the center for its first five years. Faculty and staff would be accumulated, a donor would provide a building (buildings are easy to get), and the operation would go on its merry way. For five years—then suddenly the university must choose between firing all hands or picking up the tab itself. The notion of firing anybody is almost as repugnant in the academic world as it is in business and government circles. Usually the university picks up the tab.

**THIS IS AN** interesting tab. Much of it will be salaries for staff who hold academic appointments but are not integrated into the teaching functions of the university. Often they might as well be on the moon; they seldom teach undergraduates and many honor the university by contributing their names to the catalogue rather than by active labor.

**There is nothing un-American about this, but it is a real luxury item. And, when the liquid cash runs short, a school can find itself with a spectacular set of expensive educational satellites flashing by overhead—and no money to pay instructors of freshman English.**

My advice to university presidents, then, is slash the tail. Close down the cosmetic baronies, pull out the phones, and above all decimate the spear carriers, the clutches of assistant deans, psychological counselors, career advisers, secretaries, and other assorted camp followers. Put the money into the "teeth"—into teaching. It may be radical doctrine, but I insist a university is an educational institution, not an intellectual welfare program.




UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***Feel Left Behind:***

# Blue-Collar Youths Seeking Their Own Status in Society

*The following is excerpted from "American Youth: Which Way Now?" by Tom Kahn in the September 1970 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**OF THE 45 MILLION** young Americans between the ages of 15 and 29, roughly 21 million of them are neither students nor college graduates. Diffused throughout the work force, they constitute about one-fourth of the trade union membership. They tend to be more suburbanized than older workers. They feel the squeeze of an unequal tax burden and of astronomical interest rates that make it hard to finance a home and start a family.

These young workers have been tabbed the "Invisible Youth," because until recently nobody was paying much attention to them. But they have now aroused a new interest—indeed the entire working class is in the process of being "rediscovered" by liberal intellectuals. No complete picture of the young worker is yet available, but some sketchy features are beginning to emerge.

**For one thing, he seems more restless on the job than older workers. He is better educated and resents being talked down to or ordered around by the boss. Having entered the labor market during the 1960s, when the employment rate stayed fairly high, he is less timid in presenting his grievances than older workers who remember the Great Depression of the 1930s or the recessions of the 1950s.**

It is not only on the job that the younger worker is restless or resentful. He is bombarded with the prepackaged dreams of television commercials and beckoned to share vicariously in the swinging adventures and comic antics of the affluent. He sees some of his contemporaries, the sons and daughters of the well-to-do, tear up their campuses with an abandon that only the economically carefree can afford. He watches as they dominate the media with a hairy "cultural revolution" which has nothing whatever to do with him, except possibly to violate some of his deepest moral, social or religious codes.

Three sociologists, William Simon, John H. Gagnon and Donald Carns, have put it in different language: "Now, as the post-industrial society advances the changes, the possibilities for working-class youth to recognize themselves in the emerging images of man have significantly lessened. . . . Part of the problem has been the failure of . . . intellectuals even to begin to recognize this population."

**And even though these intellectuals consider themselves anti-establishment, the sociologists say that "for working-class populations, particularly the young, these anti-establishment groups have become the establishment, at least to the degree that they set the tone for the surface imagery of our times. . . . Thus [the young worker] too becomes anti-establishment, but for him it is a liberal establishment and before it he feels increasingly powerless."**

In analyzing the appeal of the Wallace movement to young workers, Professor Seymour Lipset of Harvard argues that ". . . what the movement gave voice to was not merely racism but backlash, which can be defined as an attempt on the part of a disaffected segment of the population to recover a status which seems to be slipping away. Indeed, all right-wing extremist movements throughout American history have arisen against the background of economic and social changes which resulted in the displacement of some population groups. . . . But, by and large, it is not racism or ethnic bigotry that creates backlash political movements; rather, it is the backlash against displacement. . . ." This is a useful thought in these times, when the term "white racism" is bandied about so lightly.

Of course, one hastens to point out that the great majority of workers, young and old, rejected the Wallace movement and instead supported Hubert Humphrey, whose civil rights record is unexcelled. Still, the fact that a larger proportion of younger workers than older workers supported Wallace suggests that the youngsters are experiencing pressures and problems to which they feel the larger society is not responding.

**THOSE THINKERS** for whom the phrase "generation gap" magically explains all problems will see the anti-establishment feelings of young workers and middle-class radical students as pretty much the same phenomenon. And they are, but only in the sense that both groups are part of a rapidly changing society—which really doesn't tell us very much.

The fact is that the two groups are on a collision course—heading toward what Lipset aptly calls "a clash of contemporaries." Remember the national guardsmen at Kent State were about the same age as the students they fired on; and the most vigorous advocates of a get-tough policy among policemen are the younger men.

In this, the richest society in the world, with vast productive powers yet untapped, all of our youth have a rightful claim to the best possible education, to rewarding work, to an income that furnishes the necessities and amenities of the good life, to a wholesome environment, to freedom from all forms of racial and class prejudice, to full expression and participation in a democratic society.

These claims are not only compatible; they cannot be met independently of one another.

**What is needed to meet these claims is a far-reaching program that will move students and workers, young and old, black and white much closer to social and economic equality—a program toward which the American labor movement has already made far and away the most significant contribution of any institution in American life.**

And finally we need to rally support for that program, not just from a militant minority, but from the determined majority whose needs it answers.

***Opportunity for Advancement:***

# Trade Union Apprenticeships Held Best Route to Job Skills

**APPRENTICESHIP** is the best and surest way for young workers to enter the construction industry, where there is good opportunity for "upward mobility," two AFL-CIO manpower experts declared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

"Institutionized training" such as vocational education just doesn't give young workers the job skills and understanding of the construction industry needed to be a fully-rounded journeyman, said Julius Rothman, president of the Human Resources Development Institute, and Robert McGlotten, executive director of the non-profit organization created by the AFL-CIO.

**Young workers often spend three years in vocational school training for carpentry or sheet metal work, learning little beyond "how to sand bookends" or assemble ashtrays, skills unrelated to actual construction work, McGlotten asserted. He stressed that the actual on-site experience of apprenticeship gives the young worker both the necessary job-skills and the chance to "become familiar with the nature" of the industry in which he will be working.**

Rothman said that the HRDI, now in its third year of operation, is stepping up its emphasis on upgrading the skills of workers already in jobs, "especially those who have been brought onto jobs within the last couple of years." He said that with unemployment rising and with funds now available for such training through the JOBS program (Job Opportunities in the Business Sector), employers may be more "willing to take advantage of upgrading their existing work-force."

McGlotten and Rothman said that HRDI is now working with the Departments of Defense and Labor to develop a job-training and placement program for returning servicemen. "These young men deserve every kind of assistance they can get, and the AFL-CIO and the HRDI are committed" to helping them, they declared.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**ON THE BUMPERS** of automobiles in the District of Columbia are stickers that read: "D. C.—The Last Colony."

The bill recently passed by the Congress and signed by the President to give the District a non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives doesn't change this—Washington citizens are still denied home rule, having lost the right to self-government in 1874.

In addition to the non-voting delegate, however, extremely limited suffrage has been given District residents in two other areas in recent years:

● In 1960 Congress passed the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution which provided for the right to vote for President and Vice President. It became a part of the Constitution the following year when Kansas became the 38th state to ratify it.

● In 1968, Congress approved and Pres. Johnson signed into law a measure which provided for the election of an 11-member school board in the District. Prior to that, federal judges appointed school board members.

**With these exceptions, citizens of the District continue to be denied the right to elect their own public officials. They have no voice in local taxes, housing, highways, welfare, public services and other vital community programs.**

According to the 1970 census, the District of Columbia has a population of 764,000. Preliminary census figures show that 10 of the 50 states in the union have a smaller population.

**IT'S HARD TO IMAGINE** a more impossible form of city government than that imposed on the District. It has a commissioner (or mayor) appointed by the President and a city council, also named by the President.

Both the legislative and fiscal responsibility for the District rests with Congress. There are four congressional committees that spend all or part of their time on District affairs.

The ultimate power rests with the 435 members of the House and the 100 members of the Senate who, in a sense, are a "city council." And since not a single member of Congress looks upon the citizens of the District as his constituents, the District's population has no real leverage to secure representation.

**Home rule for the District has not even been a partisan issue. It has been endorsed by Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and now Nixon.**

The real problem arises in the House District Committee which has long been dominated by southern conservatives who are determined to resist home rule efforts. Its chairman and spiritual leader is Rep. John L. McMillan (D-S.C.).

The committee never gave the full House the opportunity to vote on the home rule until the 89th Congress. Then, in some fancy parliamentary maneuvering, the committee refused to authorize a conference with the Senate, which had already approved home rule. It killed the brightest hope for home rule to date.

In 1967, Pres. Johnson did win a right to reorganize the District government so that if home rule ever came the structure would ease the transition.

**Many strong proponents of home rule were reluctant to support the recent proposal for a non-voting delegate to the House. They believed it would take much steam out of the drive for home rule.**

However, both Hawaii and Alaska were represented by non-voting delegates prior to achieving statehood.

Supporters of home rule for the District are clinging to the hope that the action by Congress in providing the non-voting delegate will be a significant step toward self-government for the District of Columbia.




**THE BEST AND SUREST** way to the "upward mobility" opportunities in the construction industry is through the apprenticeship system, Executive Dir. Robert McGlotten of the Human Resources Development Institute and Institute Pres. Julius Rothman, center, told reporters Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

# Wurf Asks End To Exclusions Of Wage Law

About 3 million state, county and city workers are excluded from the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act who ought to be protected, Congress was told by Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Wurf, in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, also called for "a single minimum wage of at least $2 an hour for all American workers by Feb. 1, 1972."

He further proposed elimination of all overtime exemptions and the setting of double-time pay for all overtime.

Wurf told the subcommittee that only a few of his union's 500,000 members would benefit by the proposed amendments since the majority of SCME members enjoy wage standards equal to or higher than the proposed minimums. Therefore, he said, he spoke on behalf of the approximately 3 million state, county and municipal employes who are covered neither by FLSA nor by collective bargaining agreements.

Until 1966 no public employes were covered by FLSA, Wurf pointed out. That year Congress enacted labor-supported amendments extending coverage to more than 1.5 million workers in public schools, hospitals and nursing homes. Twenty-eight states tried to block enforcement of this enlarged coverage but were defeated by a Supreme Court ruling.



**PROBLEMS** of the American film industry are discussed in San Francisco by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with Pres. Charlton Heston of the Screen Actors Guild.

# Texas Labor Endorses Full Democratic Slate

Dallas—The Texas State AFL-CIO urged "support for statewide candidates of the Democratic Party" at a meeting of the federation's executive board and COPE Administrative Committee here.

The resolution of support included by implication Lloyd Bentsen, Jr., but did not name him. Bentsen defeated Sen. Ralph Yarborough, Democratic chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, in the primary election last spring. He faces Republican Rep. George Bush of Houston in the general election.

Adoption of the resolution came after an hour and a half of debate over the inclusion of Bentsen in the recommendation. During the debate, State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown said, "Unionists ought not fall out over any politicians."

After a motion to eliminate the blanket-support statement was defeated, the resolution supporting all Democratic candidates was adopted without dissent.

**One of the arguments for support of the blanket resolution was the state Democratic Party's platform. It includes 15 points that concur with positions in the State AFL-CIO legislative platform. Among them are an increase in the state minimum wage law, voter registration reform, higher workmen's compensation benefits, expansion of coverage of the unemployment insurance law, auto insurance reforms and a state public utilities commission.**

For the first time in 20 years, neither Texas political party included support of "right-to-work" laws in its platform.

The resolution of support for Democrats said:

"In the last several years the Democratic-led legislature has shown signs of turning in a new direction. And at nearly all levels of state government under Democratic officeholders there seems to be a new awareness of the need for change and a willingness to try to cooperate with all groups, including organized labor.

"While at the same time on the national level our government seems to have turned in the opposite direction—away from facing problems and away from cooperation in an effort to seek solutions.

"The National Republican Administration has simply failed to create an atmosphere of working together to achieve a stable economy and social climate."

The State AFL-CIO executive board also approved:

- Continued participation in the National COPE's data processing system.
- Continued financial assistance for the United Farm Workers' activities in Texas.
- Support for the Auto Workers in the General Motors strike.
- Development of a program for processing workmen's compensation cases for members of affiliated local unions.
- Financial assistance to the Corpus Christi AFL-CIO to support its disaster relief program in the wake of Hurricane Celia.

# URW Settles Walkout, Mohawk Plant Reopens

West Helena, Ark.—The Rubber Workers and Mohawk Rubber Co. reached an agreement here that ended a 12-week strike and rescinded a plant-shutdown decision by the company.

Negotiators headed by URW Pres. Peter Bommarito and Mohawk Vice Pres. J. W. Keener, Jr., agreed that both parties to the agreement want to restore the plant to profitable operations and will do all in their power to achieve that goal.

The strike began June 8 when the old contract expired. Management closed the plant Aug. 15, and later made an offer that union members voted to accept. The company started to reactivate the tire plant shortly afterward.

**Under the new terms, the company gave production and maintenance employes an immediate wage boost of 30 cents an hour and an additional 15 cents an hour to skilled tradesmen.**

Effective next Nov. 1, pension benefits will be raised from $3.25 a month for each year of service to $7.75. Disability pensions will rise from $6.50 a month per year of service to $15.50. Retiree pensions have been raised by $1.25 per month times years of service.

Sickness and accident benefits were increased to $85 a week for up to 52 weeks from the previous top of $60 per week for a maximum of 39 weeks.

Other changes improve life insurance and supplemental unemployment benefits. Employes will get an additional paid holiday, and improved funeral leave and vacation provisions.

The company and the union set up a joint study committee to meet quarterly to "discuss, explore and study" suggestions for the mutual solution of plant problems.

URW members agreed not to engage in work stoppages, slowdowns or overtime bans, and management will improve its method of scheduling overtime and filling vacancies due to absenteeism.

Bommarito and Keener said the settlement recognizes that each party has a responsibility to the other and that "the new contract will work to the benefit of both parties if each strives to make it work."

**Under the new terms, management has the right to notify the union in the latter half of June 1971 that it intends to close the plant if it becomes unprofitable. Otherwise the contract will continue in effect to June 8, 1973.**

In such a case, an additional wage hike of 26 cents an hour will be payable Aug. 30, 1971, and 26 more cents an hour on Aug. 28, 1972. Skilled trades employes will get an additional 10 cents an hour on Aug. 31, 1971. Management will also provide a drug purchase plan for all employes and their dependents on Nov. 1, 1971.

Mohawk announced plans to raise the number of bargaining unit employes to about 380, depending on plant operations and general industry conditions.

## *N.Y. Convention to Reconvene Oct. 14*

**New York — The New York State AFL-CIO will resume its 1970 convention Oct. 14 at Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. The convention was recessed Sept. 4 after endorsing Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for re-election.**

**Pres. Raymond P. Corbett said the first order of business will be a motion to reconsider the endorsement of Rockefeller over Democratic-Liberal challenger Arthur J. Goldberg, the former Supreme Court justice.**

**Also on the agenda for the reconvened session will be the biennial election of officers and action on committee reports and resolutions.**

**Direct Election Vote Stalled:**

# *Senate Approves Auto Pollution Bill*

The Senate passed a strong, labor-supported air pollution control bill, but a filibuster continued to block action on a constitutional amendment for direct election of the President.

Another attempt to muster a two-thirds vote to limit debate on the direct election amendment was scheduled as a southern-led conservative coalition again refused to allow the amendment to be brought to a showdown vote.

Its chief sponsor, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), warned filibuster supporters that he would start using his parliamentary right to keep the Senate from carrying on business as usual until the constitutional amendment is disposed of. For two weeks, the Senate has been setting aside the amendment after brief debate to take up other bills.

**Passage of the air pollution bill without weakening amendments was a major victory for Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) and a setback to auto industry lobbyists who fought in vain against a mandatory deadline for a pollution-free automobile engine.**

The Senate bill sets a deadline of 1975 for elimination of 90 percent of the present auto exhaust pollution, with a maximum one-year grace period if the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare recommends it and federal courts concur.

The Senate voted 73-0 for the Muskie bill, and the industry lobbyists are expected to shift their efforts to a House-Senate conference committee.

A House-passed bill, based on Administration recommendations, sets a "goal" of 1980 for elimination of auto pollution, but does not require that the goal be met. It leaves auto exhaust standards up to the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

The Senate bill also calls for federal air quality standards, requires new factories to be built with the latest antipollution controls, and prohibits any emissions of a list of pollutants found to present a severe health hazard. It also provides more than double the money authorized in the House bill to carry out the program.

One of the bill's major accomplishments, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said, is the nationwide pollution standards "stopping the industrial blackmail to which workers are subjected by industries which threaten to leave or do leave states or areas with tough antipollution programs."

# IUE Challenges National Guard Employe Rules

The Electrical Radio & Machine Workers filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia challenging the constitutionality of a federal law requiring technicians employed by the Army and Air Force National Guard to belong to the Guard and be subject to military regulations and discipline. This includes wearing of uniforms while performing their civilian duties.

The suit, on behalf of four New Jersey local unions, contends that the National Guard Technicians Act of 1968 violates the 5th and 14th Amendments.

The union contends the act deprives the technicians of rights granted other government employes and, by subjecting them to state power and jurisdiction exercised through Guard adjutants general, deprives them of equal protection under the law.

The class action suit seeks relief for some 500 IUE-represented civilian employes of the New Jersey Army and Air Force National Guard, as well as for all civilian technicians employed by the Guard throughout the United States. The total number of such workers is over 40,000.

# Union-Busting Congress Goal of 'R-T-W' Group

The National Right to Work Committee, largely financed by anti-union employers and other ultra-conservatives, is questioning all nominees for the Senate and House to find out where they stand on legislation designed to weaken and cripple unions.

Its letter to the candidates says: "The calendar year 1971 will bring the introduction on Capitol Hill of bills relating to the use of compulsory union dues and fees for partisan political purposes, the forced unionization of employes in the private and public sectors—including agricultural workers, and the authority of states to outlaw the firing of qualified workers simply because they refuse to pay dues or fees to labor organizations."

**It then sets forth five politically-slanted questions and asks the nominees for a yes or no answer:**

"Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act reaffirms the authority of states to prohibit compulsory unionism by enacting right-to-work laws. Do you favor retention of Section 14(b)?

"Federal policy affecting employes of the federal government—as reflected by executive orders issued by Presidents Kennedy and Nixon and also by the recently enacted Postal Reform law—forbids compulsory unionism. Will you vote for proposed legislation which would reinforce the right of citizens to work for the federal government whether or not they pay dues or fees to labor unions?

"Will you, as a member of the Congress, support legislation which would effectively prohibit the use of compulsory union dues for any kind of partisan political activity?

**"Present federal policy encourages the forced unionization of workers in the private sector. Employes are deprived by law of their right of choice 'to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment. . . .' Do you favor continuation of this federal policy?**

"Next year the Congress is expected to consider legislation granting new privileges to union organizers of farm workers. Will you oppose a provision which would authorize the firing of farm workers for their refusal to pay union dues or fees?"

*Below Year-Ago Level:*

# Real Earnings Lag As Prices Edge Up

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the past three months was reflected in all three major components: food, other commodities and services.

The Nixon Administration hailed the August CPI report as evidence that its economic policies are succeeding in the fight against inflation.

But Joel Popkin, assistant commissioner of the BLS, declined to predict whether future months would bring further improvements or a worsening of inflation.

In a companion report, the BLS said gross weekly earnings for production and non-supervisory workers averaged $122.15 in August, an increase of 70 cents from July. The bureau attributed the month-to month advance to a one-tenth of 1 hour increase in the workweek and a 1-cent rise in average hourly earnings.

**After adjustment for price increases, the 70-cent gain was cut to 32 cents. While this is a boost of four-tenths of 1 percent from July, it is nine-tenths of 1 percent below the level of August 1969.**

The July-to-August gains in gross earnings occurred among workers in mining, construction and finance to offset small declines for workers in manufacturing, services and transportation and public utilities.

Leading the increase in the CPI was an advance of six-tenths of 1 percent in consumer services, including housing costs and medical care.

Mortgage interest charges rose significantly in August, BLS said, mainly because of higher house prices. Transportation costs declined six-tenths of 1 percent from July due primarily to lower prices of gasoline and used cars.

Food prices rose one-tenth of 1 percent last month, less than usual for that time of year, resulting in a one-tenth of 1 percent decline after seasonal adjustments.

But clothing, which usually declines in August, rose one-tenth of 1 percent.

**Because of the rise in the index, about 146,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay increases, the BLS noted. Based on changes in the index since August 1969, nearly 100,000 workers mainly in aerospace will get an 8-cent hourly raise and another 18,400 will receive 4 cents an hour more.**

Three cents an hour more will be paid to 18,000 employes, mainly in chemical and machinery industries, based on the advance in the index since last May.

About 31,000 workers whose cost of living escalators are tied to the August index will not receive adjustments because they have already received the maximum amount stipulated in their contracts, the BLS said.

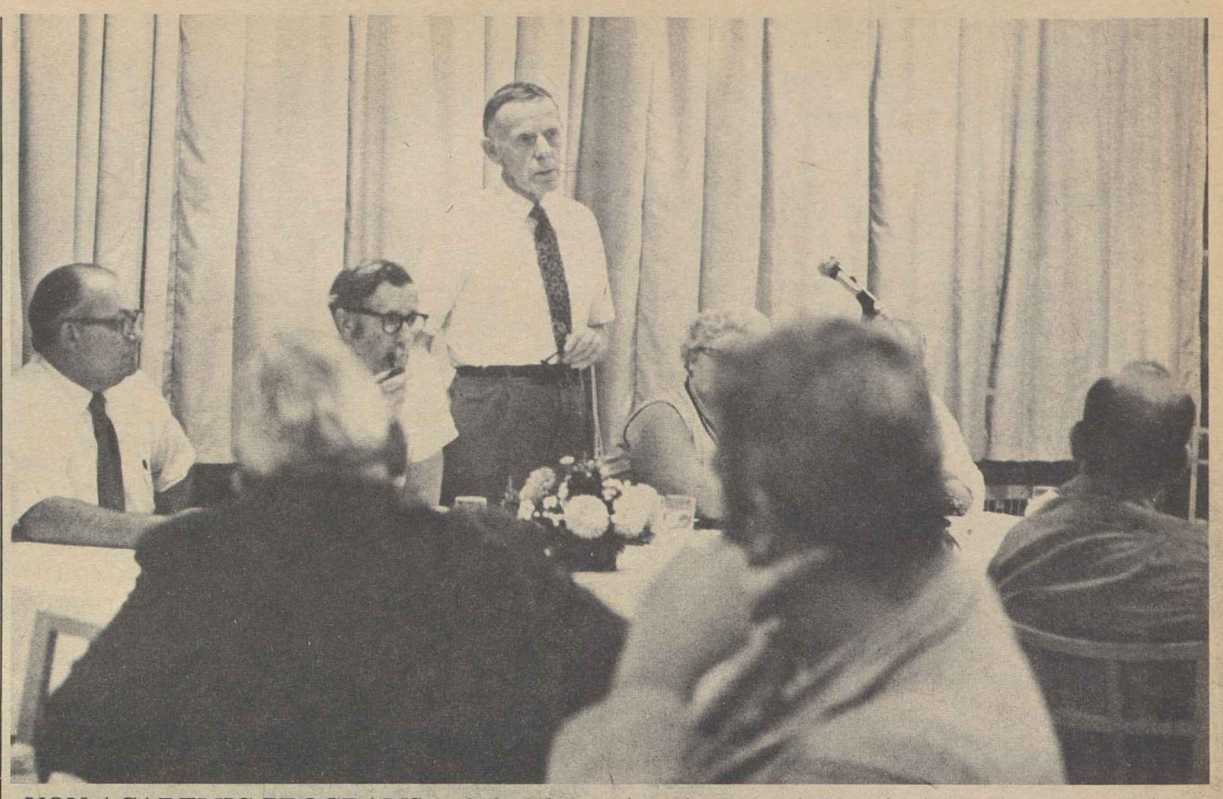
## Nixon Moves To Give NLRB GOP Majority

Pres. Nixon has nominated Ralph E. Kennedy to the National Labor Relations Board to replace Frank W. McCulloch, former NLRB chairman who was not reappointed when his term expired last month.

Kennedy, 50, is a Republican who has been a career staff employe of the NLRB since 1948. He is currently the labor board's regional director at Los Angeles.

The appointment, if confirmed by the Senate, will give the NLRB its first Republican majority in 10 years.

NLRB members serve staggered four-year terms and the first opportunity the Administration had to make an appointment came when the term of Sam Zagoria expired last year. Zagoria, a liberal Republican, was not reappointed. Nixon named Edward B. Miller, a management lawyer, to replace him and to serve as NLRB chairman.



**NON-ACADEMIC PROGRAMS** to help labor unions increase their stake in community activities are discussed by Pres. Winthrop C. Libby of the University of Maine at the opening session of a labor institute sponsored by the Maine State AFL-CIO. The three-day institute at Orono, Me., was directed by George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

# *Pilots Urge Security Measures To Keep Hijackers from Planes*

Security measures to prevent hijackers from boarding airplanes must receive major emphasis among steps being taken to halt air piracy, the Air Line Pilots told Congress.

ALPA Pres. Charles Ruby and Dwight Dedmon, safety director of the union's Stewards & Stewardesses Association, expressed some reservations about Pres. Nixon's decision to put armed federal guards aboard passenger planes.

Both stressed in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs committee that they aren't opposed to the action, but they urged limitations on the use of guards. Their effectiveness, ALPA said, will depend upon the quality of their training and their judgment.

**Ruby said the main danger from the use of guards isn't centered on the chance that bullet holes in the skin of an airline might cause pressurized cabins to explode as has been widely suggested. Airplane design, he noted, is such as to prevent tearing over a wide area. A bullet hole would cause a deafening noise but no dangerous lack of oxygen, he said.**

The pilots' concern with the presence of guards aboard planes, Ruby told the lawmakers, is that it greatly increases the risk of injury or death to passengers from possible "shootouts" high in the skies.

He warned against having pilots arm themselves, as some have suggested. The layout of the cockpit and the airplane would not allow them to act against hijackers with effectiveness and would endanger passengers and the plane itself, Ruby said.

Dedmon feared a more perilous resort to the use of explosives by hijackers if there is an overdependence on guards aboard planes to the sacrifice of measures to prevent hijackers from boarding planes.

The Administration has announced as part of its anti-hijacking program the increased use of federal marshals to patrol airports and the improvement and expansion of weapons detection systems at boarding gates, proposals previously urged by the airlines' unions.

Meanwhile, the 27-nation executive council of the International Civil Aviation Organization meeting in Montreal received a plea from the United States and Canada to institute a boycott of air service to nations harboring or failing to punish hijackers.

Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe, presenting the proposal for the United States, said "We are not foreclosing any type of unilateral action on our part if we do not see any sign of firm action by the international aviation community."

**In another development, Charles H. Blyth, general secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) and President Ola Forsberg of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Assocations (IFALPA) announced their organizations would coordinate their activities against hijacking.**

The hijacking problem is a top item on the agenda for an International Civil Aviation Conference, sponsored by the ITF, which opens Sept. 28 in Miami Beach.

# Marland Termed Unfit For Key Education Post

*(Continued from Page 1)*

for a share of the education dollar."

**The AFL-CIO Executive Council had unanimously urged Pres. Nixon not to appoint Marland to the nation's top education post and Meany said it is "unfortunate" that the President has done so.**

Marland has been president of the industry-linked Institute for Educational Development since 1968—when he resigned as Pittsburgh's school superintendent after the American Federation of Teachers won a collective bargaining election.

In earlier posts in Connecticut and Illinois, as well as in Pittsburgh, Meany charged, "Dr. Marland took an uncompromising position against unions for teachers."

At Pittsburgh, Meany noted, Marland had opposed both the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association "with blunt impartiality," holding to a declared policy of "no bargaining and no negotiating."

In a televised address to Pittsburgh teachers, Marland declared, "I do not intend to be a party to the swift decline of teachers' freedom into collectivism."

Meany termed Marland's link to the industries seeking to sell products and services to school systems "even more alarming" than his expressed anti-union views.

One study conducted by Marland's "non-profit research and development firm" reported with enthusiasm the arrangement by which a "management expert" was loaned to the New Haven school system for full-time service while remaining on the payroll of the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.

**Meany noted that as recently as last spring, Marland urged Congress to enact federal anti-strike legislation for teachers.**

His statement to a House Education & Labor subcommittee suggested that "student rebellion . . . vandalism . . . obscenity" might be linked to the poor example of teachers who have struck in defiance of no-strike laws. And even though better pay and working conditions for teachers may have been "long overdue and justified," the outcome, Marland complained, is that "public funds have been diverted to teacher benefits as against other school needs."

The post of U.S. Commissioner of Education has been vacant since last June, when Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., was fired after policy disagreements with the White House.

### *Activities Schedule For Studies Center*

**The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has six institutes scheduled for October and November. They are:**

- **Collective Bargaining in the Federal Service, Oct. 12-16.**
- **Research Staff Institute, Oct. 19-22.**
- **Arbitration Institute at the University of Texas, Nov. 9-13.**
- **Staff Development Program, Nov. 5-24.**
- **Establishing Group Health Plans, Nov. 16-20.**
- **Institute for Building Trades Business Agents, Nov. 30-Dec. 4.**

# Cleveland Drive Adds 44,000 Voters in a Day

Cleveland—Thanks to the trade union movement's volunteer womenpower, a record 44,000 new voters were enrolled and 11,500 voter address changes processed in target precincts during a single neighborhood registration day.

For 10 days prior to the registration, the 75-woman volunteer crew made 11,000 phone calls, recruited 3,000 volunteers who agreed to make personal visits to unregistered union members in their neighborhoods, mailed tens of thousands of registration reminder postcards and distributed 41,000 door-hanger reminders.

**The volunteers included members of COPE's Women's Activities Dept., wives and daughters of union members and members of the Communications Workers.**

The operation was conceived by the Ohio State AFL-CIO and carried out with an all-out effort of the Cleveland central body.

Target precincts were selected with the help of computerized identification of precincts having 12 or more unregistered union members.

The number of new voters added to the rolls was more than double the comparable figure for 1966, when there was no concentrated labor registration drive.

When the totals were in, labor's political analysts found impressive precinct-by-precinct evidence of the effectiveness of the effort.

For example, one of Cleveland's "silk stocking" districts, with few union members, had traditionally produced twice as many registrations as a workingmen's neighborhood with a larger population.

This year, the ratio was exactly reversed.

The Ohio and Cleveland central bodies are already planning a similar concentrated drive to get out the vote on Election Day.

## Michael Fitzpatrick Dies, Retired IUE Leader

Deltona, Fla. — Michael Fitzpatrick, union pioneer in the electrical manufacturing industry, died here at 76. Burial was in East McKeesport, Pa.

Fitzpatrick helped organize the Pittsburgh Westinghouse plant in the 1940s and played a major role in bringing most of the Westinghouse chain into the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Before his retirement, he served as national chairman of the IUE Westinghouse Conference Board, as administrator of IUE District 6, and as a vice president of the Pennsylvania State CIO Council.

Survivors include a son Thomas, an area director for the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Stresses Full Labor Support:

# Meany Cites Urgent Need For Health Insurance Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

and by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and numerous co-sponsors.

But he warned against a "medicredit" bill backed by the American Medical Association as "legislative quackery designed to salvage as much of the old order as possible, and to do as little as possible about providing health care for all."

The Senate committee also heard strong support for national health insurance from Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who testified as chairman of the Health Security Action Council.

Woodcock said he had come to Washington despite the pressures of the General Motors strike because the health care bill is "vital to our members and to all working people." Private medical insurance, Woodcock said, has proved costly, wasteful and inadequate.

Meany, in his testimony, noted that the labor movement is no Johnny-come-lately to the crusade for national health insurance.

Back in the early 1940s, it supported the comprehensive Wagner-Murray-Dingell health care bill and the AFL-CIO's present legislative director, Andrew J. Biemiller, was an early co-sponsor of the legislation during his service in Congress.

**Over the years, he said, labor "supported every legislative step that has moved in the direction of that goal," including Medicare and Medicaid, "which brought medical care for the sick who also happen to be very poor or very old."**

Meany termed those victories "important gains, won in the face of bitter and relentless opposition."

But he stressed that "in the larger context of the health and well-being of the nation as a whole, they were only preliminary skirmishes."

Americans spend more money than the people of any other nation on health care, but "by nearly every measure of human health, America lags behind" other western nations. "We have been slipping down the ladder for two decades, and every year the figures get worse."

The inevitable conclusion is "there must be something wrong with the system by which medical care is delivered," Meany said.

He told the committee that "American workers and their unions believe there is a great deal wrong with it, and they are very unhappy with the result."

The AFL-CIO represents "a cross-section of America," Meany reminded the committee.

"They are of all races and creeds and they live in the suburbs, in the central cities and, in more cases than many believe, in rural areas. One thing all of our members have in common, regardless of their wages and salaries, is a deep concern about the health of their family, the high costs of medical care, and the problems often encountered of finding adequate medical care, especially in emergency situations."

Meany restated labor's goals for a national health insurance program, including:

- Full coverage for "every man, woman and child in the nation."
- Comprehensive benefits, "including preventive, outpatient, inpatient and rehabilitative care."
- Financing "like social security with payments by employes at about the present scheduled Medicare rate, with the federal government and employers splitting the remaining payroll costs."
- Contracting for all medical services on a prepayment basis with groups of physicians and medical and dental societies.
- Free choice of physicians and of health delivery systems.
- Financial assistance for development of comprehensive health care systems.

The AFL-CIO's endorsement of the Griffiths bill early this year also applies to the legislation introduced by Yarborough, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Sen. John S. Cooper (R-Ky.), Sen. William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) and other co-sponsors.

Both "in their basic approach and fundamental philosophy," Meany noted, the House and Senate bills "are very close." He suggested that "by combining the best provisions of both, an even better bill than either could be enacted in the next Congress."

A superior feature of the Griffiths bill, Meany suggested, is its proposal to contract for health services with medical groups on the basis of "a fixed amount per month for the family's total health care." And the Senate bill, he noted, "adds a very important feature by allocating substantial funds for the rapid development of prepaid group practice and for increasing the supply of physicians and other health professions."

**As for the AMA "medicredit" proposal, Meany termed it "no more than an appeal for federal subsidies of the existing system, as if there were nothing wrong that couldn't be cured by putting more money in the hands of the AMA's constituents."**

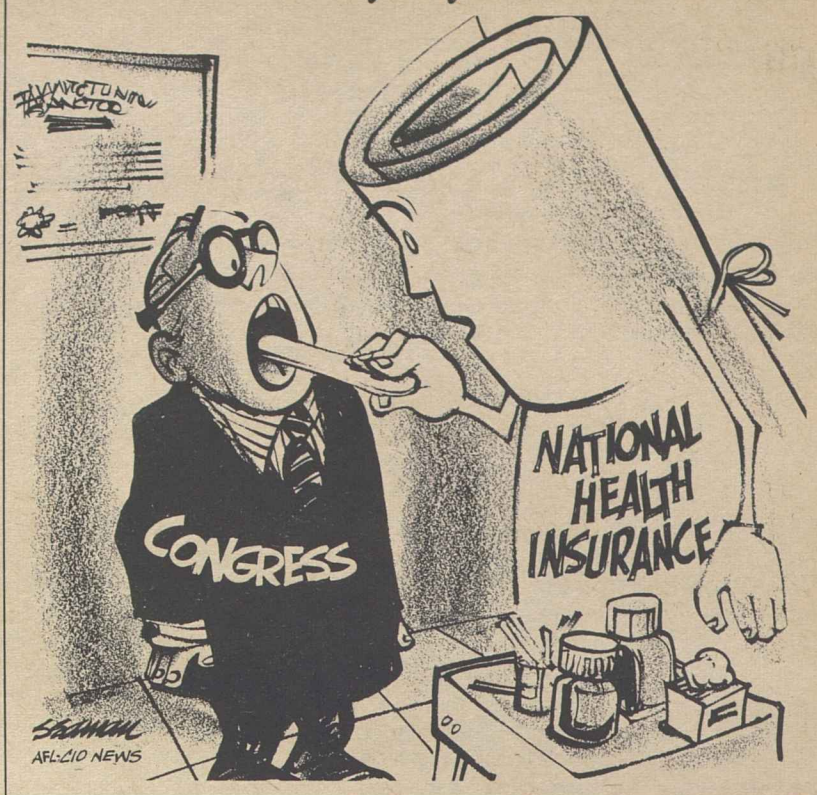
It is a step forward for the AMA, Meany commented, only in that it marks a break "with the AMA's bitter opposition to any suggestion that the nation's health is a national concern." And "it does for the first time advocate federal funding of health services" since "money derived from tax credits is, after all, tax money."

In response to questions, Meany and AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman stressed that the cost of national health insurance would be substantially less than the cost of the present inefficient, inadequate methods of providing medical care.

Meany termed passage of national health insurance "inevitable" because it is the "only answer." The "cost of being sick," he said, has risen to the point that "it's almost impossible for the average citizen to bear."

The same groups that are fighting national health insurance, he reminded the committee, fought every type of social legislation dating back to the first workmen's compensation laws and predicted "calamity and catastrophe" when Congress was considering the original social security and wage-hour laws and during every proposed improvement since then.

'Say Aye!'




# Senate Approves Plan For Public Service Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

to establish and develop their own manpower services programs, subject to federal standards.

The Administration had proposed turning the bulk of manpower funds over to the states, but the Senate insisted on including direct grants to cities and metropolitan areas of over 75,000 population.

The bill authorizes multi-billion dollar appropriations, rising to a peak of $3 billion in fiscal year 1974 for the basic manpower program and $1.5 billion for the public service portion.

Regardless of the amount appropriated, however, one-third of the money available would be reserved for public service employment programs.

**The Senate rejected, 55-19, an Administration-supported amendment by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) which would have eliminated the requirement that one-third of the funds be allocated to public service employment. It would have left the disposition of the money up to the Secretary of Labor.**

It also turned down, 46-28, another Dominick amendment to give governors review power over manpower programs submitted by mayors. And Dominick abandoned a list of other Administration-requested amendments after the Senate voted 43-29 against curtailing the public service employment program and limiting wages to 80 percent of the rate paid for comparable jobs not receiving federal subsidies.

Under the Senate bill, public service workers would be guaranteed either the prevailing area rate for their jobs or the federal minimum wage, whichever was higher.

The Senate-passed bill provides much of the decentralization and flexibility of funding that the Administration had requested. However it mandates continuation of a number of existing programs, such as New Careers, which opens up advancement opportunities for low-paid workers, Mainstream to bring hard-core unemployed into the labor force, the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Community Environment Service. The Secretary of Labor would be able to shift funds from one program to another.

Companion legislation is awaiting action in the House Labor Committee.

9-26-70

# Long-Stalled Job Health-Safety Bill Cleared by House Rules Committee

A long-stalled, desperately-needed occupational health and safety bill finally got a green light from the House Rules Committee, setting the stage for a major floor battle.

The labor-supported measure will go to the House floor under what is known as an "open rule"—allowing amendments of any part of the bill and consideration of complete substitute legislation, as well as a final up-or-down vote.

Under the labor-supported bill authored by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) and approved by the House Labor Committee, the Secretary of Labor would be empowered to issue job safety and health standards, inspect workplaces to see that the standards are being met, order violations to be corrected subject to court enforcement, and under extreme conditions of "imminent danger" shut down a plant.

**Standards would be recommended by advisory committees including management, labor and professional experts.**

The AFL-CIO, the federation's Industrial Union Dept. and scores of affiliated unions have made passage of a strong job safety and health law a high priority legislative goal. The Daniels bill has been bitterly fought by employer organizations. But it has been recommended by major health groups, including the National Tuberculosis & Respiratory Disease Association.

The TB Christmas Seal group, in a letter to its local units, said "a strong nationally-administered occupational safety and health program is essential to reduce the toll of disability and wastage of human life."

If a congressional reform bill approved by the House on a 326-19 vote was already law, union members and others interested in the job health and safety bill would be able to find out exactly how their congressmen voted on key amendments.

Under present procedures, most amendments are approved or rejected by "teller vote." House members—sometimes only a handful are present—walk by tellers who count them but do not record their names.

**One labor-supported provision of the reform bill provides for the recording of the names of House members voting for or against an amendment.**

The bill also directs that rollcall votes taken in committees—where legislation is written—be made public. And it limits proxy voting in committees to cases where the absent member has given specific instructions to the person who holds his proxy.

The legislation now goes to a House-Senate conference committee, which is expected to deal only with issues affecting both houses.

Once again, the House bowed to the private power lobby and insisted on deleting funds the Senate had voted to continue preconstruction planning for the Dickey-Lincoln School hydro-electric power project in Maine.

**The AFL-CIO strongly urged that the money be approved. Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted in a letter to all House members that, "This past summer reminded us anew of the serious power shortages in the East and the very real need for more dependable sources of electricity."**

The House voted against the public power funds, however, in semi-darkness.

The lights at the Capitol were dimmed because of a regional electric power shortage and equipment breakdowns.

## James B. Booe Elected A CWA Vice President

James B. Booe was elected by the Communications Workers executive board to succeed Richard W. Hackler as vice president of CWA District 9. Hackler has been named an assistant to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, replacing LaRoy H. Purdy, 65, who is retiring.

Booe has served as Hackler's assistant in District 9 since 1968. Hackler was first elected vice president of the district in 1965 and re-elected in 1967 and 1969. The district takes in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Alaska and Hawaii.

Purdy was the union's civic affairs director from 1955 until his appointment as assistant to the president in January 1969.

## Hood Latches Called Hazard In Auto Fires

The Fire Fighters have called on U.S. auto manufacturers to standardize the placement of hood latch releases on autos and trucks to reduce injuries.

IAFF Pres. W. H. McClennan said that fire fighters have often suffered severe burns while searching for the hood latches of cars on fire. This situation also endangers the occupants of the vehicles, he pointed out.

Noting that the location of hood latches varies from manufacturer to manufacturer and model to model, McClennan said the problem is further compounded by the increasing frequency of styling changes.

The appeal for standardizing the location of hood latches was sent to the heads of the major auto makers and their trade association. Copies of the appeal also were sent to key government officials and members of Congress.

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# Unions Called to Mobilize For 'Chips-Down' Election



**THE CHIPS ARE DOWN** for the November elections and labor must come up with effective support for its liberal friends in Congress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the 29th convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Seattle. He warned of a vicious propaganda campaign that "is designed to equate liberals with crime and disorder." IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard is seated at Meany's right.

## Public Jobs Bill Clears House Panel

**By David L. Perlman**

With strong bipartisan endorsement, the House Labor Committee approved a manpower training bill including a large-scale union-sought public service jobs program.

The legislative breakthrough came as the Administration backed down from its previous opposition to earmarking federal manpower funds for the public sector of the economy.

Just a week earlier, the Administration had sought to delete a mandatory public-sector job creation program from a manpower bill being considered by the Senate. But its amendments were rejected by one-sided margins and the bill was passed, 68-6.

Both the House and Senate bills provide federal funding of 80 percent of the cost of putting unemployed and underemployed workers on city, state and other public service payrolls to perform "necessary and vital" work.

**The concept had been strongly urged by the AFL-CIO, which pointed to both the inability of cities to finance needed community services and the inability of the private sector of the economy to provide the jobs needed for full employment.**

An afternoon and long night of negotiations led to the bipartisan agreement that vastly enhanced the chances of completing congressional action before Congress adjourns.

The prod to the Administration came when Democratic members of a Labor subcommittee voted to recommend to the full committee a public service job bill authored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.).

Suddenly Administration officials sent urgent word to the bill's supporters that they wanted to talk.

With O'Hara and Republicans William A. Steiger (Wis.) and Albert H. Quie (Minn.) playing major roles, the final version was hammered out in a marathon session more akin to collective bargaining negotiations than to legislative drafting.

It provided somewhat less money for public service employment than the Senate bill. But it included a key requirement that obligated the Labor Dept. to earmark a portion of the multi-billion dollar manpower funds for the new public service program.

**The department would have a considerable part of the flexibility it sought in determining how the federal money would be divided. But it would not have the free hand it initially sought to disregard the congressional mandate for public service jobs.**

The next day, the full Labor Committee formally voted to substitute the bipartisan agreement

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Meany Cites Bid to Smear Labor Allies

Seattle—The American labor movement was summoned to its greatest political effort for the Nov. 3 election and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned that "the chips are really down."

Progressive congressmen and senators who have been allied with labor's goals are "fighting for their political lives," Meany stressed in a speech to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convention.

They are the targets, he charged, of "a vicious, high-powered, well-financed Madison Avenue campaign designed to discredit all liberals in Congress."

**The smear campaign, Meany said, "is designed to equate liberals with crime and disorder. . . . The American people are being bombarded with vicious propaganda to the effect that those who believe in progress for all Americans are opposed to law and order."**

Meany urged union members to "support COPE as never before." If labor doesn't effectively support its friends, if they are defeated on Election Day, "it may be a long time before we are able to undo the harm that will surely come our way," Meany warned.

"Unemployment . . . housing . . . education . . . the nation's health" are among the key issues before the voters, he said.

He called for "the complete coordinated effort of every national and international union, every state federation, every city central body, every local union, and every individual member" in the campaign.

An effort of that magnitude must be made, Meany stressed, "if we are going to win and continue to move forward in the solution of many of the nation's problems."

Labor's friends, unlike its enemies, "are not going to get support from big business or the big financial power structure in this country," he said. "They must of necessity look to us for that support."

**The American labor move-**

*(Continued on Page 6)*

*'To Redress Wrongs':*

## Steelworkers Gear For Contract Goals

**By John R. Oravec**

Atlantic City—The Steelworkers' 15th biennial convention focused on basic economic problems—the combination of inflation and recession besetting the nation and the shrinking buying power and rising unemployment afflicting workers.

The union's 3,500 delegates turned to the task of formulating programs to solve these problems.

For 1.2 million members of the USWA, the key efforts will be exerted at the bargaining table as the union's major contracts come up for renewal next year.

More current emphasis will be on the 1970 elections and continued legislative action in Congress.

**Pres. I. W. Abel declared in his keynote address that the USWA will be bargaining for substantial wage increases "that will redress some of the economic wrongs that we Steelworkers have suffered during these last few years."**

He vowed that the union would be battling for the "best contracts ever."

High on the bargaining list are a shorter workweek, a return to the cost-of-living agreement, improved pensions and a two-week summer shutdown of entire industries to end vacation conflicts.

The union will be bargaining with peak strength, Abel stressed, with membership rolls comparable to the level reached in 1956 and USWA assets at an all-time high of more than $50 million.

Major contracts of the union begin expiring early next year, starting with the container industry on Feb. 15, followed by the aluminum industry on May 31 and with copper mining, smelting and refining on June 30. The basic steel pacts terminate Aug. 1.

**Negotiations won't be easy,**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Unit of 30,000 Picks IBEW in New England*

Boston—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers defeated two unaffiliated unions to win bargaining rights for nearly 30,000 employes of the New England Telephone Co.

In a five-state election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, operators and plant employes spread over 504 locations picked the IBEW to represent them. The results:

- In the traffic division, IBEW 5,226, New England Federation of Telephone Traffic Workers 3,048, challenged 43, void 208. The vote for the IBEW represented 62.7 percent of the valid ballots cast.
- In the plant election, IBEW 7,787, International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers 3,822, challenged 27, void 239. The IBEW drew 67 percent of the total valid vote.

The election was a runoff between

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Jobless Rate Above 6% In 35 Major Centers

Thirty-five major manpower centers across the country were affected by "substantial" unemployment—a jobless rate of 6 percent or more—in September, four more than in August. The Labor Dept. listed only five job centers with "substantial" unemployment in September 1969.

The four new additions are Flint and Saginaw, Mich.; Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., and Albuquerque, N.M. The Labor Dept. has also added eight smaller job centers to the "substantial" list. They are Center, Ala.; Cedarton, Ga.; Jerome, Idaho; Waterloo, Iowa; Wellington, Kan.; North Adams, Mass., and Owosso, Mich.

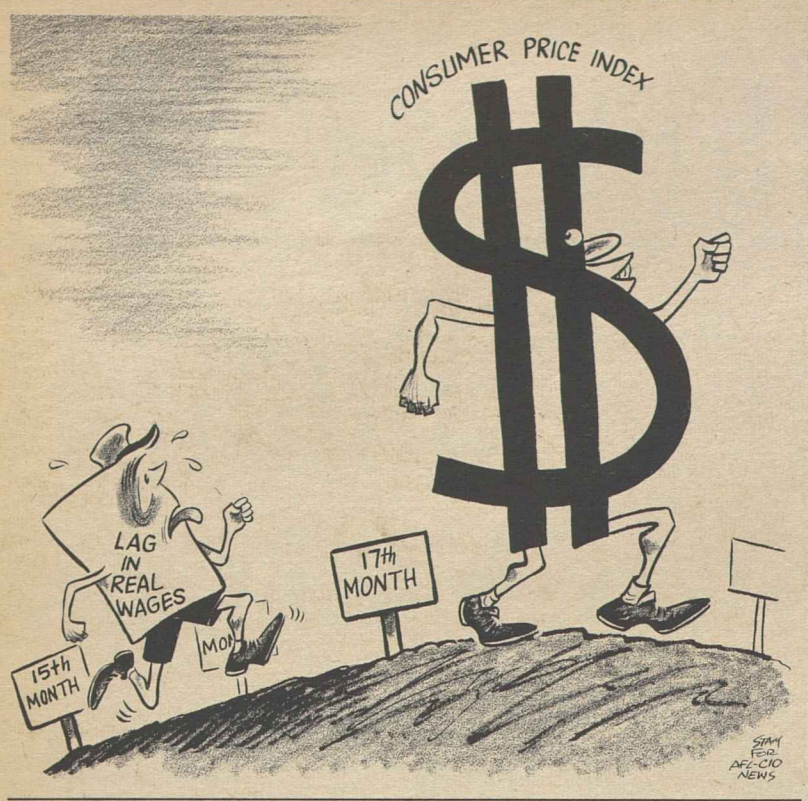
There are now 609 major and smaller job centers classified as having "substantial" or "persistent" unemployment. The "persistent" classification is used when the unemployment rate has been at 6 percent or more for a year and has been at least 50 percent above the U.S. average for several years.

## *Meany Slates Broadcasts On 1970 Election Stakes*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make two nationwide radio broadcasts on "The worker's stake in the 1970 elections."**

**Both broadcasts will be on the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio network. They will be aired at 7:35 p.m. (Eastern time) on Thursday, Oct. 22 and Thursday, Oct. 29.**

**Since some stations may carry the broadcasts at different hours, individual CBS stations should be contacted for the exact local broadcast time.**




# Drive for Voters Held Vital in Illinois Election

Peoria—Adlai E. Stevenson, III, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate seat now held by Ralph Smith (R), urged the 2,300 delegates to the 13th annual convention of the Illinois State AFL-CIO here to get voters registered and to the polls if they want friends of labor elected on Nov. 3.

"The Republicans can't beat us—only our own over-confidence can," Stevenson said.

"I want to urge you: don't pay any attention to the early polls and commentators that say we're far ahead. Instead, if you want a man who's on the working man's side in the U.S. Senate, help us to register the people and help us get them to the polls. We can win this election—and we will—if you work hard, and together. . . ."

Stevenson, currently Illinois state treasurer, blamed the GOP for the nation's economic problems. He said, "Today the working man is being squeezed as he has not been squeezed since the last time the Republicans were in power."

**"Falling production, vanishing jobs, soaring prices, low buying power—it adds up to continuing inflation and increasing recession. And the one who gets hurt is the working man," Stevenson declared.**

The delegates affirmed earlier endorsement of Stevenson by the Illinois State Committee on Political Education.

U.S. Sen. Charles H. Percy, the first GOP senator to address the convention in many years, was warmly received. Percy has a record of voting with labor 10 of 11 times in the last session of Congress. He said:

"I wasn't sent to Washington to be a rubber stamp for anyone, even if he is President of the United States.

"I supported Pres. Nixon 78 percent of the time. But when they nominate men to the Supreme Court who are insensitive to the working man and conflict of interest, then they're not going to get my vote."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, called on blacks and whites to start talking about economics and stop calling each other names. He urged blacks and labor to unite because they are the two forces most capable of bringing about social change and redistribution of wealth.

Reuben G. Soderstrom retired after 40 years as president of the state federation. He sent a letter of resignation from Streator, Ill., where he is convalescing after a heart attack.

**Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president, was named president. Johnson was secretary-treasurer of the Illinois AFL before merger with the Illinois CIO. He was named executive vice president at the 1958 merger convention.**

Delegates voted unanimously to oppose the proposed new state constitution which goes before the voters in a special election Dec. 15.

In other convention action, the delegates set goals for the next session of the Illinois legislature, referred national legislative questions to the AFL-CIO and called for a negotiated settlement of the war in Viet Nam.

## *Tax Experts' Local Is, Naturally, 1040*

**New York — A new local chartered by the Office & Professional Employes has been given a number that its members won't easily forget.**

**The new unit is OPEIU Local 1040 and its members are income tax filing specialists who work in New York and Chicago.**

**They spend much of their time dealing with the Internal Revenue Service's Form 1040, the key document used in filing income tax returns.**

**Abel Outlines Goals:**

# *Steelworker Delegates Arm For Major Contract Battles*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**Abel warned. "Prepare now for an all-out fight that we shall undertake in 1971," he said.**

He promised progress in contracts: "There's no mystery about our objective. We all know what we want. Let no corporation with which this union has a contract have any doubt about what we mean."

Abel served notice on the steel industry and other sectors of the Steelworkers' jurisdiction that the union would be fighting to regain the cost-of-living agreement which was lost in 1959. It "will be restored to us in 1971," he declared.

The agreement will not be inflationary if prices and the nation's economic situation can be kept in check, Abel said, adding:

"We Steelworkers offer this challenge to the Nixon Administration and the corporations: If you keep the cost of living steady . . . we won't get a penny from this cost-of-living clause. It only works when prices rise. As for Steelworkers, we'd rather have steady prices than an eternal penny-ante rat-race to catch up with rising prices."

Abel blamed the "disastrous economic policies" of the Administration and the "greed for profits" of corporations for the nation's economic situation.

He said the Administration's plan to halt inflation has made the Steelworker the "fall guy" through unemployment and shrinking paychecks.

"That's a hell of a way to try to run a national economy," Abel said, adding, "We're announcing right now that we're sick and tired of paying through the nose for your Republican inflation program. . . . 1971 is the year we stop paying this form of economic ransom."

**Abel also rebuked the Administration's "blue collar strategy" in wooing votes of workers for the Republicans in the November election and in 1972.**

He said that Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew's appeal to workers in trying to win a Republican Congress for the President is "like putting the fox in the chicken coop to guard the chickens."

He cited the record of past Republican Congresses in enacting anti-labor legislation and more recent efforts of the Administration to pack the Supreme Court with anti-union justices.

Abel called on the Democrats to improve the stature and focus of their party. "It is high time, for the Democratic Party to end its tolerance of platform patriots and Inauguration Day soldiers who fade away when the going gets rough," he declared.

He said he was not giving a blanket endorsement of the Democratic party nor a blanket condemnation of the Republican party, stressing that "we are interested in defeating our enemies—those people who on the record cast their votes against us every time the chips are down."

The convention reaffirmed the USWA policy of bargaining from strength and resorting to the "ultimate strike weapon" when confronted by the refusal of employers to work out just settlements.

**Several appeals from the floor to give local unions the right to strike during the term of a contract which carries a "no-strike clause" were rejected.**

The appeals were based on the contention that local grievances many times were being ignored or were too costly and took too long to resolve.

Abel later noted that the appeals to the convention reflected the growing frustration of the locals over the difficulty in resolving grievances. He suggested that an improved system be devised to bring about orderly and equitable adjustments.

Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson was on hand to defend the policies of the Administration, which he contended were not anti-labor but were "people-minded."

He said that the Administration set out 20 months ago, when Pres. Nixon took office, to cool inflation and reduce defense spending—and that the Administration has accomplished those objectives.

"We're putting the nation back on a course that spells healthy growth. . . . We've curbed tail-chasing inflation, we've knocked off heavy defense spending and we've kept a steady hand in dealing with unrest," Hodgson declared.

But he admitted that the Administration's inflation-control policies may push the unemployment rate "a trifle higher" above the current 5.1 percent level.

**Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) looked on the unemployment situation with more intense concern. He pointed out to the delegates that since Nixon took over "a minimum of 1.5 million American workers have lost their livelihoods."**

Today, he said, there are 5 million workers out of jobs—"that we know of. And the Bureau of Labor Statistics doesn't even count some people."

The first year of the Nixon Adminstration, Montoya said, was the most inflationary since 1951 with the cost of living rising 6.1 percent. He also scored the Administration for appointing "union-haters" to the National Labor Relations Board.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, called on Negro members of the USWA to resist any form of separation from the labor movement.

And Rustin urged white members to "eradicate every last vestige" of racial discrimination within the union.

# Article XX Sanctions Imposed on Pressmen

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all affiliates that the International Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union has been found to be in non-compliance with the decision of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures and is therefore subject to sanctions under the federation's constitution.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Presidents David Sullivan and Max Greenberg.

The findings, Meany said, followed the refusal of the union to "withdraw its petition pending before the National Labor Relations Board involving employes of Herff Jones Co., Indianapolis, Ind."

In his notification to affiliates, Meany said the union, effective Sept. 25, 1970, would be subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution:

"1. The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Sec. 16;

"2. The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article;

"3. The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the constitution;

"4. No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

In addition to the Printing Pressmen, the following unions are currently in non-compliance with an impartial umpire's decision: the Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union and the International Typographical Union.

# Oregon AFL-CIO Shifts To Biennial Conventions

Roseburg, Ore.—The Oregon AFL-CIO's 15th annual convention was its last such. From now on the Beaver State labor federation will hold constitutional assemblies in the odd-numbered years and COPE endorsement sessions in the even-numbered years.

The federation's leadership proposed the change to make the State AFL-CIO a more potent force in politics. In the future, COPE endorsement sessions will be held within seven weeks of the May primary, which will give labor at least four months to rally support for the endorsed candidates prior to the November general election.

This year as in the past, the federation has only about five weeks to crank up its support machinery on behalf on endorsed candidates.

**The streamlining of the convention schedule was proposed by Pres. Edward J. Whelan, Legislative & Political Education Dir. Lloyd B. Knudsen and Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Randall "to provide a stronger State AFL-CIO political education and action posture."**

The more than 400 delegates to the four-day convention in this southwestern Oregon timber community endorsed two Democratic representatives for re-election — Edith Green and Al Ullman. They backed Eugene property developer James Weaver against incumbent Republican Rep. John Dellenback, who has a poor labor voting record.

The most excitement at the convention centered on the endorsement in the state's other congressional race—between incumbent Republican Wendell Wyatt and his Democratic challenger Vern Cook, a long-time state senator. The delegates then voted to make no endorsement in the race. That action reflected the state labor movement's respect for Cook's excellent voting record in the legislature and its high regard for the job Wyatt is doing in Washington.

Democratic State Treasurer Robert Straub got the endorsement for governor over incumbent Republican Tom McCall. The latter defeated Straub in the 1966 gubernatorial race in which the Democrat also had COPE's backing. In his bid for the '70 endorsement, Straub attacked the Nixon Administration's economic policies for hurting Oregon's timber and housing industries and causing an unemployment rate that is higher than the national average. He linked McCall to the policies of the national GOP Administration.

**The convention took action on some 80 resolutions—highlighted by supporting the proposed Trojan nuclear power plant of Portland General Electric Co. and calling on Congress for funds for the Seattle-based Boeing Corporation's development of the SST (supersonic transport aircraft).**

Delegates also urged Congress to appropriate funds for an expanded merchant marine, and called for improvements in state legislation affecting consumer rights, job safety, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and collective bargaining for public employes.

*Challenges Overcome:*

# Rubber Union Ready For Growth Drive

By Eugene Kelly

Miami Beach—The Rubber Workers have met every challenge of their first 35 years of existence and are ready for an influx of 150,000 new members in the decade ahead, Pres. Peter Bommarito told the union's convention here.

The 220,000-member organization, its Big Five industry negotiations completed and its financial house in order, is now free to concentrate on organizing, improving its bargaining techniques, intensifying its political education activities in this crucial election year and stepping up its leadership training in the new locals it is prepared to charter, Bommarito reported in opening the five-day convention for 840 delegates from 321 local unions in the United States and Canada.

**The URW's three top officers and its 14-member executive board gave the delegates a set of proposals including a three-year convention and officer election schedule; a "dynamic and progressive" organizing program; a more vigorous membership role in re-electing progressive candidates for federal and state office; and a program aimed at bringing more "quality education and training" into union halls.**

Its organizing efforts cover the cork, linoleum and plastics industry, as well as basic rubber.

Bommarito said the union has added 25 field representatives to its staff for organizing and servicing members and has named five of the seven education directors who will launch the new training program in union districts.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the Rubber Workers on the steady progress they have made "in an industry difficult to organize" and one not noted for its friendship to labor.

The most crucial problem facing the nation at present is health care—adequate medical care for all instead of a health delivery system that is failing to meet the nation's needs, the federation leader asserted.

"We know that American doctors and hospitals can provide the best medical care," so long as patients have the money to pay for it, Meany said.

"We in the trade union movement want this high standard of excellence made available to all Americans."

Union members are well aware that protection against failing health takes a larger and ever larger share of the economic benefits won from employers at the bargaining table, he observed.

**The "only answer," Meany emphasized, "is a national health care system financed like social security and covering every man, woman and child. We will be putting on a real drive for enactment of a national health care law—enactment hopefully in the next session of Congress."**

Meany predicted "national health insurance is coming because the needs of the American people will compel its enactment, and in a short time."

Others who addressed the convention were Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Vice Pres. David Archer of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers, who urged an all-union defense fund to meet future challenges like that of the General Electric Co. against a coordinated union committee.

Hall reported that SIU members, angry over the indictment of their union on charges of unlawfully contributing money to political candidates, said "we'll fight Att. Gen. Mitchell all the way." One result of the indictment, he said, is that union members have vowed to raise at least $100,000 more in voluntary, lawful political contributions than ever before.

Final days of the convention were to be devoted to streamlining the constitution, electing officers for new terms and setting new programs.

Bommarito said in his president's report that in the last half of the Sixties, the URW faced and withstood some of its greatest tests for survival.

**"Not only did we have one crushing struggle after another on the picket lines which probed the depths of our courage and our capacity to fight for equity, but a series of crises developed within the financial structure of the union that demanded sound decisions by your officers and the membership," he said.**

Recent contracts with the five major rubber firms brought the largest benefit package in the union's 35-year history, plus one achievement that blazed a trail for others—an agreement with management to establish a joint occupational health program funded by the companies. The program, Bommarito said, is designed to eliminate occupational health hazards now present in plant workplaces.

Under the agreement, employers will put the equivalent of one-half cent per hour into a fund which will be used for improvements. The first step is an intensive study of employe health and safety problems by the School of Hygiene & Public Health of Johns Hopkins University.

Another problem, he said, is "a staggering number of local union strikes" forced by managements which have refused to settle on the local level along the lines of the industry pattern. Some 98 separate strikes have been called since November 1968 and 20 are still in process, he said.



**HUNDREDS OF CABBIES** in New York City march in a procession to St. Patrick's Cathedral mourning the death of Benjamin Rivera, a member of Taxi Drivers Local 3036, who had been slain in a holdup. He was the seventh driver murdered in the city this year. The union is seeking increased protection for the drivers from the city and the taxi industry.

# Airline Unions from 21 Nations Map Joint Action Against Plane Hijackers

Miami Beach—The active participation of all major airline unions in 21 countries in united action against any nation which gives "assistance, support or sanctuary" to airline hijackers or plane saboteurs was pledged here by a world aviation workers conference.

Such action could include a quarantine or boycottof an offending nation, the conference agreed.

American unions were hosts to the biennial meeting of the International Transportworkers Federation's civil aviation section. The 98 delegates from all continents voiced their horror at the rising incidence of terrorist acts against passenger airlines and spelled out actions they want every government to take.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates the federation is "solidly behind you" and assured them the American labor movement is ready to cooperate in their efforts to eliminate sabotage against plane crews and passengers.

**Host unions were the Machinists, Transport Workers, Railway & Airline Clerks, Flight Engineers and Dispatchers. The Air Line Pilots sent an observer, and so did the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations.**

In other action, the conference voted support for 4,000 IAM members and 3,500 Airline Clerks on strike for a fair contract at Northwest Airlines. Also it went on record favoring tripartite conferences to be called by the International Labor Organization. The delegates made it clear they want uniform standards of pay and working conditions for airline employes across the free world—standards that do not now exist.

The major business of the conference was agreement on a joint plan of action to meet the problem of air hijacking and sabotage of planes.

The conference issued a report "noting with satisfaction" the success of efforts made by an ITF delegation at a June meeting in Montreal on airline security—a meeting called by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The meeting recommended a wide range of security measures at airports and on planes including the use of electronic detection devices and close surveillance of baggage in cargo compartments, processed to protect the lives of baggage handlers.

**It stressed conference recommendations "which if properly implemented will provide genuine safeguards against attempts at hijacking or sabotaging aircraft." They would also insure that the "perpetrators of such criminal acts which cannot be prevented shall be apprehended and subjected to appropriately severe penalties laid down by law."**

The conference "requests the ITF secretariat" in London to continue to keep a close watch on developments in this field; to insure that the ITF section on civil aviation is "properly represented" at international discussions of the subject; and to "intervene energetically and effectively in any situation where life and limb or the personal freedom of employes, and safety generally, warrants."

The delegates called on "all governments, airlines and airport administrators to act without delay" to implement the security recommendations made at Montreal, and to "facilitate the immediate creation of airport security committees on which representatives of airline and airport employes shall be seated as of right."

**Such action will make sure that national legislation on the subject of hijacking "provides for the trial, punishment and, where appropriate, the extradition" of those committing criminal acts, the conference declared.**

Charles Blyth, ITF general secretary, said union action against acts of plane sabotage would include but not be limited to the quarantine — meaning boycott—of any state or nation which demonstrably assists or gives sanctuary to hijackers.

He said "we want every nation to go on record for an international treaty pledging to prosecute or, on demand, send back any captured hijackers and put into effect all measures to prevent criminal interference with air traffic."

"We want that action quickly," Blyth said.

J. K. Post of The Netherlands was conference chairman.

# *The Old Play-Money Trick Used To Lure Real Dollars for R-T-W*

Memo to Hubert Humphrey and Larry O'Brien:

Don't get excited. It's only a "simulated" $60 million check and you can't use it to pay off debts from the 1968 campaign, even if it is made out to the Humphrey for President Campaign.

Sorry about that.

But the "check" isn't entirely without value, even though a bank would certainly cast a fishy eye at a signature reading "compulsory union dues."

**To the National Right to Work Committee, which thought up the gimmick, it is a lure to bring in real money—not just play money—from corporations and businessmen.**

The solicitation of "fully tax deductible" contributions from corporations and employers is being made in the name of the National Advisory Council of Business Leaders of the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation.

The parent National Right to Work Committee, of course, is in business to promote compulsory open shop laws, prohibiting workers and employers from negotiating union shop agreements.

Its "legal defense foundation" apparently operates on the basis that the best defense is a good offense. It says it is "now engaged in 12 major court cases which challenge compulsory unionism."

But to carry on this "vital work," it needs "a bare minimum" of $34,000 a month.

That comes to $408,000 a year—somewhat of an escalation from the more modest goal of a similar fund drive earlier this year. Then, in a solicitation letter sent out by Sen. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.) on Senate stationery, the "bare minimum" goal was only $115,000.

The latest solicitation for "tax-deductible" donations is signed by an Oklahoma City corporation executive, Thomas J. Harris, a leader in the unsuccessful compaigns to enact "right-to-work" laws in Oklahoma.

The fake $60 million check—"simulated" is the word Harris uses—is supposed to represent "the amount of union dues money spent in 1968 by union officials on the Humphrey for President campaign." Most of it, the "business leaders" council asserts, was taken from "men and women who were forced to join unions."

A spokesman for the National Right to Work Committee told the AFL-CIO News that the $60 million figure was based on a columnist's estimate of the value of labor's political effort in the 1968 campaign.

**Since the labor-supported Humphrey-Muskie ticket could only afford to buy $6.1 million in television and radio time compared with $12.6 million spent by the Nixon-Agnew slate, and since the total reported spending of the Democratic campaign was only $13.6 million as compared with a GOP figure of $29.6 million, the "right-to-work" estimate would seem a wee bit high.**

But, the "work" committee spokesman explained, even though the "simulated" $60 million check was made out to the Humphrey for President campaign, it wasn't supposed to represent labor's cash contributions but the value of services rendered—by "labor bosses," presumably.

All clear, now?

# An Apple a Day

**IN JULY 1969** Pres. Nixon warned the nation that it was facing a possible breakdown in health care and that a "massive crisis" was on the horizon.

In September 1970 a Nixon health care program to meet the crisis was still in the drafting stage. But Undersecretary of Health, Education & Welfare John G. Veneman told a congressional committee that a national health insurance plan co-sponsored by 17 senators was not needed, was unworkable, would cost too much.

The Washington Star characterized the Administration's approach as a "shot-gun assault" that "bespoke too strong an attachment to the status quo" and an "affection for the private health insurance system that seems out of all proportion to that system's achievement record."

**Veneman topped off his opposition with a comment that the best way to improved health is to assure sufficient food, an adequate income and a healthy environment. The Star commented: "that was a platitudinous evasion of the health-care issue about on the level of prescribing an apple a day to keep the doctor away."**

The Administration's spokesman put an unsupported cost of $77 billion on the national health insurance plan, a figure that health care experts declared was at least $20 billion too high and was designed to "scare the program to death."

But more importantly there is gross distortion in use of the cost figure. The NHI proposals do not represent a new expenditure of government funds. The plans would cover 85 percent of the personal health costs of the entire nation under all sorts of existing government programs and private expenditures by consumers. This would come to about $53 billion in 1974. The comparable cost for the existing health system in that year is estimated at $63 billion—fully $10 billion higher.

**VENEMAN ALSO FOUND** the proposals of the 17 senators—including members of both parties—"alien to our best traditions," an argument raised by the American Medical Association during its long bitter battle to defeat Medicare.

Basic to the Administration's testimony, however, was its disregard of the "massive crisis" of which the President warned a year ago July of the reality of the soaring costs of health care in the past five years, costs which have been rising at a rate nearly twice as fast as the rise in overall living costs.

The Star, an essentially conservative newspaper, said it well:

**"In this field (health care) the United States is in a third-rate position among the industrial nations. It just muddles along, tolerating incredible disorganization, appalling inequities and financial ruin for people who get too sick for too long. For millions, adequate care simply is unavailable. Distribution of services is drastically uneven across the nation."**

To all this the country deserves from the Administration that has publicly recognized a "massive crisis" in health care more than a we-can't-afford-it line or the alien-tradition bit, or, worst of all, an apple-a-day-remedy.

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## In the Palm of His Hand




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Galbraith's Political Gambits Rank Well as Entertainment

By John P. Roche

**IT IS ALWAYS** a mistake to pay much attention to the political precocities of John Kenneth Galbraith. Like Spiro Agnew, he has a certain entertainment value, and it is not surprising that Galbraith recently took a verbal waltz with the Vice President.

Talking to reporters, Galbraith accused Agnew of "old-fashioned hog calling," and then went on to say that the Vice President's description of people like himself as "radical liberals" was "pretty accurate." The figure of speech struck me as eccentric—Galbraith responding to an Agnew hog call—though we all have our good days and our bad.

**Galbraith is actually a decent fellow, but he has a problem. In the same fashion that some individuals are born without color vision, he was born without political sense.**

For years in Massachusetts Ken was in the habit of giving his personal imprimatur to political candidates, particularly in the Democratic primaries. Registered Democrats would receive a solemn letter on his stationery endorsing X for senator, Y for governor, Z for attorney general, etc.

Alas, it soon became apparent that his compass was set on True South. A Galbraith endorsement became the political equivalent of the curse of Cromwell. One candidate reportedly quit and went off to a monastery the day he got the news, and it is alleged that another—hearing that Galbraith was coming in person to his headquarters (with a photographer) to confer the accolade—broke his ankle going down the fire escape.

It is, thank God, a free country and nothing said here should be in any way construed as suggesting that Galbraith should be suppressed, oppressed, repressed or compressed. I disassociate myself completely from those who argue that the Democratic National Committee should expel him from its policy council; he is admirably qualified to be chaplain on the Titanic. The fact that he has endorsed George Bush, the Republican contender for senator from Texas, is, if properly understood, a bonus for the Democrat, Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.

**Once he appreciates that Galbraith is—wholly without malevolence—programmed for political disaster, a liberal Democrat can usefully employ the Harvard economist's suggestions as warning lights or as bell buoys marking the reefs that must be avoided.**

Take, for example, his passion for cutting things clean, which has led him to propose that liberals support Republicans rather than conservative or even liberal pro-Vietnamese War Democrats. For some reason or other, he never seems to recognize that two can play at this game.

In the third Massachusetts congressional district race, Father Robert Drinan, an anti-war militant, won the Democratic nomination from Philip Philbin, an elderly gentleman who combined domestic liberalism with support for Viet Nam. Philbin refused to campaign, Drinan's supporters mounted an extremely well-organized and financed blitz, and that was that for the second ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee.

However, Drinan won the primary with 28,612 votes (49 percent of the total; there were three candidates). In November 1968, 192,000 votes were cast in a three-way congressional race in this district.

**IF WE ASSUME** the population to be roughly the same, Drinan will need 96,000 votes to beat his Republican adversary in November. Where will he pick up his additional 70,000?

There is a very large blue collar vote in this district which seldom turns out for primaries but is decisive in November. They are not warmongers, but they are anti-anti-war. They don't like people "tearing down the country."

**Suppose they take Galbraith's advice, make the war their litmus test, but march off in the other direction? Drinan will be a dead duck—as will be Joseph Duffey in Connecticut, Craig S. Barnes in Denver, and other peace candidates who have survived the primaries.**

Father Drinan, the Rev. Duffey, and Mr. Barnes—unless they have confused politics with purification rites—should want these "Middle American" votes. If they do, they had better put away their copies of Galbraith's "Who Needs the Democrats?" (or save them for ritualistic purposes) and get to work with Scammon & Wattenberg's "The Real Majority."

***National Crisis:***

# Preventive Medicine Stressed In Drive for Health Insurance

*The following is excerpted from "National Health Insurance—The Time Is Now" by Dr. Paul B. Cornely in the September 1970 AFL-CIO American Federationist. Dr. Cornely is chairman of the Dept. of Community Health Practice at the College of Medicine at Howard University. He is also chairman of the American Public Health Association.*

**THE UNITED STATES,** the most technologically advanced country in the world, is still an underdeveloped area in the health care of its people. The health crisis in America has been long in coming and all of us, professional and lay, have allowed it to worsen in an accelerated manner.

The many facets of this well-documented crisis have been discussed through the mass media, on the platform and in scholarly articles. Any brief combination of the facts of health care is sufficient to prove the point that we are a disadvantaged nation.

The gap between the health status of the poor and those who have incomes of $10,000 or more is widening. Children in families with incomes of $2,000 a year visit a physician on the average of 2.2 times annually while those in families with incomes above $7,000 average 4.4 visits, or twice as many.

**Another alarming fact is the emphasis we have placed on cure rather than prevention. Most of the $63 billion which we spend for health care in this country is really spent for sickness—mostly for hospitals, physician services and drugs.**

This is seen in its most acute stage when we look at the federal health budget proposed for 1971. It requests $2.2 billion for hospital facilities and health manpower and $12.1 billion for medical services which include Medicare, Medicaid and other medical programs. But it asks only $618 million, or 3 to 4 percent of the total, for prevention. We are concerned with repair, but not with prevention or the improvement of the quality of life. Prevention suffers from malignant neglect.

It is particularly depressing that many children in this country have not been fully immunized against diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria, measles, German Measles and tetanus.

A recent issue of Morbidity and Mortality, publication of the National Communicable Disease Center, reports more than 20,000 cases of measles and more than 27,000 cases of German Measles for the first 16 weeks of 1970 and that was from only partial returns in the study. These levels are considerably higher than those for the comparable period of 1969. It has been estimated that for every 10,000 individuals who contact measles, 1 will die, 3 will be permanently retarded, 10 will develop encephalitis, 60 will be hospitalized with complications and 15,000 school days will be missed.

Amazingly, 174 cases of tetanus were reported in this country this year. And half the children under 15 have never visited a dentist.

**Costs are always the most talked about when the crisis in health care is discussed. All of us are well aware that daily hospital costs have risen astronomically: In New York City one hospital has a per diem cost of $123. Between 1950 and 1967 the per capita expenditure for medical care in the United States has tripled from $78.20 per year to $231.95.**

Drug costs are equally staggering. The drug industry is now a $3 billion a year business which spends some $800 million a year for public relations and the advertising to sell some 21,000 prescription drugs.

As a result of these combinations of skyrocketing costs, none of us is free of the fear of hospital and medical bills which can be financially devastating to almost any American family. Other nations live without this fear, as in England, Germany and Sweden. And other nations have national formularies on drugs. If the United States had such a formulary, the present 21,000 drugs would be reduced to 1,200 with guarantees against drugs with no added advantage being introduced simply because they could be exploited to the maximum.

But we don't have these systems in the United States. And because we don't we are left to bemoan the facts: Our infant mortality rate is 14th among the developed countries of the world; our mortality rate for mothers at childbirth is 9th and our life expectancy is 21st.

**An important factor in this national crisis is that health is not accepted as a social responsibility either by government or by the private sector. Federal health agencies are not sufficiently concerned with protecting the consumers.**

The Food & Drug Administration has not been willing to use its administrative capabilities to remove ineffective and even hazardous drugs from the market.

The Dept. of Agriculture has been concerned more often with protecting the farmer than feeding the hungry and malnourished.

**THESE HEALTH CRISES** are of paramount importance, but the one which is most acute and which causes the greatest amount of anxiety and fear is the inability to get good health care when it's needed. This country certainly must guarantee every one of its citizens this important right. And more people grow convinced daily that this guarantee cannot be made without adopting a rational, national plan.

**Americans have been patient in waiting—too long now—for the solution to this problem. But even now they are told by some forces to proceed along avenues which have been proven inadequate.**

There is no doubt that national health insurance is an idea whose time has come and some form of it will become a reality in the 1970s. Unlike five years ago, it is being discussed on all sides and by all kinds of people. The poor people are well aware that Medicaid is not the answer. Most of the "silent majority" are beginning to realize that they really cannot afford private medical care any more than they can afford private preparatory schools. The very rich really do not care.

***Impact of Nixon Policies:***

# More Unemployment Expected From 'Engineered Recession'

**UNEMPLOYMENT ROLLS** will continue to swell as the recession "engineered by the Administration" bottoms-out, unless the economy gets a stimulus to boost sales and production, organized labor's top economist predicted.

The sagging housing industry and urban redevelopment, said AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, are two areas where a pickup could help ease the slowdown resulting from Administration economic policies advanced "in the guise of anti-inflation" measures.

**He said that recent cuts of some prime interest rates "will help a bit," but "interest rates have to be brought down substantially" to reduce the pressure on prices and give a lift to the economy. He pointed out that the "average effective rate on new FHA-insured mortgages" is still 9.15 percent.**

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Goldfinger said there is no effective reduction in the pace of inflationary pressures to date.

"The Administration's spokesmen keep telling us to just watch and wait and see," but "what we've seen in prices continuing up at a fairly rapid clip" and further dilution of the buying power of workers' wages, the union economist asserted. He said that with spreading production cutbacks and layoffs, and with 1.5 million new workers entering the labor force each year, "the employment and unemployment situation is continuing to deteriorate and worsen."

**GOLDFINGER** was also critical of Administration tax proposals now before Congress, especially the added tax on leaded gasoline, advanced as an anti-pollution measure. He said that would be an "unfair tax on the consumer," and would not be an effective curb on pollution. He said it would be "a license to pollute, if you pay the price."

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**FOR 25 YEARS** it has been the stated policy of the United States to set as a national goal a useful job at a reasonable wage for all who wish to work.

Fulfilling that goal has been far from easy and there have been periods during those 25 years—we are now in the midst of one—when we have failed dismally.

During the past decade the federal government has launched a series of manpower programs to meet the job deficit. Billions of dollars have been spent on training programs; cities and states have been aided in tracking down jobs through their employment services; private business has been subsidized to offer training and provide jobs. Organized labor has played an important role, too.

**Despite these efforts, it must be confessed that the programs have far from solved the problem either of training great numbers of Americans for better jobs or placing them in jobs after their training has been finished.**

With unemployment headed for the 5 million mark it is inevitable that Americans must ask themselves if we have exhausted the needs that ought and should be met so that there is nothing for the unemployed to do?

**The answer is obvious. We have only to look around to see the vast amount of unfinished business that faces the Nation—the huge tasks of making our cities decently habitable; of cleaning up our polluted rivers and lakes; of filling thousands of vitally needed jobs in education, public health, safety, recreation, sanitation . . . the list is endless.**

Yet, we still shy away from finding means of enriching our national environment and life and, at the same time, providing useful and satisfying work for the unemployed.

We found the means to do much of it during the Great Depression of the Thirties when the National Industrial Recovery Act provided federal funds for important conservation programs in the countryside and for the rehabilitation of slums and ghettos in the city.

We did it partly and timidly with the Youth Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps in recent years. But these programs have largely been gutted by the Nixon Administration and by Congress. More and more the Administration has turned to the private sector to provide the jobs that are needed.

**ORGANIZED LABOR** has repeatedly declared that if the needed jobs are to be found, the federal government must become "the employer of last resort." The Administration has rejected this.

Now the Senate Labor Committee has come up with a bill amending the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962 that supports the labor thesis.

Not only does it suggest numerous improvements in the manpower program, but as passed by the Senate it calls for the establishment of a new system of public service employment run largely through state governors and mayors of cities of 75,000 or more population to set up public service programs with 80 percent federal financing.

The sum of $750 million would be provided for the first year's operation with a total of $1.5 billion at the end of three years.

**The committee, in its report recommending this program, notes that every task force since the riots of 1967 has pointed to the twin "problems of joblessness and inadequate public services in urban and rural poverty communities" and has called for a substantial public service employment program.**

Clearly the bill justifies the warning that private industry cannot provide the jobs that are needed and cannot, of course, perform the public service tasks that so obviously need to be done.

The need is there. The labor force is there. It is hard to see what arguments can be made against seizing the opportunity to carry out a great national constructive job and provide employment at the same time.




**THE RECESSION** "engineered" by the Administration will drive already severe unemployment even higher unless there are steps to give the economy a lift, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, center, told Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

# Yarborough Praises Unions On Aid to U.S.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, the chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, had something he wanted to say before AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany left the witness table after testifying in favor of national health insurance legislation.

Yarborough, a victim of the Texas Democratic primary, will not be returning to the Senate next year. This, he noted, might be the last time he would be hearing Meany testify before his committee.

"I want to thank you for all of the things you have done for all Americans," Yarborough told Meany and the AFL-CIO.

"Scores of millions," he said, have been the beneficiaries of labor's efforts.

"As I look over the list of bills you have put the weight of the AFL-CIO behind, nine out of 10 don't just deal with labor. They deal with health and education of all the people."

Yarborough singled out the eight-year fight for the legislation he sponsored to provide education, training and other benefits for returning servicemen—patterned after the G.I. bills of World War II and Korea.

**"Yours was the first great national organization" to rally support for the bill, he noted. While veteran and education groups initially stood on the sidelines, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller "came up and testified, for it right from the start."**

Yarborough said he knows from his own political campaigns that some people express "fear" of labor's role.

But, Yarborough added, "if they knew what organized labor has really done, they would be singing the praises" of the American labor movement.



**NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE** is the "only answer" to America's need for better medical care, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified at Senate hearings. With him at the witness table were AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman.

# *National Health Plan Held Better System*

New York—Americans need a better system of providing medical care as well as a means of financing it, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman stressed during a televised "discussion" with a spokesman for the American Medical Association.

The solution, he said, is a national health insurance program and not the AMA's "medi-credit" proposal of federal tax credits to subsidize part of the cost of existing private health insurance.

Seidman said the AMA plan assumes that "there's nothing wrong with the medical care system that we have in the United States today, except for the fact that there are some people who really can't afford to purchase it."

**Even the Nixon Administration appears to recognize that "we do need a very substantial change in the organization and delivery of medical care," Seidman noted. But the Administration, he suggested, sees this as an excuse for inaction, maintaining that until medical services and facilities become more available, "we shouldn't do anything about financing" health care.**

Seidman took part in the Equal Time program carried by Station WPIX-TV in New York, along with James Brindle, president of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, and Bernard Harrison, an official of the American Medical Association.

The AMA spokesman termed the labor-supported national health insurance legislation a "pie in the sky" approach "that would seek to restructure the whole health care system."

Seidman and Brindle retorted that the existing health care system does, indeed, need restructuring as well as financing.

National health insurance bills in the House and Senate, Seidman said, would provide incentives for "the necessary expansion" of health care facilities and manpower at the same time that a means of financing would be provided through government, employer and worker payments.

Seidman characterized the Administration's Senate testimony opposing national health insurance as "an entirely negative statement."

It is "quite clear," Seidman said, "that the Nixon Administration does not want to move in the whole question of health care. It has fought the Congress, which has tried to expand existing programs. It has tried to cut back on programs like Medicare and Medicaid. It has fought the expansion of facilities for hospitals."

But despite this opposition, he declared, "the prospects for enactment of national health insurance are better than they have been at any time."

# Medical Care Program Set for Rhode Island

Providence—Rhode Island labor's new health care program will be in operation by next March, its medical director reported at the state AFL-CIO convention here.

Plans for delivering services to some 10,000 union members and their families are on schedule, Dr. Harry E. Darrah, the program's medical director, and federation Sec.-Treas, Edwin C. Brown told more than 509 delegates from 275 locals.

The plan is based on an agreement signed by the Rhode Island Group Health Association and two private hospitals a few months ago after three years of effort.

**The hospitals have agreed to grant hospital privileges to GHA doctors who will conduct a pre-paid group practice program of comprehensive medical care for union families with the cooperation of the Medical School of Brown University.**

The convention re-elected Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Brown for another two-year term and named eight new executive board members and 32 incumbents. It also endorsed major candidates for federal and state office after hearing all the candidates speak, and established a program of legislative action for the future.

Gov. Frank Licht announced the calling of a special legislative session to bring the state's unemployment insurance program into conformity with a federal amendment permitting states to pay up to 13 more weeks for jobless workers who exhaust their layoff insurance.

During the convention 200 delegates paraded to television station WPRI—Channel 12— to help station announcers, photographers and newsmen picket for a first contract. The strikers are members of Local 1281, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The convention's traditional candidates' night brought out 16 aspirants from the two major parties and representatives of the Peace and Freedom and Social Democratic parties.

**Later the delegates voted to endorse Sen. John O. Pastore, Representatives Fernand St. Germain and Robert O. Tiernan, and Licht. All are Democrats running for re-election Nov. 3.**

Other convention speakers included Pres. Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists, Vice Pres. J. Harold Daoust of the Textile Workers Union of America, Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and Dir. Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Barkan stressed the importance of voting in a campaign complicated by the raising of "phony issues."

Daoust urged better control of job-destroying foreign imports. He said anyone who buys foreign-made products is "buying a little bit of depression" for American workers.

## Famed Justin Boots Now Union Made

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Justin boot, famous for nearly 100 years as footwear for cowboys, has gone union. The people who make the boot here voted 256-133 in a National Labor Relations Board election to be represented by the United Shoe Workers.

The Justin firm's trademark has been a fixture of life in the West since 1879. Not only have many cowpokes worn the Justin boot but their Hollywood counterparts of TV and the wide screen followed suit, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. N. H. Kurko reported.

*'Chips are Down':*

# All-Out Labor Drive Urged for Election

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**ment, Meany told the delegates, has always stood for progress for all of the people. It approaches the nation's problems with the conviction that "no special interest group could make progress for any length of time at the expense of the population as a whole."**

Never in its history, he stressed, "has labor advocated any program that did not bring benefit to the entire society."

He recited the step-by-step gains that the labor movement and the nation have made in eradicating social evils, in building a better life for its members and for all Americans.

"We still have a long way to go," Meany declared, but "we are going to have no patience with those who believe that the way to improve the system is to tear it down." And labor is not going to "knuckle down" to "extremists from either the right or the left."

In a keynote speech to the convention, IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard told the delegates that "political education in our union is a must."

**He observed that because organized labor is a minority at the polls, "we need other minorities as they need us" to form a coalition "working together to accomplish legislative goals for the betterment of all the people."**

Along with its political effort, Pillard said, labor must use its strength at the bargaining table to provide a better life for workers.

He spoke of the IBEW's goals of improved vacations and holidays, of "health and welfare plans paid for by the industry we serve," of retirement "at an age which will assure members of a few restful years of living," and of "a shorter workweek for everyone."

He urged IBEW negotiators to put special emphasis on bringing up wages of the lowest-paid workers.

And, he stressed, in an expanding electrical industry "we must either organize or we cease to exist."

Pillard told the delegates that the union's "real power" at the bargaining table lies in the skills of its members and applicants for apprenticeship and training must be chosen by fair selection methods.

**The IBEW, he said, "supports and recommends affirmative action programs to survey, identify, counsel, recruit and assist applicants . . . who have not had previous opportunities to become qualified."**

As convention committees continued to work on resolutions and reports for later floor action, delegates heard an array of prominent speakers, including Astronaut Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon.

Armstrong spoke to the convention in his role as chairman of the Peace Corps Advisory Council, stressing the need for "volunteers with technical skills."

**Developing nations are asking for this help, Armstrong said, and "the Peace Corps wants to provide these volunteers. We know how crucial they are to development, and how much they can help to meet human needs throughout the world."**

He urged the IBEW, whose members' skills helped make the moon flight possible, to encourage the recruiting program.

"The volunteers are not being asked to go abroad to conquer someone," Armstrong said. "They are asked to go overseas to work with other people, to teach their skill to others, to be one link in a growing chain of human development."

## OCAW Wins Vote At Continental Oil

Tulsa, Okla.—The Oil Workers won bargaining rights for 904 employes of the Continental Oil Co. in Ponca City, Okla., dislodging an independent union that started 34 years ago.

It was the seventh union attempt to organize the plant since 1938, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. W. G. Pendergrass said. In a runoff election, the OCAW won from the unaffiliated union by a 20-vote margin and is preparing to negotiate a contract.

# Upset Victories Mark Florida Runoff Voting

Labor-supported candidates won upset victories in Florida's runoff Democratic primary and will face conservative Republican candidates for governor and senator in November.

In the gubernatorial primary, State Sen. Reubin Askew won by an impressive 117,500 vote margin over State Atty. Gen. Earl Faircloth, who had led a four-man field in the first primary.

Askew campaigned vigorously on a tax reform platform, charging that Florida has relied on "high consumer taxes designed to hit the little man while allowing special interests to virtually escape taxation."

He will face incumbent Republican governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., a flamboyant and controversial political figure who eked out a modest victory over a millionnaire businessman, Jack Eckerd, who was making his first try for political office.

**In the Democratic runoff for the senatorial nomination, State Sen. Lawton Chiles trounced conservative former Gov. Farris Bryant by more than 220,000 votes. The first time around, Bryant had polled 50,000 votes more than Chiles.**

The winner, who overcame a low campaign budget with a 1,000-mile walking tour of Florida, will face a strong Republican candidate; Congressman William C. Cramer. They will battle for the seat being vacated by the retirement of Sen. Spessard L. Holland, a conservative Democrat.

Cramer didn't have to compete in a runoff. The first time around, he easily beat G. Harrold Carswell, the Senate-rejected nominee for the Supreme Court.

In another political development, the official count in a Baltimore area congressional district cost veteran Rep. Samuel N. Friedel, chairman of the House Administration Committee, renomination for a tenth term in the Maryland Democratic primary.

Initial election night tallies had shown Friedel a winner by 182 votes.

The turnabout showed Parren J. Mitchell, 48-year-old Negro leader and Morgan State College professor, winning by a photo-finish 38-vote margin.

'Deliberate Policy':

# Economists Charge Recession Planned

Three economists, speaking at a legislative conference of the Meat Cutters, charged the Nixon Administration with deliberately planning a recession that worsens the economic plight of working people while favoring large banks and corporations.

The three — AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, Stanley Ruttenberg, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Meat Cutters Research Dir. James Wishart — spoke at a session of the union's three-day national political and legislative conference.

"Nixonomics continues to keep the country in a recession," Ruttenberg said in leading off the discussion. "At the same time . . . prices relentlessly rise at a rapid pace. . . . It's like having a flooded basement during a drought."

**Ruttenberg said 1,750,000 persons are now drawing unemployment insurance benefits, with an average of 100,000 persons exhausting their benefits monthly without finding jobs. At the same time, he added, the nation is losing 130,000 jobs a month through slackening of the economy.**

The recession, Ruttenberg added, "is the result of deliberate policy; it was created. It is now time to shift from a restrictive economic policy to one of expansion . . . . (This) will not create inflation in an economy as weak as ours is today."

Goldfinger said, "We have been the playthings of a vicious game plan . . . of an engineered recession . . . created by the Administration."

The economic policies of the Nixon Administration, Goldfinger charged, have resulted in both rising unemployment and rising prices, while giving benefits to the banks who could lend money at abnormally high interest rates and to corporations who were allowed to raise prices without hindrance from the White House.

Commenting on Administration claims that the economic decline is over, Goldfinger remarked, "the question is, for whom?"

**He noted that the stock market decline and economic pressures on large corporations have been eased, but that unemployment continues to rise, and the interest rates on housing loans remain near their highest levels.**

"Unless there is a real pickup of sales and production, we will not get a real improvement in employment," Goldfinger warned. "On the basis of the economic facts there is no such pickup of sales and production in sight. . . .

"Until we get some real moves by Congress, we will not be able to bring about the decisive changes in economic policy that are needed."

Wishart noted that the Nixon Administration when it took office "took the lid off" by announcing it would not use its powers to hold down pricing decisions by big business.

"As a consequence, the big corporations went to town jacking up prices," Wishart declared. "That was an invitation to inflation that was happily and quickly accepted."

**Then, Wishart continued, the the government cuts the national money supply to help the large financial institutions and corporations, and attempted to "limit the effectiveness of labor" by planning for and creating unemployment.**

"The economic policy of the Nixon Administration was aimed to serve the concentrated economic powers of the country and their interests as opposed to the interests of working people, and small business, and the common people of the country," he charged.



**DELIBERATELY-PLANNED RECESSION** by the Administration is benefitting large banks and corporations while worsening the economic plight of workers, three economists tell a legislative conference of the Meat Cutters. From left are James Wishart, research director of the union; Stanley Ruttenberg, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, and AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger.

# House Panel Clears Public Jobs Bill As Bipartisan Agreement Is Reached

*(Continued from Page 1)*

for the O'Hara bill and recommend its approval.

In other major congressional developments:

● The Senate voted 59-2 approval of a multi-billion dollar housing bill that includes a Democratic-initiated program to assist development of "new cities" where people of all incomes could both live and work. The bill also extends continuing federal programs of urban renewal, public housing, rent and mortgage subsidies and mass transit.

The House Banking Committee followed through a few days later with an even bigger program—with a spending ceiling over the next three years of $7 billion, compared with $4 billion in the Senate-passed bill.

● The Senate neared final action on legislation amending the duties and powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

It rejected, 41-26, an Administration effort to kill a section of the bill giving the commission enforcement powers similar to those exercised by the National Labor Relations Board in unfair labor practice cases.

● The House approved an Administration proposal to authorize $3.1 billion in commitments for federal grants over the next five years to help communities build and improve mass transit subway and bus systems.

**The House Banking Committee had sent to the floor a larger-scaled bill—allowing the Secretary of Transportation to commit up to $5 billion in transit grants. But the House, on a 200-145 rollcall, trimmed back the grant authority to the $3.1 billion proposed by the President and approved by the Senate last spring.**

A House-Senate conference committee is expected to reach early agreement on minor differences between the two bills.

● Both the House and Senate gave final approval to legislation continuing federal appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which assists non-profit radio and television programming.

The day the bill went to the White House, Federal Communications Commissioner Dean Burch, speaking at a dinner meeting of the corporation, warned public broadcasting personnel against being too liberal.

Burch, who managed Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign and then served as Republican national chairman, said he doesn't believe that "all creative people are liberal." But if that is the case, the chairman of the government's regulatory agency over broadcasting suggested, "you'd better go out and hire some non-creative conservatives."

● The House Commerce Committee approved a bill supported by railroad unions to establish a semi-public corporation to operate a system of inter-city passenger trains. The intent is to halt the abandonment of rail passenger service by the nation's railroads. A smaller-scaled bill has already passed the Senate.

# Missouri Labor Backs Symington Re-Election

St. Louis—The Missouri AFL-CIO convention unanimously endorsed Democratic Sen. Stuart Symington for re-election as it accepted without dissent a report by the staff Committee on Political Education backing 137 Democrats and 19 Republicans for positions ranging from U.S. senator to Missouri state representative.

Vincent J. Van Camp, Jefferson City, was elected to his first full four-year term as president of the council. He was elevated to the presidency on Jan. 1 from vice president after long-time president John I. Rollings retired because of illness.

James E. Meyers, secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis AFL-CIO, was named vice president of the state council. James A. Davis was re-elected secretary-treasurer, a post he has held since 1956 and for 16 consecutive years before that with the state CIO.

**Resolutions on subjects ranging from public transportation to anti-strikebreaking legislation were adopted by the convention. The only proposal turned down called for enlargement of the council's community services committee and appointment of a full-time director of community services.**

Identical resolutions backing legislation to provide financial assistance to the St. Louis and Kansas City area mass transit systems and opposing any further fare increases were approved by the delegates.

The convention told its leadership to step up efforts to secure passage of an act to regulate the importation of strikebreakers into Missouri.

Symington, speaking at the convention's dinner session, attacked the Nixon Administration's efforts to halt inflation. He cited the rise in unemployment and the housing industry slump and said:

"Yet despite this Administration's harsh restrictive policies, the inflationary spiral continues upward at a current rate of 4 to 5 percent. It would appear that this deliberately engineered recession, with its terrible cost to the people, may have been in vain."

**COPE endorsed incumbents in all but two of the 10 congressional races in the state. No recommendations were made in the 6th District where incumbent W. R. Hull Jr. (D) faces Republican opposition and in the 7th District where incumbent Durward G. Hall (R) is unopposed.**

"We couldn't see our way clear to support them," Davis said. "Their records are so conservative."

Democratic incumbents in the eight other districts who were endorsed are William Clay, James W. Symington, Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan, William J. Randall, Richard Bolling, Richard Ichord, William L. Hungate and Bill D. Burlison.

# Senate Rollcall Vote on Direct Vote Filibuster

*A 53-34 majority of the Senate voted on Sept. 29 in favor of halting a filibuster that has prevented action on a constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College and allow the American people to elect the President by direct vote.*

*The effort to limit debate failed, however, because it did not receive the two-thirds majority required by Senate rules.*

*Labor supported the position of the 34 Democrats and 19 Republicans who voted to end the filibuster. Opposed were 15 Democrats and 19 Republicans.*

## FOR CLOTURE

### Democrats 34

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Long (La.) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Church (Ida.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Cranston (Calif.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Eagleton (Mo.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Hartke (Ind.) | Montoya (N.M.) | |
| Hughes (Iowa) | Moss (Utah) | |

### Republicans 19

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baker (Tenn.) | Hatfield (Ore.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Saxbe (Ohio) |
| Brooke (Mass.) | Mathias (Md.) | Schweiker (Pa.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Packwood (Ore.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Cook (Ky.) | Pearson (Kan.) | Smith (Me.) |
| Goodell (N.Y.) | Percy (Ill.) | Smith (Ill.) |
| Griffin (Mich.) | | |

## AGAINST CLOTURE

### Democrats 15

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen (Ala.) | Ervin (N.C.) | McGee (Wyo.) |
| Bible (Nev.) | Fulbright (Ark.) | Russell (Ga.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Holland (Fla.) | Spong (Va.) |
| Eastland (Miss.) | Hollings (S.C.) | Stennis (Miss.) |
| Ellender (La.) | McClellan (Ark.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |

### Republicans 19

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allott (Colo.) | Fannin (Ariz.) | Jordan (Ida.) |
| Bennett (Utah) | Fong (Hawaii) | Miller (Iowa) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Goldwater (Ariz.) | Stevens (Alaska) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Gurney (Fla.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Hansen (Wyo.) | Williams (Del.) |
| Dole (Kan.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Dominick (Colo.) | | |

**Paired for cloture: Yarborough (D-Tex.), Gravel (D-Alaska), Young (D-Ohio), Bellmon (R-Okla.), Gore (D-Tenn.), Inouye (D-Hawaii).**
**Paired against cloture: Sparkman (D-Ala.), Jordon (D-N.C.), Cannon (D-Nev.).**
**Not paired but announced for cloture: Aiken (R-Vt.).**
**Not paired but announced against cloture: Mundt (R-S.D.), Tower (R. Tex.)**

*Rail Accident Bill Passed:*

# Senate Unit Clears Job Safety Measure

A union-supported Occupational Health & Safety bill won a 13-3 endorsement from the Senate Labor Committee. A companion bill has already been approved by the House Labor Committee and cleared for a floor vote by the Rules Committee.

Meanwhile, a rail safety bill strongly supported by transportation unions moved to the White House and is expected to be signed into law by the President.

It would give the Dept. of Transportation clearcut authority to regulate all areas of railroad safety, including authority to seek court injunctions for immedate correction of serious hazards.

Existing federal rail safety laws cover only about 5 percent of the causes of accidents, railroad union sources said. The new legislation preserves the right of states to enforce more stringent safety rules and allows the states to act against violations of the federal law if the Dept. of Transportation fails to enforce its regulations.

**A House-Senate conference committee adopted the $2,500 fine for each violation provided in the original House bill, rather than the $1,000 penalty of the Senate version.**

While the rail safety bill had strong bipartisan support, the broader occupational health and safety legislation still faces heavy opposition in both the House and Senate, where floor amendments will be proposed to weaken the committee bills.

Employer groups, which were strong enough to block congressional action during the Johnson Administration, are adamantly opposed to a strong federal safety role. Their fall-back position is support for Administration amendments that would severely limit the powers of the Secretary of Labor and set up "independent" boards to establish standards.

House Democratic leaders, in an apparent effort to avoid a controversial vote before the election, put off action on the safety-health bill until an anticipated "lame-duck" post-election session.

Although the Senate leadership is still on public record for completion of the session by Oct. 15, a post-election reconvening of Congress increasingly appears the only alternative to ditching major legislation in mid-stream.

**The Senate's occupational health and safety bill, steered through committee by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), is designed to reduce the annual toll of 15,000 industrial deaths and 2.5 million on-the-job disabling injuries.**

In a modification designed to nullify scare tactics used by employer groups to oppose the bill, the Senate committee required that a Labor Dept. inspector receive approval from a superior before using emergency powers to shut down a plant under extreme conditions of "imminent danger."

The Senate bill would establish a new national institute to conduct research, particularly in the occupational health field, and make recommendations to the Secretary of Labor for federal standards.

It also would set up a National Commission on Workmen's Compensation Laws "in order to determine if such laws provide an adequate, prompt and equitable system of compensation for injury or death rising out of or in the course of employment." The commission would report its findings to Congress.

# Failure to Limit Debate Stalls Electoral Reform

The Senate gave up—temporarily, at least—its effort to vote on a House-passed constitutional amendment that would abolish the Electoral College and substitute direct election of the President.

A conservative coalition opposed to electoral reform refused to allow the Senate to vote on the proposed constitutional change, or on any of the many alternative plans that various senators had proposed.

Two efforts were made to muster the two-thirds vote required by the Senate's rules to limit debate and break a filibuster.

Both times, the majority for cloture fell short of the required two-thirds.

**The constitutional amendment was then temporarily set aside and the Senate turned to other legislation. But Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), chief sponsor of electoral reform, said he will continue behind-the-scene efforts to work out a compromise that would win over some of the opponents of the House-passed amendments.**

Several senators who opposed cloture have objected primarily to the requirement for a runoff election if no presidential ticket received at least 40 percent of the vote. And Bayh said he will join in an effort to develop an alternative to the runoff.

The final vote for cloture was 53-34, five short of the two-thirds mark. **(Rollcall, Page 7.)**

Democrats voted 34-15 to limit debate. Even though the electoral reform amendment had the endorsement of Pres. Nixon and Senate GOP leaders, Republicans split 19-19 on the cloture vote.

The AFL-CIO supported the direct election amendment, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany personally testified in its behalf.

But it was supported also by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce as well as groups such as the League of Women Voters. The Chamber, in a letter to all senators, stressed the same point labor had made, that direct popular election of the President "is the only method which provides an equal vote for all citizens and which guarantees victory to the candidate with the most votes nationwide."

## Steelworkers' Official Joseph Angelo Dies

Austintown, O.—Joseph Angelo, district director in Los Angeles for the Steelworkers, was buried after services here. He died at 56 of a heart attack while waiting to board a plane for Washington and the start of National Can Co. negotiations.

Angelo was a Pittsburgh native who began work in the mills in his teens. A veteran of the Little Steel Strike of 1937, Angelo was named a USWA staff representative in 1941 and in 1943 helped organize West Coast plants. He was elected a district director 18 months ago.



**FREE TRADE UNIONS** could be eroded as a force for "evolution toward a more open society" in Latin America as a result of Pres. Nixon's "investment banker" approach to aiding Latin nations, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne declares. Beirne spoke to graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development at Georgetown University.

# *Nixon's Latin American Aid Plan Seen Weakening Efforts of Unions*

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne attacked the Administration's "investment banker" approach to the problem of aiding Latin America nations.

Beirne took note of Pres. Nixon's Sept. 15 message to Congress putting "heavy emphasis on aid funneled through governments," which could "spell disaster for the social dimensions of progress" in the Latin nations.

This type of foreign aid, Beirne suggested, could fail to reinforce "popular elements, such as the free trade unions, as catalysts for evolution toward a more open society."

He made his charges in an address to graduates of the fourth labor economics program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development at Georgetown University.

**At the same time, Beirne welcomed Nixon's call for the building of self-reliant and productive societies in the lower-income countries and his reference to the opportunity for social development afforded by foreign aid.**

Beirne, who is president of the Communications Workers and serves as chairman of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee and secretary-treasurer of the AIFLD, said that achievement of these goals requires:

- Real, not token, participation by U.S. labor in development aid programs.
- Funding of U.S. aid programs at a realistic level.
- The allotting of 1 percent of the U.S. gross national product to foreign assistance programs.

Beirne listed ten priority objectives for the Seventies through which Latin American labor movements might help their peoples:

1. An improvement in "the quality of life . . . for working people" through improved economic and social welfare benefits.

2. A greater voice for free organized labor in economic and social planning.

3. Increased effectiveness by labor movements at every level—local, regional and national.

4. An intensified effort to build the membership of trade unions, with emphasis on development of rural unions.

5. Strengthening of every aspect of union structure with improvement of negotiating skills essential to "the cornerstone of workers' freedom," collective bargaining.

6. Continued growth of leadership training and other union education programs.

7. Expansion of union community service programs—worker and campesino credit unions and cooperatives, day care centers, urban and rural medical and dental services, environmental and consumer protection including legal aid, counseling and other forms of social assistance.

8. Broader development of manpower training and job placement programs. (AIFLD, building on experience gained in cooperative efforts with the unions of Guyana, is planning other skill-training and job-placement programs geared to specific local or national needs).

9. Strengthening of trade union capabilities in economic research and analysis, and the provision of economic and legal counseling services for labor movements. (Toward this end, AIFLD will continue its training programs for labor economists.)

10. Improvement in the ability of Latin American labor movements to communicate viewpoints and policies to the public, government and employers and to the media.

In the graduation address, George H. Hildebrand, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor for international affairs, called on the graduating labor economists to play "the conscience" of their nations' development process.

**Their role in the "human development" of Latin America, he said, is to provide the data, "statistics to light the way" toward solutions of social and economic problems.**

And this information must be shared "in support of . . . collective bargaining," he added. Toward this end, Hildebrand cited the need for improved "regular dissemination of data among the various trade unions and labor economists . . . of the Americas."

Spokesman for the 14-member class from nine Latin nations, Juan Carlos Gomez Ochoa of Argentina, called on his fellow trade unionist students to "struggle for a sweeping reform of . . . economic structures" so that the wealth produced may "fulfill human needs and solve social problems." Yet he eschewed violent means, saying, "Progress cannot take place in an atmosphere of chaos and disorder, but is only brought about by steady and unceasing efforts within an established social order."

10-3-70

## USWA Aide Named To Manpower Post

Paul J. Frasser, Jr., a member of the Steelworkers' headquarters staff for 23 years, has been named to the dual jobs of U.S. Manpower Administrator and Deputy Assistant Labor Secretary for Manpower.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said in announcing the appointment that Frasser will direct the government's $2.6 billion program for training and placing the unemployed in jobs.

Frasser succeeds Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., who has been confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower.

Frasser joined the Steelworkers in a part-time capacity in 1947. He started full-time with the union in 1951 as an associate in the research department. Since 1967 Frasser has been assistant director of the Steelworkers' contracts administration department.

# *Unit of 30,000 Picks IBEW in New England*

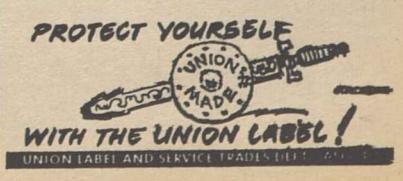
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IBEW and the two unaffiliated unions, who had held bargaining rights for many years. The Auto Workers and the Communications Workers were eliminated in earlier voting.

Several months ago the IBEW won an election among about 2,000 accounting employes of the same company.

An employe organizing committee was assisted in its preliminary stages by the IBEW organizing staff and in the final stage by the AFL-CIO regional staff.

The company has employes in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.



# Jobless Rise Tied to Administration

AFL-CIO News

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## 5.5 Percent Rate Highest In Six Years

**By John R. Oravec**

The Administration cannot duck responsibility for the surge in the nation's unemployment rate to 5.5 percent in September, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

"It is Administration policies that have caused widespread suffering among families of the unemployed, up nearly 2 million since this Administration took over," Meany said.

The Labor Dept. reported that the 5.5 percent level of unemployment in the nation's workforce—up from 5.1 percent in August—is the highest mark in six years.

**The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said there were 4.3 million persons out of work and actively seeking jobs in September. The number of unemployed, which usually declines during September, rose 72,000 last month. After seasonal adjustments, this represented an increase of 375,000 to a total of 4.6 million.**

Millions of other workers on the job felt the economic pinch of a reduced workweek that depressed average weekly earnings by 84 cents from the August level of $121.36. The average workweek was down four-tenths of an hour to 36.8 hours.

Meany prodded the White House "to abandon its 'game plan' and adopt a policy that will put America back to work."

**When Pres. Nixon took office, the unemployment rate was 3.3 percent. In September 1969 it was 3.8 percent.**

Most severely affected by the rise in joblessness in September were younger workers, mainly in the 16 to 24 age group.

For men 20-24 years old the rate jumped from 8.5 percent in August to 11 percent, the highest since July 1961.

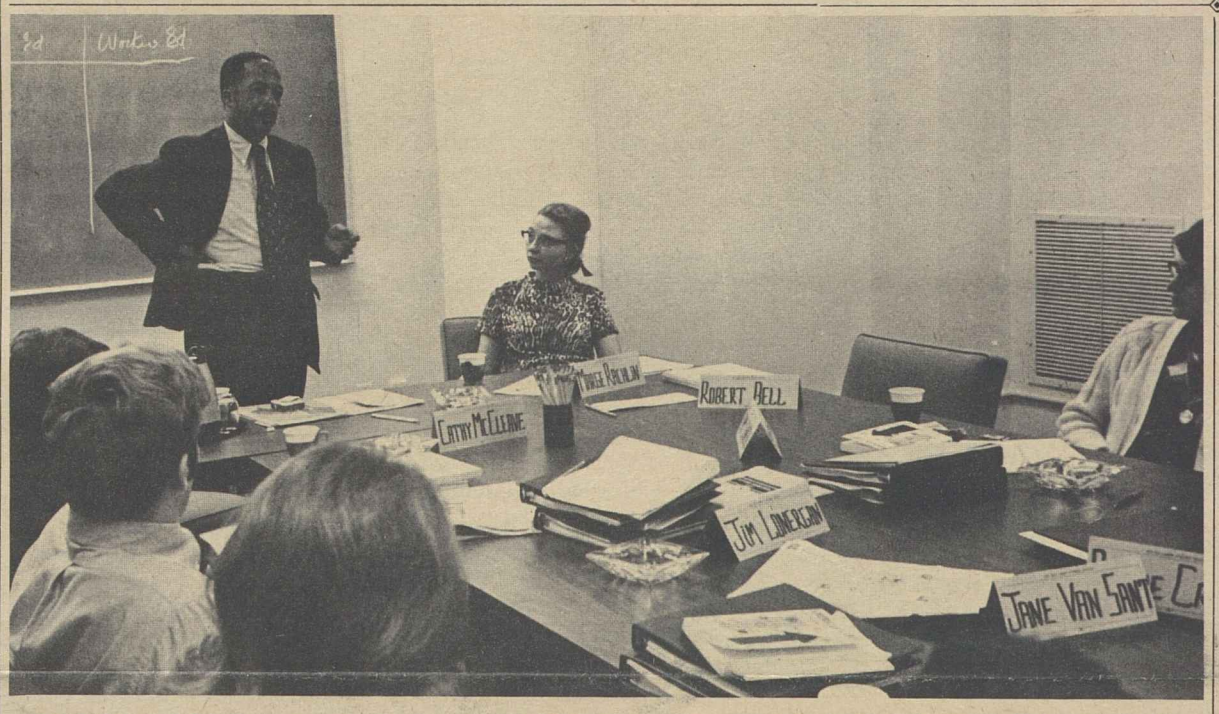
For teenagers, the rate edged up to 16.8 percent from 15.9 percent in August. The September mark is the highest since January 1965.

The BLS speculated that the surge in unemployment for younger workers occurred because many had been still counted in the workforce while waiting to return to school for the fall term.

On this basis alone, the unemployment rate could drop in October. But Harold Goldstein, as-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Meany Asks Bargaining For All Federal Workers




**STAFF INTERNS** in the AFL-CIO headquarters training progam hear federation Education Dir. Walter G. Davis discuss labor's role in public and worker education at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center. The interns were given a two-week course at the center on the issues and challenges confronting labor. **(Story, Page 8.)**

## Spells Out Principles of New System

**By David L. Perlman**

The AFL-CIO called for creation of a nationwide system of collective bargaining between the federal government and unions representing federal employes.

Federation Pres. George Meany said the time has come to extend to all federal workers the collective bargaining principles written into the law which set up the new U.S. Postal Service.

He urged the Administration to join in proposing such legislation to Congress—as it did earlier this year for the postal service.

**Meany and other union witnesses testified before the Federal Labor Relations Council, the Cabinet-level panel set up under a presidential executive order to administer the government's union-management relations program and make recommendations for changes.**

All three panel members were present for Meany's testimony—Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton, who heads the council; Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, and George P. Shultz, director of the White House Office of Management & Budget.

Meany told the panel that AFL-CIO unions representing federal workers have agreed on the following "basic principles" for a collective bargaining program embracing both the government's salaried white-collar employes and its hourly-paid, blue-collar workers:

- Sitting on the labor side of the bargaining table would be "a five-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

*Legislation Backed Up:*

## Congress Schedules Lame-Duck Session

Congressmen and senators will return to Washington after the election—winners and losers alike—to tackle a mountain of major legislation still awaiting final action.

House and Senate leaders agreed to recess on Oct. 14 so that members seeking re-election can give full time to the political campaign. But Congress will return Nov. 16 for a rare "lame duck" post-election session. New members elected on Nov. 3 cannot take office until January, when the 92nd Congress convenes.

Both the House and Senate were grinding out legislation at a fast pace in the days before the recess. But final action on a number of major bills is not scheduled until after the election.

**Social security improvements, House action on occupational health and safety, the family assistance welfare reform bill and foreign trade legislation have all been put off until the November session. And while the House is expected to pass the manpower training-public service jobs bill before the recess, final action must wait on a House-Senate conference agreement.**

A busy legislative week saw these major developments:

- Congress voted final approval to a mass transit bill to help cities build and improve subway and bus systems. The eventual cost of federal subsidies in the five-year bill is $3.1 billion, but most of it will not be paid out until the final years of the program. However cities will be able to make binding contracts with assurances that the money will be available when payments are due.
- By big, bipartisan majorities, the House passed a strongly-worded anti-crime bill and the Senate approved legislation imposing life sen-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Merchant Ship Bill Hailed on Final Passage*

Congress sent to the President—for his certain approval—legislation aimed at launching a 300-vessel merchant fleet during the next 10 years, built in U.S. yards, flying the American flag, and staffed by U.S. seamen.

The labor-supported legislation was hailed as opening a new era in U.S. maritime history and halting the steady decline of American-flag shipping on the high seas.

It extends to all ship operators the right to qualify for construction subsidies, which previously had been limited to berth-line shipping following scheduled trade routes. And it also greatly expands operat-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Senate Urged to Pass Job Safety Bill Intact*

America's workers consider the Occupational Safety & Health bill the "most important" legislation before Congress and want to see it passed without destructive changes, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

In a letter sent to every senator, Meany stressed the importance of being present for the debate and vote on the Senate bill, scheduled for Oct. 12.

**"Organized labor regards this legislation as indispensable to the lives, safety and health of every American worker," Meany declared.**

Senators also received strong endorsements of the job safety bill from Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and from a group of prominent scientists, environmental health experts and public figures.

The trade union movement's "strong and enthusiastic support," Meany made clear, is reserved for the bill sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) and approved by the Senate Labor Committee.

He lambasted the "Administration-Big Business substitute bill" introduced by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) as "weak, inadequate, and an administrative monstrosity."

The Williams bill is fair to employers as well as protective of workers, Meany said.

Its key provisions—the basis for

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Political Dollars of Rich Favor Republicans, 13-1

America's richest multimillionaries gave $13 to Republican candidates during the 1968 election year for every $1 contributed to Democratic candidates.

Forty-six super-wealthy individuals—each with a personal fortune estimated at above $150 million—were listed on official campaign expense reports as having made political contributions.

**They gave $1,377,313 to Republican candidates and $196,488 to Democrats.**

The authoritative Congressional Quarterly magazine, which published the breakdown, noted that "these figures must be considered the minimum contribution for each individual" since loopholes in the reporting laws allow many political donations to go unrecorded.

The biggest individual spender on the list—New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller—put most of his donations into his own unsuccessful campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. That accounted for $356,000 out of the $483,500 he reported in political donations.

*(Continued on Page 6)*




**AFFILIATION AWARD** of the AFL-CIO is presented by Federation Pres. George Meany to Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers at the union's convention in Miami Beach. URW Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold is at the left. The award is given to national and international unions that have 80 percent of their locals affiliated with AFL-CIO state central bodies.

# Senate Urged to Pass Safety Measure Intact

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the AFL-CIO's strong support—assign "full responsibility" for establishment and enforcement of job safety and health standards to the Secretary of Labor.

That's where it belongs, Meany stressed.

**"The Dept. of Labor was created by Congress to protect the legitimate interests of American workers. Certainly, health and safety on the job fall under this heading."**

By contrast, Meany said, the Administration bill "would break up and isolate what should be an integrated program into three segments—each completely independent of the other in decision making."

There would be one board to set standards, a separate enforcement appeal commission "which is really a court except in name," and leave the inspection responsibility as "a sop to the Secretary of Labor."

Through this cumbersome procedure, Meany suggested, "management control" would be achieved and the goals of the legislation thwarted.

Meany sharply refuted Administration claims that it has sought to "compromise" on the bill, but has been rebuffed.

**"The Administration has never compromised except on fringe issues," he retorted. Its only substantive change has been to establish two boards instead of one for standard-setting and enforcement.**

"If that is compromise," Meany said, "I do not understand the meaning of the word."

His letter, Meany told senators, represents an effort "to convey to you the urgency with which workers and their families look to you for support of the Williams bill. Its passage will be the first great step in the nation's history toward a safe and healthy work place."

Abel termed the showdown vote in the Senate "a day of truth" which will determine whether large groups of workers "live in health, indeed, whether they live at all."

**The difference between the Williams bill and the "so-called compromise," Abel emphasized, "is not a mere difference in words or theory" but the difference between "effective" legislation and "foot-dragging, evasion and indecision."**

The scientists' letter, issued by Environmental Action, said the Williams bill and the companion House bill by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) are long overdue.

America's workers "spend an average of 40 hours a week in some of the most polluted, physically hazardous and psychically devastating environments found anywhere," they told the Senate.

Signers of the letter included former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz and former Interior Sec. Stuart Udall as well as biologists, environmental research scientists and university professors.

The Senate vote will be the first big congressional test of the legislation. The House is scheduled to take up the companion bill after the election recess.

# Outreach Helps 6,900 Youths Enter Crafts

More than 6,900 minority youths are now apprenticed to one of the 18 building and construction trades unions throughout the Apprenticeship Outreach programs.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson reports that in the year ended last June 30, the building trades recruited 3,052 new apprentices through the Outreach programs.

Apprenticeship Outreach uses the "tutor and cram" technique to assist minority youth (Negro, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Indian and Oriental) in preparing for specific apprenticeship examinations.

The courses run from four to 10 weeks, depending on the type of test to be given and each trainee's individual needs.

The AFL-CIO and its Building & Construction Trades Dept. have taken a leading role in Operation Outreach, working closely with the Urban League and the Workers Defense League.

The building and construction trades councils operate 26 projects in 27 cities, the Urban League 29 projects in 32 cities and the WDL 16 projects in 17 cities.

Altogether 10 different sponsoring groups are participating in Operation Outreach with 78 programs.

Among the 18 building and construction trades, five trades account for 3,918 apprentices drawn from Outreach projects or more than 56.6 percent of the total. They are: Carpenters, 1,410 apprentices; Electricians, 746; Plumbers and Pipefitters, 643; Painters, 633; and Sheet Metal Workers, 486.

## Shift Convention Schedule:

# *Rubber Workers' Delegates Focus on Election, Imports*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Miami Beach—The Rubber Workers wound up their 27th convention with a strong statement urging congressional action to combat the exportation of American jobs to low-wage countries.

The delegates also looked beyond the convention to spur an all-out membership effort to elect labor-endorsed candidates in the November election.

The convention returned Pres. Peter Bommarito for his third term by a vote of 1,478 to 200 for F. E. Farrington, president of URW Local 44, Los Angeles. It was the first contested presidential election in 10 years. Re-elected without a contest were Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold and Vice Pres. Kenneth Oldham along with 14 other executive board members.

By a rollcall vote of 1,296 to 407, the delegates changed the constitutional provision on conventions and terms of office. They approved a board recommendation that:

- Beginning next year, local union officers will be elected for three-year terms instead of the present two years.
- After the 1972 convention, the union will hold conventions at three-year intervals instead of every two years.
- Starting with the 1972 convention, officers of the international union will be elected for three-year terms instead of two years.

**URW board members proposed the change, they told delegates, to make sure that URW conventions, local union elections and companywide negotiations do not fall in the same year, as they did in 1970. The change will benefit union negotiators, they said.**

On the fifth and last day of the convention, delegates were preparing to refer all remaining unfinished business to the executive board when two delegates succeeded in getting action on a foreign trade policy statement.

"I am here as a delegate from Uniroyal Local 224, Woonsocket, R.I., for the last time," declared Pres. Norman Thibeault of that local. "We got the news a few weeks ago that our jobs have been destroyed by foreign imports. Our plant is closing" because of a flood of cheap footwear admitted into the United States, Thibeault said.

Through action by the URW and the AFL-CIO, the plant employes will get up to a maximum of $85 a week under legislation supported by labor and passed by Congress for temporary relief. But "we don't want relief, we want jobs," said delegates. They reported plant closings also in Watertown, Mass., Mishawaka, Ind., and other locations.

**The convention voted unanimously to ask Congress to negoiate trade agreements with other nations and to regulate job-destroying imports in the United States and Canada.**

In other action, the delegates called on all segments of labor to "make this year's register-and-vote drive the best in labor history." They denounced the indictment of the Seafarers for collecting voluntary campaign fund donations for political candidates as a "device to silence unions" and deter union members from doing what the law allows them to do.

URW COPE Dir. Francis Maile reported that his committee has collected $43,000 for AFL-CIO political action so far this year, and hopes to make it $50,000. The $43,000 collection is the biggest in URW history, he said, noting also that 1970 is the biggest year for strikes to date.

The convention endorsed a bill by Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.) to reduce industrial accidents and improve safety in the workplace.

The officers announced that committees will be set up soon to produce recommendations on better methods of successful bargaining and strike financing. Directors are being named in seven union districts, they said, to conduct training programs for local union officers and negotiators as a move to strengthen union educational methods.

**Introduced to the convention as a hero was Delegate Steve Seleski of Local 2, Akron, who rescued a swimmer caught in the ocean undertow and swept nearly a mile down the oceanfront to the convention hotel beach.**

Bommarito reported that Armstrong Rubber Co., whose 5,000 workers have been on strike since July 1 at West Haven, Conn., Des Moines, Iowa, Natchez, Miss., and Hanford, Calif., discontinued hospital and surgical insurance coverage for employes and 500 pensioners Sept. 29. The insurance carrier refused to extend coverage or accept payment from the union, and some hospitals refused to admit patients covered by the plan, Bommarito said.

Coverage was continued, he reported when union officers sent a $50,000 first payment to another carrier—Nationwide Insurance Co.—which agreed to cover all strikers and retirees. The incident shows the value of extending coverage for even longer periods than the 90-day extension at Armstrong, he declared.

# Pilots Renew Demand For Cockpit Safeguards

The Air Line Pilots Association has renewed a demand that the federal government require bulletproof cockpit doors and bulkheads on major airliners as part of the drive to curb air piracy.

ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby, in an appeal to the Federal Aviation Administration, noted that the union "has endorsed the secure cockpit concept for several years and wants action now" in view of the increase in hijacking of aircraft.

The Pilots are asking for a bulletproof partition separating the cockpit from the cabin, a bulletproof door with an electro-magnetic-type lock, a bulletproof window and a sliding panel in the door.

These features, Ruby emphasized, would permit cockpit crews to have face-to-face confrontation with prospective hijackers in an attempt to disuade them, while at the same time allow the crews to maintain their own security.

"Without the equipment to protect themselves," Ruby said, "crews have had no choice but to allow intruders with hostages to enter the flight deck."

**The Administration's decision to use armed federal guards on airplanes, Ruby said, makes "bulletproofing" more important than ever because "the possibility of gunfire in the cabin has increased, and it is likely that bullets from the cabin may accidentally enter the flight deck."**

With materials and technology to carry out the union's proposal "currently available and relatively inexpensive," Ruby said, "ALPA would view as unacceptable any half-way proposal to install improved viewing windows and locks on existing non-bulletproof doors."

"Those who would deny the crew the right and the equipment to protect themselves and their passengers must also accept the responsibility for the inevitable disasters," he added.

# Legislative Goals Set By Minnesota Labor

Duluth, Minn.—A wide-ranging 1971 state legislative program was established by the 13th convention of the Minnesota AFL-CIO.

The 758 delegates adopted 31 resolutions calling for laws or changes in laws to provide, among other things:

- Collective bargaining for agricultural employes.
- A state minimum wage of $2 an hour.
- Legalization of pari-mutuel betting in Minnesota.
- Mandatory instruction in labor history at all levels of the public school system.
- Changes in financial laws affecting consumers, including the requirement that lending institutions pay interest on funds held in escrow, and the prohibition of debt pooling.

**On the political front, delegates endorsed seven candidates for state-wide public office, including former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic Farmer-Labor candidate for the U.S. Senate, and State Sen. Wendell Anderson, the DFL candidate for governor.**

The delegates also endorsed all congressional candidates recommended by district Committees on Political Education including incumbent Democrats Joseph Karth from the state's 4th District, Donald Fraser from the 5th, and John Blatnik from the 8th, and DFL candidates Robert Berglund from the 7th, Terry Montgomery from the 6th, George Rice from the 3rd, and Clifford R. Adams from the 2nd.

Referred to the executive council of the state AFL-CIO for further study were resolutions calling for collective bargaining for public employes, legalization of "insure-yourself" or "no-fault" auto insurance, and drafting of comprehensive new unemployment and workmen's compensation bills for submission to the Minnesota legislature.

*High Stakes Stressed:*

# Steelworkers Spur '70 Election Drive

Atlantic City—The Steelworkers zeroed in on the high stakes of the Nov. 3 election while stressing the union's basic objectives in bargaining and organizing for the Seventies.

Crucial to labor's legislative goals is the election of more liberals to Congress, the 3,500 delegates to the 15th USWA convention agreed. And all-out support was pledged to labor-endorsed candidates as the convention's political action resolution called attention to the "anti-labor direction" of the Nixon Administration.

**USWA Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke said that labor has lost the Executive Branch of the federal government and that the Judicial Branch is slipping way. He warned that voters will determine on Nov. 3 whether labor and liberal interests will lose the Legislative Branch.**

The delegates vowed in the resolution to raise funds for labor's friends to offset the "massive money raising campaign of our enemies" and to cooperate fully with COPE registration and voter drives.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland cited the defeat of liberal Democratic Sen. Ralph Yarborough in the Texas primary as part of a concerted effort by labor's adversaries to pick off its friends in Congress.

"That story must not be repeated in other states on Nov. 3," Kirkland declared. He further warned:

"Much more is at stake than mere delay in passing important pieces of progressive legislation. Defeat would bring a flood of regressive legislation that could reverse everything we have accomplished over generations. We could lose through legislation much of what we have won at the bargaining table.

"If the conservatives pick off our friends in Congress one by one this year, business will almost certainly try to pick off our unions one by one next year."

Kirkland noted that anti-union legislation has already been introduced in Congress.

**"There are bills to ban unions from any kind of political activity and bills to outlaw the union shop in government and industry and to wreck the progress the farm workers have made in their long struggle for justice and recognition," he observed.**

While the labor movement cannot match the money its opponents raise for their campaigns, Kirkland declared that labor's foes cannot equal the efforts of unions to get voters registered and bring them to the polls.

Arthur J. Goldberg, former USWA legal counsel and now Democratic candidate for governor of New York, told the convention that the November election will be a crucial referendum on the Nixon-Agnew Administration.

Goldberg held the Administration responsible for high unemployment and soaring prices. He also charged that it was attempting to stack the National Labor Relations Board with management representatives and had tried earlier to break the United Farm Workers' strike through the Pentagon's purchases of non-union grapes.

Legislative goals adopted by the Steelworkers include:

- Passage of the occupational health and safety bill now before Congress.
- Establishment of "reasonable import quotas" for steel.
- A government guarantee of pension benefits if employers fail to meet obligations.
- Adoption of the labor-backed national health insurance system.
- Expansion of anti-pollution laws for clean air and waterways.

The convention also resolved as as a key bargaining objective to seek guaranteed salaries for members over the full term of USWA contracts.

**Pres. I. W. Abel said the union has made progress toward securing a guaranteed annual wage for members. Guaranteed wages are needed because of "hazards of economic conditions" and "hazards of industrial accident, injury and sickness," he stressed.**

Increased efforts to organize white collar workers throughout the industries covered by the union were pledged in another resolution. It noted that "thousands of office and technical employes within our jurisdiction" lack union representation.

Delegates decisively rejected a resolution intended, its sponsors said, to bring racial minorities and women into the USWA executive board by creating additional offices that would initially be filled by appointment and later by election.

Abel said he and other union officers wanted qualified minority members on the board, but opposed shortcircuiting of the election process.

The first salary increases for top USWA officers since 1956 were approved. Delegates voted a $10,000 annual increase for Abel, boosting his salary to $60,000. Raises of $7,500 each were granted to Burke and Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, increasing their pay to $42,500 a year.

The 25 USWA district directors received a $5,000 increase to $25,000 a year. This was the first raise in pay for the directors since 1964.



**TOP OFFICERS** of the Steelworkers greet AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the 15th USWA convention in Atlantic City. Kirkland stressed the vital part the coming congressional election will play in labor's legislative and social goals in his address to delegates. From left are Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, Kirkland, and Pres. I. W. Abel.

# State Job Agencies Hit On Failure to Aid Needy

Salt Lake City—Administrators of state employment services were told at their national conference here that the AFL-CIO doesn't think their agencies are doing an effective job "in reaching out to the dropouts, the aged, the underemployed, the minorities and the disadvantaged."

The criticism came from Julius Rothman, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs and president of the federation's Human Resources Development Institute. The occasion was the 34th annual meeting of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies.

Rothman told the employment service officials that more, not less, federal direction is needed to meet the job needs of workers as well as employers.

**"Traditionally," he charged, "the state employment services have been employer-oriented rather than worker-oriented."**

Commenting on Administration efforts to turn over manpower programs to the 50 states, Rothman said "the AFL-CIO sees no advantage to fragmenting manpower activities into 50 different parts."

Labor's position, he stressed, has been federalization of the employment service.

"Our stand is based on the simple fact that we live in a national interdependent economy," Rothman said. "Employers operate across state lines; labor markets and product markets are not hemmed in by geographical boundaries. And the recent national census underscores the mobility of the American worker."

While convinced of the need for a federalized employment service, Rothman said, "until this is achieved, the AFL-CIO will continue to prod the Labor Dept. to set higher performance standards for the state agencies along with significant upgrading in function."

Rothman told the group that the "modest improvements" Congress has made in the unemployment insurance system fall "far short" of what is needed.

The legislation won't take full effect until 1972, he noted. Yet "high levels of unemployment and sharply increased unemployment insurance exhaustion rates are current economic realities."

And even after 1972, unless further action is taken, "the nation will still be saddled with an outdated unemployment insurance system which continues to perpetuate rather than alleviate poverty."

**He stressed that "after 35 years of experience with the program, America still lacks universal coverage of all wage and salary workers; standards establishing reasonable qualifying requirements and limitations on unreasonable disqualifications, and the financing of the program is woefully inadequate."**

Rothman reaffirmed "the AFL-CIO's long-standing view on the need for minimum federal benefit standards."

He termed such standards "the essential federal legislation needed to establish a meaningful unemployment insurance system for the nation's jobless workers."

# *Farm Workers Sign 2 Tomato Growers*

Salinas, Calif.—Two major California tomato growers have negotiated contracts with the United Farm workers Organizing Committee after rescinding their contracts with the Teamsters union.

UFWOC's drive to represent farm workers also advanced in the strawberry fields when negotiations started in San Francisco with the largest California strawberry grower, Pic'N Pac, a subsidiary of the S. S. Pierce Co. of Boston.

New attempts are also being made to break the deadlock in negotiations between UFWOC and two large lettuce growers in the Salinas Valley, Freshpict Foods and D'arrigo Bros. Co.

Auxiliary Bishop Joseph E. Donnelly of Hartford, Conn., head of the Catholic Bishops' committee on farm labor, arrived in Salinas Oct. 6 to act as a mediator.

**But UFWOC suffered two setbacks in the courts when several supermarket chains obtained restraining orders limiting picketing of their stores. The picketing is part of the national lettuce boycott called by Cesar Chavez against all lettuce not picked under UFWOC contracts.**

The two tomato firms reaching an agreement with UFWOC are Brown & Hill, which has 1,000 acres near King City, and the Meyer Tomato Co., largest tomato grower in the state with farms as far south as the Imperial Valley.

On piece rates tomato pickers will get 2 cents more per bucket than under the Teamster contract and 25 cents more per hour under the hourly wage. The new rates are 20 cents a bucket and $2.50 an hour.

Pic'N Pac negotiations started after UFWOC initiated a boycott of S. S. Pierce products. Pic'N Pac had signed a contract with the Teamsters, but a card check just conducted showed that its field workers are members of UFWOC. The firm employs more than 1,000 at peak harvest time.

Superior court judges in both Bakersfield and Los Angeles placed restrictions on picketing by UFWOC. Los Angeles Judge Richard Schauer did so at the request of Alpha Beta, Market Basket and Thrifty Mart markets. Bakersfield Judge George A. Brown did so at the request of Safeway, Lucky, Purity, Quality Foods Inc. and two southern California chains.

## Moskow Named Director Of Bargaining Panel

The appointment of Michael H. Moskow as executive director of the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission was announced by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson.

Moskow, senior staff economist with the Council of Economic Advisers, succeeds James L. Macpherson, who is returning to Cleveland as regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

# *Burdick Cited For Support of Labor's Goals*

Bismarck — Delegates to the North Dakota AFL-CIO convention unanimously endorsed Sen. Quentin Burdick in his bid for re-election against Rep. Thomas Kleppe.

A strong statement that outlined labor's concerns, such as medical care and inflation, concluded that Burdick "shares these same concerns . . . and has exerted every effort for working men and women of the state, for the farmer and for the small businessmen."

The three-day convention was devoted largely to plans for the November election. Also endorsed by the convention delegates were two Democratic candidates for congress, James Brooks and Art Link.

**Typical of the resolutions adopted were those calling for state hearings on wages for housekeeping occupation, hearings on minimum wage orders of the state labor commissioner, and repeal of the compulsory open shop law in the state.**

One major reorganization change occurred at the meeting. North Dakota has now five central bodies, but an informal central body exists in one other city and progress is being made toward establishment of central bodies in two other cities.

The state constitution was changed to permit an additional member on the executive board for the coming year, and delegates indicated support for adding two more representatives when the additional central bodies are organized.

Gov. William L. Guy addressed the convention banquet.

# Credit Union Assets Total $369 Million

Madison, Wis.—Total assets of more than 1,171 credit unions sponsored by labor organizations amounted to $369 million at the end of 1969, the 1970 International Credit Union Yearbook shows. Loans outstanding at the end of the year totaled $321 million.

More that 689,000 union members belong to labor-sponsored credit unions, according to the yearbook published by CUNA International, Inc. Millions of union members belong to credit unions under other sponsorship.

Overall, credit unions in the United States reported assets of more than $15 billion, with savings of more than $13 billion and loans outstanding of nearly $13 billion, the CUNA yearbook disclosed.

# Paying for Stability

**ON FEB. 19, 1969,** Pres. Nixon wrote AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a meeting of the Federation's Executive Council: "We must find ways to curb inflation, which robs working men and women and their families of hard-earned gains. And we must do this without asking the wage earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs."

On Oct. 2, 1970, Meany issued a statement on the release of the latest government figures on unemployment. He said:

**"It is Administration policies that have caused widespread suffering among families of the unemployed, up nearly two million since this Administration took over. It is time for the White House to abandon its 'game plan' and adopt a policy that will put America back to work."**

Between February 1969 and October 1970 this is what happened:

● The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate went from 3.3 percent of the labor force in February 1969 to 5.5 percent 20 months later—a 60 percent increase.

● The number of unemployed on a seasonally adjusted basis went from 2.7 million in February 1969 to 4.6 million in September 1970—also a 60 percent increase.

As Meany said in his statement, "the Administration cannot duck responsibility for this tragic statistic."

**IN THE INTERVAL** between February 1969 and his statement last week, the federation president has commented scores of times on the dangerously rising unemployment and the economic policies that have triggered the situation.

The federation, at meetings of its Executive Council and at its 1969 convention, warned that unless the White House revised its economic policy approach, unemployment would continue to climb and the economy to decline, or at best stay on dead center.

These predictions and forecasts have, unfortunately, proved accurate as the Administration has persisted in allowing the economy to "cool off" at the expense of workers' jobs. The cost of "fighting inflation" has been borne almost completely by workers who have been afflicted by ever-rising living costs while their jobs have been disappearing.

In February 1969, Pres. Nixon wrote: "As we seek new paths to social justice, new ways to enrich our national life, I ask for your counsel and cooperation and for the understanding of the millions you represent."

**The AFL-CIO has counselled the President on his economic policies, in vain. It has cooperated at every turn and tried to meet every request, but the Administration has pushed on with its carefully planned program to slow the economy.**

The 5.5 percent unemployment figure for September stands as uncontestable evidence of an economic policy that has failed to curb inflation "without asking the wage earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs."

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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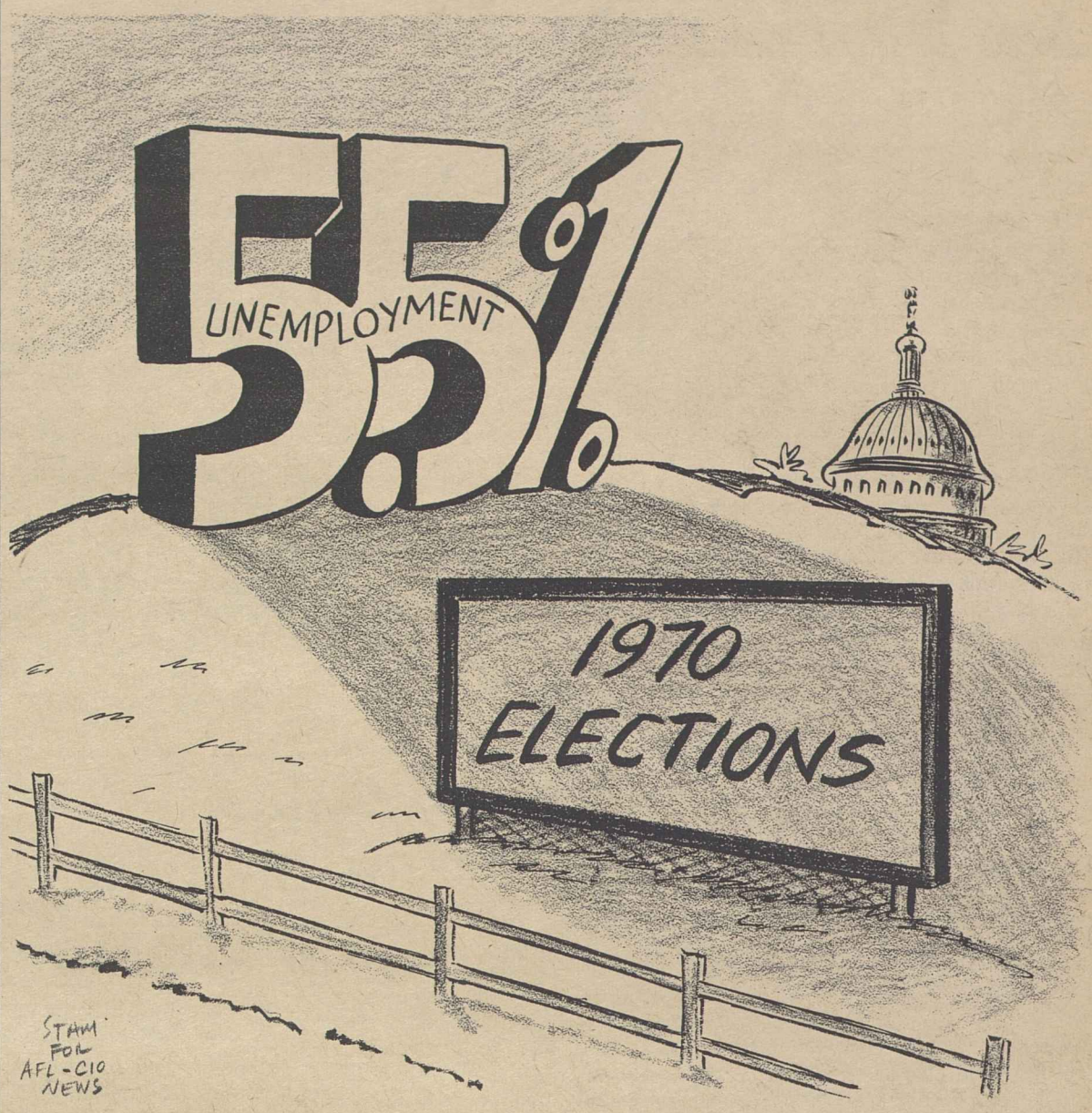
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## The Darkening Shadow




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Report Puts Campus Violence Into Proper Historical Context

**By John P. Roche**

**ONE CANNOT HELP** but sympathize with the members of the Scranton Commission, which filed its report on campus unrest last week. Against a background of bombing, arson, bank robbing, and the deaths of a California judge and a Boston policeman, all attributed to student extremists, the commission had to walk a high wire.

For weeks, right-wingers on Capitol Hill have been launching pre-emptive strikes at the upcoming report, alleging it would whitewash the students. And on the left, critics were primed to assault any recommendations that did not begin by telling Pres. Nixon to end the war, racism, imperialism, and pollution as a prerequisite for domestic peace.

**Predictably, nobody will be happy with the report, but what has to be understood is that the document is not analogous to a medical diagnosis of, say, the causes of malaria. In effect, the nine members were asked to do a careful study of the very nature of American society in 1970, using the problems of campus unrest as the focus of their investigation.**

Now this is my business. For almost a quarter of a century I have been writing and teaching about that strange, wonderful, yet often terrifying amalgam we call "American civilization." In particular, in studying the development of civil liberties in America, I have spent an enormous amount of time exploring the other side of the moon: our darker past, the treatment of ethnic minorities, trade union organizers, abolitionists, and other dissenters by their militant neighbors. In short, I consider myself an expert on violence in American life.

I confess I turned to the Scranton Report with deep misgivings, fortified by my experience with the Kerner Commission, which Pres. Johnson set up in 1967 to investigate the causes of civil disorders, i.e. ghetto riots. That commission did a first-class job of microanalysis, turned in a series of special studies that were extremely valuable, and became famous for a ludicrous historical generalization: that we were "moving towards two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

No one in his historical senses could compare the United States in 1900 with the United States in 1968 and reach such an absurd conclusion. In fact, we have been moving away from an openly, militantly racist past towards an egalitarian future. Progress has been appallingly slow, but the direction is unmistakable. As I sat in the White House and read that sentence, I could only meditate sadly on self-inflicted wounds.

Since there has been so much blathering about the historical causes of campus unrest, I was prepared for the worst. Would the Scranton Report endorse the current cliche that "divisive policies" (notably the war in Viet Nam) have triggered student disruptions? Would it assume that campus violence began in America when Berkeley and Columbia were hit? Would it give its imprimatur to the standard lament that this generation of Americans was the first that ever encountered real problems?

**I HASTEN** to report that, while there are parts of the document that dissatisfy me, the commission has done a fine job of establishing the proper historical context. Probably the single most important point made in this connection was that violence has always been endemic in American society and its colleges and universities except during what I have called the "consensus intermission" that followed our intervention in World War II and lasted until a new generation turned up, that is, in the early 1960s.

**Thus events today on campus are strikingly different from what went on in the 1940s and '50s, but (allowing for the fantastic increase in scale arising from mass higher education) have strong parallels with happenings in the 1930s.**

The commission's chapter on causes of unrest is, in fact, as solid a reading of the true course of events as I have seen. It downplays the notion of a great conspiracy (though recognizing the fact that there are conspiracies); it casts a cold eye on the persistent theme that the United States is in an advanced state of moral decay; and it is appropriately skeptical of the conventional campus wisdom that war and racism in the society at large have generated rebellion. (After all, Japanese universities have been in a state of siege for years and Japan can hardly be accused of "imperialism" or "racism.")

***Meany Editorial:***

# Our Place in the '70 Campaign

*The October 1970 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist carries the following editorial, titled "The Choice Before Us," by Pres. George Meany:*

**THE AFL-CIO** is proud of the legislative record of the 1960s, when the number of Americans living in poverty was cut in half and breakthroughs were scored in civil rights, aid to education and tax reform. But we are not satisfied. We are very concerned about the prospects for the 1970s and the impact of unemployment and inflation on American workers.

The source of most of the breakthroughs of the 1960s was the forward-looking majority we helped elect to Congress along with Lyndon Johnson in 1964. The source of our concern about the 1970s is the conservative coalition, its revived strength and its failure to deal with basic problems.

We cannot tolerate an America in which health care is limited to ability to pay, in which 4.3 million Americans are sacrificed as unemployed in the name of fighting inflation while the banks feast on the highest interest rates since the Civil War; in which any youngster with the capacity to learn is limited in any way in the amount of education available to him; in which 14,500 workers are killed and countless thousands are maimed on the job each year; in which you can be bilked at the marketplace or poisoned by the air you breathe or the water you drink.

We are just as concerned about the household domestic, who has no guarantee of economic security and no protection against unemployment or old age. We are just as concerned about the ghetto youngster with a will to learn and no adequate school to attend; with an eagerness to work and no job available.

**These are the kinds of Americans for whom this nation must get moving again; for whom the American dream must be reshaped to blot out the call to violence.**

It is to change these conditions that we have taken our place in the 1970 campaigns.

This issue of the Federationist spells out in detail the facts on the issues, the candidates, the problems of registration and voting.

It shows that we have a choice in virtually every one of the 35 Senate, 435 House, 35 governor and thousands of state legislative seats at stake this fall.

We must back these choices with our dollars, with our voices and with our votes. When we do, we will win and so will America.

***School Fund Shortage:***

# Paraprofessionals Face Crisis

**By Bayard Rustin**

**WHEN WE THINK** about a school system, we are usually concerned with its ability to perform its primary and vital function—the education of children. But even though this is by far the most important function of schools, it is not their only one. Schools are also important to the millions of adults who work in them. These adults must be well-trained if they are to educate children, and they must also be paid a decent salary if they are to provide for themselves and their families.

**The significance of employment in the schools has been underlined by the emergence of a new classification of school personnel—the paraprofessionals. One cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the paraprofessional program to the schools and to the welfare of our social system. The paraprofessionals tend to be poor and nonwhite, and as such, a vital relationship obtains between themselves on the one hand and the schools and society on the other.**

One of the major educational problems of the last few years involves the relationship of the school to the community. This, in a sense, is what the decentralization crisis was all about. The significance of the paraprofessionals in this regard is that they are community people who work in the schools. They can, therefore, serve as a bridge between the community and the school, bringing into the schools their own special knowledge of the community and the children, and reassuring the children that the school is not a foreign environment. Such a contribution is in addition to the specific educational benefits the paraprofessionals provide—among other things, taking some of the burden off the shoulders of overworked teachers, helping with supervision, and in Spanish-speaking areas, serving as interpreters between teacher and pupil.

What must also be emphasized is the social relevance of the paraprofessional program. In the first place, the program provides jobs for poor people—not dead-end and degrading jobs, but jobs that enable them to make an important contribution to society. Moreover, they are jobs with a future since adult education and a career ladder are built into the paraprofessional program. Thus, poor people who at one time may have had little hope for advancement are now being given the opportunity to re-educate themselves and to play a new and useful role in society.

The tremendous meaning the paraprofessional program has to the paraprofessionals themselves is indicated by a crisis situation that has developed in New York City where thousands of them are being fired due to lack of funds. People whose lives had begun to brighten are now being thrust back into deprivation.

One of the hidden beneficial effects of the present crisis in New York City is that it has united all of the groups concerned about education in support of the paraprofessionals. New York, we should not forget, was the scene of extraordinary conflict over the schools only two years ago. Former enemies are now allies because they have come to realize that they cannot achieve any improvements in the schools if they do not work together.

While their cooperation does not assure salvaging the jobs of the paraprofessionals, it at least offers the prospect of a renewed spirit of common purpose upon which all future progress depends. The New York experience offers an important lesson to people all over the country who are concerned about the quality of education in our schools.

***Linked to Industrial Complex:***

# Marland Hit on Anti-Unionism

**CLOSE TIES** to the growing educational-industrial complex and reluctance to accept collective bargaining for teachers disqualify Sidney P. Marland, Jr., to head the U.S. Office of Education, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis has charged.

Marland has tried to "play down" his opposition to teacher unionism since Pres. Nixon nominated him for U.S. Commissioner of Education, Davis said. But, he declared, Marland's position "is a matter of record" and has "persisted throughout his entire professional career as an educator."

Davis acknowledged that as Commissioner of Education, Marland would not deal directly with relationships between teachers and school boards. But, he warned, "occasions could arise where his anti-labor bias would show." He cited the "More Effective Schools" programs of the American Federation of Teachers, which is eligible for federal funds in its efforts to improve inner-city schools, as an example.

**Pointing out that the Office of Education would have to approve allocation of funds, he said that Marland's views on teacher unionism would make him "less than objective" toward an application from the union.**

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Davis said the AFL-CIO recognizes that the business community does have "legitimate concerns" in the education field, but Marland's close relationships with "many of the largest corporations in the country" as head of the Institute for Educational Development need a much closer look. He pointed out that federal, state and local expenditures for education now total some $58 billion a year, and are expected to top $90 billion by 1975.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE SENATE** appears to be largely in favor of a plan for the direct election of the President of the United States but its prospects of Senate passage this year do not seem particularly bright.

Blocking a vote on the proposal, sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), is a plain, old-fashioned filibuster by conservatives.

The only way the filibuster can be halted to allow a vote on the issue is the invoking of cloture under Senate Rule 22. This procedure now requires a two-thirds vote. The first move for cloture found 54 senators voting for it and 34 against it—six votes short. The second vote was five votes short.

**The measure, which calls for a constitutional amendment and has already been approved by the House of Representatives, has been "temporarily" set aside. There is some question whether there will be another vote in this Congress.**

Of course, a two-thirds vote is necessary for a constitutional amendment. Bayh and most impartial observers believe that this could be obtained.

However, there are a sufficient number of senators who hold the filibuster in such sacred regard that they will vote against cloture regardless of the issue involved.

So, once again, it would appear that a minority of the Senate has used the privilege of unlimited debate to frustrate the will of the majority.

Over the years it has usually been southerners and their conservative Republican allies who utilized the filibuster to oppose measures against the poll tax, lynching, literacy tests, and other civil rights legislation.

**It was in 1966 that the late Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Republican leader of the Senate, led a filibuster to prevent a vote on repeal of Secton 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the so-called right-to-work section. The House had approved repeal.**

Ironically, two of the rare times in recent years when cloture has been effective was in 1964 and 1965 when it led to the passage of civil rights legislation.

**RULE 22,** which makes cloture possible but rarely probable, has been one of the most hotly controversial guides for the operation of the Senate ever enacted.

Unlimited debate in the Senate was a problem in the early days of this country. In 1801, Vice Pres. Thomas Jefferson, in his "Manual of Parliamentary Procedure," took a dim view of it, declaring: "No one is to speak imperturbably or beside the question, superfluously or tediously."

Yet this usually happens in a filibuster.

The first use of the filbuster was in 1841 when it was put into operation against certain financial bills of Henry Clay. The most famous application of it was in 1917 when it was used against Pres. Wilson's measure to arm merchant ships prior to our entry into World War I.

**In fact, it was during the Senate filibuster against the Wilson proposal that Rule 22 was enacted by a vote of 73 to 6. It was invoked again in 1919 when, as Wilson said, "a little group of willful men" tried to talk the Versailles Treaty to death.**

However, the Southern Democratic-Republican coalition from 1938 through 1962 found the filibuster most effective in stopping civil rights legislation.

The word filibuster, itself, has a fascinating background. It is believed that it comes from the Dutch "vry bruiter" meaning freebooter.

In the 17th Century, filibusters were pirates who pillaged the Spanish colonies in the West Indies and preyed on shipping.

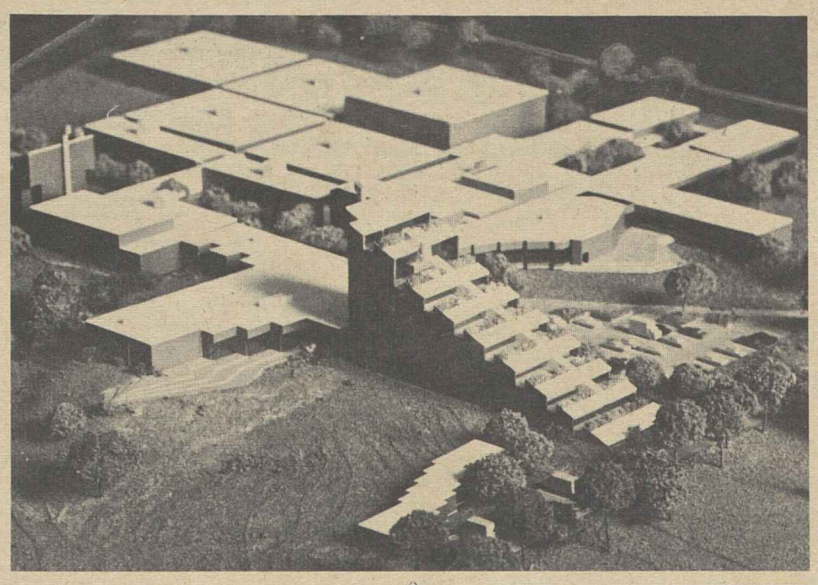
At the beginning of each new Congress, liberals seek to ease Rule 22. They will unquestionably try again next January. Whether they will be successful depends entirely on the outcome of the November elections.




**ANTI-UNION BIAS** and close ties to the industrial-educational complex should rule out Senate confirmation of Dr. Sidney P. Marland, Jr., as U.S. Commissioner of Education, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and John Matthews of the Washington Evening Star. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired Tuesdays over Mutual radio.



**TRINITY CHURCH** in New York City was the site for the installation of top officers of the Masters, Mates & Pilots. The union's new constitution and by-laws also were dedicated at the church. The ceremony followed a luncheon at which plans were announced for a new Maritime Institute of Technology & Graduate Studies to be built near Baltimore. Development of the training center is part of the joint labor-industry Maritime Advancement Training, Education & Safety (MATES) program. Photo shows an architect's model of the institute.



# Deck Officers, Industry Plan Training Institute

New York—The Masters, Mates & Pilots will break ground shortly near Baltimore for a $10 million advanced technology institute to train Amerian merchant marine officers.

Construction of the new Maritime Institute of Technology & Graduate Studies is expected to begin later this month on a 50-acre site a few miles from Baltimore's Friendship International Airport, Pres. Thomas F. O'Callaghan of the MMP announced.

The training center is part of a multi-million dollar effort by the maritime industry and labor to strengthen the position of the American shipping fleet in world competition.

Capt. O'Callaghan said that the institute will be financed entirely by contributions from the "more progressive shipping companies, without government subsidy."

**The force behind the development of the institute is the Maritime Advancement, Training, Education & Safety (MATES) program that is the outgrowth of an intensive two-year study of U.S. and foreign flag operations by industry and labor officials, scientists and training specialists.**

The first classes for 100 officers of MATES-member shipping lines are scheduled to begin in the fall of 1971, said O'Callaghan, who is also the chairman of MATES.

Speaking at a luncheon in New York where a model of the new institute was displayed, O'Callaghan said that the school will provide deck officers with the most up-to-date training available.

With provisions for private grants and open-end funding, the expansion of the training facility is projected over a 10-year period. Besides the basic training center, the institute's expansion plans call for an oceanographic laboratory, international marine and nautical technological libraries, a maritime museum and a planetarium.

MATES has commissioned the creation of unique training devices is designed to simulate shipboard experiences, the union said.

In addition, the center will make use of in-depth instruction and practice in such technological innovations as shore-based radar control of waterways, automated bridge controls, containerized cargo handling and new communications techniques.

Although the faculty of the center has not yet been named, it is expected to include leaders in shipping, labor, science and business. Initial training will be based on one-month courses.

Following the announcement on the new training institute, ceremonies were held at Trinity Church for the dedication of the new MMP constitution and installation of officers.

Sworn to new one-year terms were Pres. O'Callaghan, Sec.-Treas. Charles M. Crooks and the union's executive board that includes MMP vice presidents and port agents.

# 2 Shoe Unions Win Pay Gains For 10,000

St. Louis—A jointly negotiated contract by the Boot & Shoe Workers and the United Shoe Workers will boost wages an average of 33 cents an hour over two years for about 10,000 shoe factory employes in four states.

The four-year agreement, which has a wage reopener clause after two years, will go into effect next Dec. 1 for workers at 29 plants operated by Interco's International Shoe Division. The plants are in Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee.

The contract provides for an 18-cent an hour increase this year and a 15-cent boost Dec. 1, 1971. Because of an intricate point system on piece work rates, skilled workers are expected to receive even higher raises, union representatives noted.

A minimum wage scale is also incorporated in the agreement, setting a wage floor of $1.80 this year, $1.85 in October 1971 and $1.90 in April 1972.

Additional improvements were made in pension benefits, medical insurance and hospitalization, the unions reported.

# *Vermont Labor Endorses Hoff In Senate Race*

Burlington, Vt.—Delegates to the Vermont State AFL-CIO convention here gave an enthusiastic ovation—and a unanimous endorsement—to Philip H. Hoff, Democratic candidate for the Senate.

Hoff, the state's former governor, faces incumbent Sen. Winston L. Prouty in the Nov. 3 election. The convention also endorsed State Sen. Leo O'Brien, Jr., in his bid to unseat incumbent Republican Gov. Deane C. Davis.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Ralph E. Williams told the convention that a "voter identification" survey shows that union members and their families could be decisive factors in Vermont elections—if they register and vote. He said labor's voter registration drive will continue right up to the deadline — the Saturday before Election Day.

**Williams and Sec.-Treas. Arthur George were re-elected without opposition and delegates picked Robert Clark, a member of the Operating Engineers, as executive vice president to replace Martin Berger, who did not seek re-election.**

Resolutions adopted by the convention included a strong endorsement of national health insurance, a call for repeal of a recently-enacted state sales tax, proposals for improvement in workmen's compensation, and approval of lowering the voting age to 18.

Sargent Shriver, former anti-poverty director, Peace Corps head and U.S. ambassador, addressed the convention banquet.

## Marland's Nomination Opposed by Teachers

The executive council of the American Federation of Teachers voted unanimous opposition to Senate confirmation of Sidney P. Marland as U.S. Commissioner of Education.

AFT Pres. David Selden said the union will work closely with AFL-CIO central bodies to fight the nomination.

Marland's nomination has been described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a threat to the future of public education."

**50-Cent Increase Voted:**

# *IBEW Convention Boosts Per Capita*

Seattle—Mounting costs of operation and expanded services for members were cited as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers voted to boost the union's per capita payments to $2 a month.

The 50-cent increase approved by delegates to the 29th IBEW convention is the first raise since 1962. The $2 rate will become effective next Jan. 1.

In its recommendation for the boost, the convention's law committee noted that the IBEW locals and systems councils are demanding increased services. More staff members will have to be added to headquarters offices and field operations, it added.

The committee also pointed out that the IBEW headquarters will be moving to expanded new quarters because it has outgrown the facilities occupied for the last 40 years.

**The convention re-elected without opposition the top union officers to new four-year terms. They are Pres. Charles H. Pillard, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan and Treas. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.**

Eleven of the 12 vice presidents were also re-elected. In the seventh district, which embraces Arizona, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, Raymond Duke unseated incumbent A. E. Edwards.

In the election for the IBEW executive council, T. H. Pursley and Harry Bexley were selected over incumbents Joseph C. Epperson and A. W. Schmidt. The seven other council members, including chairman E. J. Fransway, were re-elected.

The convention, in a resolution, called for continuing drive to gain wage increases in keeping with their skills for IBEW members employed on the Nation's railroads.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), in an address to the delegates, urged the IBEW to throw its support behind candidates in the coming elections "who have taken a real interest in labor and have demonstrated it by their records."

He called on delegates to "make a special effort to see to it that we elect to office those people who are dedicated to the best interests of our country—at home and abroad."

Jackson laid the nation's domestic economic problems in the lap of the Administration as he noted the impact on workers of rising unemployment, inflation, and excessively high interest rates.

**"You who are in the building trades know the devastating effect that it has had on the construction industry, on the housing industry and the utility industry," he stressed.**

In a collection on the convention floor, delegates raised $2,749 in volntary contributions for COPE operations.

A foreign policy resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Southeast Asia and diversion of military spending for domestic needs was referred to the IBEW officers for further study.

The resolutions committee recommended that the officers review the resolution and "coordinate the official position of the IBEW with the AFL-CIO and . . . remain in the mainstream of the American labor movement" on foreign policy matters.

Delegates approved salary increases for officers, council members and senior representatives of the union.

The new salary schedule boosts the president's annual wage to $60,000 from $40,000; the secretary's wage goes to $55,000 from $38,000; treasurer, $15,000 from $11,000; vice presidents, $35,000 from $25,000; council chairman, $15,000 from $11,000; council members, $12,000 from $9,000, and senior representatives to $25,000 from $20,000.

# Political Dollars of Rich Favor Republicans, 13-1

*(Continued from Page 1)*

But deducting the self-financing of the Nelson Rockefeller campaign, the Rockefeller family was outspent by the Mellon family. Five members of the Mellon family contributed a total of $249,462—all to Republican candidates. The five Rockefeller brothers donated $195,000 to Republican candidates and $5,000 to Democrats.

A Chicago insurance executive W. Clement Stone, described as a strong supporter of Richard Nixon's presidential campaign, donated $200,000 to Republican committees.

Executives of the nation's 25 largest industrial corporations also strongly favored Republican candidates in their political donations.

Republicans received $782,839 from 219 big company executives, compared with $132,150 from 26 contributors for the Democrats.

Companies with the largest political contributions from executives were Ford, with donations totaling $87,100 to Republicans and $53,000 to Democrats; International Business Machines, with $104,250 to Republicans and $32,000 to Democrats, and General Motors, with executive contributions of $114,675 to Republican candidates only $1,000 to Democrats.

**Members of the prestigious Business Council gave $280,913 to Republican candidates in 1968 to $83,000 to Democrats — a turnabout from 1964 when, for the first time, Business Council members donated more money to Democratic committees than to the Goldwater-led Republicans.**

About 70 percent of the persons listed by Fortune magazine as the "richest of the rich" contributed to the 1968 political campaigns. But the donors did not include the two men at the top of the list—billionaires J. Paul Getty and Howard Hughes.

## Textile Garment Unions Map Hemisphere Goals

Mexico City—The Inter-American Federation of Textile & Garment Workers at its annual meeting here studied efforts needed to improve living standards and working conditions of workers in the Latin countries. The federation also called for a strengthening of the trade union movement in Central and South America as a move to bring about the goals.

Representing unions from North America were Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America and Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

*Meany Outlines Principles:*

# Full-Scale Bargaining System Urged for All Federal Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

member council of unions, proportionally representative of blue-collar and white-collar employes and of unions holding exclusive recognition." Five negotiators from the Civil Service Commission would represent management. A neutral chairman, appointed by the President, would preside but would not have a vote.

- All issues unresolved after 90 days of bargaining could be referred to an impartial arbitration board on the motion of either party. The arbitration board would have one member from the union side, one from management, and a chairman named by the other two. If they could not agree, he would be designated by the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service but must come from outside the federal government.
- All wage issues would be negotiable, within the general framework of the comparability standards Congress has set for salaried employes and the area prevailing wage standards for employes paid under the wage board system.
- Shift premiums, hazard pay, hours, vacations and holidays would all be subject to bargaining. Also negotiatble would be existing job grading and classification systems, determination of wage board issues, establishment of wage rate schedules and working conditions generally.
- Grievance procedures would be established for resolving disputes over interpretation of the contract, with binding arbitration as a final step. Classification disputes, which are not now appealable as grievances, would be subject to the grievance procedure.
- The Civil Service Retirement Act and veterans preference law would remain in effect. All other laws dealing with wages or fringe benefits could be improved through the bargaining process.

**Meany proposed that Congress authorize this bargaining procedure for a five-year period, and during the fifth year evaluate its operation and consider whether the legislation should be renewed.**

He invited management of government agencies to join with the unions in working out the details of a collective bargaining proposal to present to Congress.

Meany reminded the government executives that the spontaneous strikes that erupted in the postal service last spring demonstrate that it is "not enough" to have a law prohibiting strikes.

"Despite the law," he stressed, "federal workers have gone on strike. They struck out of a sense of deep and continuing frustration. They struck when they felt that they had no other alternative if they were to achieve a redress of their legitimate grievances."

While the AFL-CIO does not "advocate illegal strikes," Meany said, "we recognize facts, and it is a fact that desperate workers will strike" if they have no other recourse.

**Full collective bargaining rights, with unresolved disputes subject to arbitration outside of government control, "are absolutely essential to compensate for the denial by law to federal workers of the right to strike," Meany insisted.**

The hearings were called by the Federal Labor Relations Council to evaluate the first year of experience under Pres. Nixon's Executive Order 11491, the successor to the original labor-management relations order issued by the late Pres. Kennedy and confirmed by Pres. Johnson.

Union witnesses told the council that it has taken so long to grind up the machinery of the executive order—a process that is still not complete—that only a partial appraisal could be given at this time.

John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, said the delay in carrying out the new program itself "dramatizes the failure of the federal government to move expeditiously to meet the pressing needs of collective bargaining at a time when public service and federal labor relations are undergoing severe stress."

**Maywood Boggs, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. stressed the continuing need for an independent agency, with full-time leadership and staff, to administer the labor-management relations program. It should include, he said, an office of general counsel comparable to that in the National Labor Relations Board to prosecute unfair labor practice charges in the public interest.**

Government Employes Pres. John F. Griner and other union witnesses strongly protested the government's new policy of requiring local union negotiators to use their annual leave time or take leave without pay to carry on official union-management business during working hours—while the management representatives are paid for their participation in negotiations.

Griner also protested abolishment of "card-check" recognition of unions, even when there is no "good faith doubt" of a union's majority.

In other opening day testimony:

- W. H. Ryan, testifying for Machinists Pres. Floyd Smith, said current prohibitions on union shop agreements have "no place in a federal government labor-management relations program."

He said unions with exclusive bargaining rights "at the very least" should be permitted to negotiate agency shop agreements.

- Henry T. Wilson, counsel for the Laborers, said lengthy delays have marred the operations of the government's new program. And he objected that unions have not been represented on the various administrative bodies set up under the executive order.

**Citing the limitations of executive orders, Wilson said "the example of free, open collective bargaining which will prevail in the postal service . . . will be a constant reminder to the remaining federal employes as to what is possible by legislation."**

- Thomas R. Donahue, executive secretary of the Service Employes and a former assistant Secretary of Labor, said federal labor relations policy, as an experimental system, "must be open to change and continuing revision."

He suggested that "any review of a system that denies the right to strike must include review of that denial" to judge whether it is really necessary or desirable.

# House Upholds Action Cutting Funds for ILO

A $3.7 million cut in funds for the International Labor Organization was confirmed by the House as it voted final approval of an appropriations bill carrying funds for the State Dept. and other government agencies.

The effect of the vote is to withhold payment of U.S. contributions to the ILO for the current six-month period—and to express sharp dissatisfaction by Congress with increased Communist-bloc influence in the 50-year-old tripartite world agency.

The United States, one of 120-member nations, finances 25 percent of the ILO budget.

Rep. John J. Rooney (D-N.Y.), who headed the House conferees on the bill, said testimony last summer by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and by the U.S. employer and government representatives to the ILO, revealed an "outrageous" situation in terms of Soviet distortion of the function of the ILO.

Several House members spoke in opposition to the fund cutoff, urging that the issue of U.S. participation in the ILO be faced directly, not through a "default" of dues. They cited a State Dept. letter opposing the appropriations cut and arguing that the ILO assessment was a "legal obligation" under international law.

The House approved the conference report by voice vote, however.

**The fund cut had initially been voted by the Senate on a 49-28 vote. Supporters of the cutback said during the Senate debate that the action did not represent a withdrawal from the ILO but "a warning as to how this country feels."**

Dissatisfaction with the deterioration of the ILO's role as a force for improving conditions of workers came to a head this summer with the appointment of a Soviet representative as an assistant director-general of ILO.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last August adopted a sharp resolution protesting the ILO's "head-in-the-sands approach to Communist violations of human rights."

# Alaska Delegates Push Equal Job Opportunities

Ketchikan, Alaska—The Alaska State AFL-CIO at its biennial convention here called for the establishment of a workable program to extend equal employment opportunities for all workers.

It urged both state and federal governments to set up one agency that would work with the labor movement and other interested organizations in the area.

Pres. Dwayne Carlson of the state federation appointed a standing committee of union representatives that will concentrate efforts for development of the program.

**Delegates voted to raise per capita payments from 25 cents to 30 cents. The additional 5 cents will be channelled into the Committee on Political Education fund.**

The convention endorsed the election of a full slate of Democrats for top state offices. Winning the support of delegates were William A. Egan, who faces incumbent Republican Gov. Keith Miller Nov. 3, and Egan's running mate, H. A. Boucher, who is seeking the post of lieutenant governor.

In the race for the U.S. Senate, delegates backed Wendell P. Kay, who opposes incumbent Sen. Theodore F. Stevens. State Sen. Nick Begich was endorsed for election to Alaska's lone congressional seat, now held by Republican Howard W. Pollock. Pollock was defeated in the Republican primary for governor by Miller and will not be running for re-election to Congress.




**DISASTER RELIEF** operations aiding members of AFL-CIO unions in Corpus Christi, Tex., who were affected by Hurricane Celia are checked over by A. B. Smith, AFL-CIO Community Services liaison representative with the Red Cross, and John Jordan of the Postal Clerks. Donations from local labor councils and the Texas AFL-CIO are being used to help hurricane victims obtain government loans, temporary housing and legal counseling. Operations are centered in a Communications Workers' union hall.

# *New EEOC Powers Approved by Senate*

The Senate voted 47-24 approval of a bill making major changes in the powers and structure of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and extending the federal ban on job discrimination to an additional 19 million workers.

The legislation includes some, but not all, of the reforms that have long been urged by the AFL-CIO and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

It strengthens the EEOC, giving it powers to act against job discrimination similar to the authority the National Labor Relations Board has to deal with unfair labor practices.

**But it leaves virtually untouched the jumble of overlapping jurisdictions and multiplicity of federal agencies dealing with charges of job discrimination—and often coming to contradictory conclusions.**

The original legislation sought by labor and civil rights groups would have both strengthened the EEOC and brought all programs aimed at preventing discrimination in employment under a single agency.

The Senate bill would model the EEOC after the NLRB, in structure as well as powers.

It would establish a new post of general counsel, appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation, to serve in effect as the executive head of the agency. The commission would operate as a quasi-judicial body. It would have authority to issue "cease and desist" orders to remedy job discrimination based on race, sex, religion or national origin. These orders if not complied with, would be subject to enforcement and review in federal appellate courts, as is the case with NLRB orders.

**A controversial point of difference from the NLRB procedures requires the EEOC to appoint a lawyer for the complaining party if he cannot afford one, even though the general counsel's office would prosecute the case once a complaint was issued.**

If the charge of discrimination were upheld, the employer or union charged would end up paying the attorney's fee; if the employer or union should be exonerated, the EEOC would pay the complaining party's lawyer.

As at present, even if the EEOC found that a complaint were not valid, the charge could still be pressed through a Justice Dept. court suit alleging a "pattern" of discrimination, through the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance which deals with charges of discrimination by government contractors, through the NLRB in certain cases involving a union's obligation to represent all the workers in a bargaining unit, as well as in a suit brought in federal court.

The Senate bill would allow the Justice Dept. to transfer its powers to file "pattern" suits against discrimination to the EEOC after three years—if both the Attorney General and a majority of the commission agreed to this.

**On the plus side, the Senate bill extends coverage to an estimated 9.5 million state and local government employes who had been exempt from the original law. It also would add an equal number over a three-year period by lowering the cutoff for private industry coverage from the present 25 employes to establishments with eight or more employes.**

An attempt by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D-N.C.) to delete state and local government coverage was beaten, 37-30.

The Senate also rejected an Administration amendment, proposed by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.), which would have taken away most of the powers given to the EEOC and placed enforcement of the law in federal district courts. The vote was 42-27.

Another Dominick amendment carried, however, deleting from the bill a section transfering to the EEOC the Civil Service Commission's responsibilities to prevent discrimination in federal employment.

A similar, although not identical, bill has been approved by the House Labor Committee but has not yet been cleared for floor action by the Rules Committee.

# Paladino Named To Head AAFLI

Morris Paladino has been appointed executive director of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute to succeed Gerard P. O'Keefe, who has headed AAFLI since its inception in 1968.

O'Keefe has returned to the Retail Clerks where he has resumed his duties as director of international affairs.

Since 1967 Paladino has been assistant general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

*Legislation Backed Up:*

# Congress Schedules Lame-Duck Session

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tences for professional drug "pushers" while cutting penalties for drug users and establishing a national institute for the prevention and control of drug use and addiction. The House crime bill is aimed at cracking down on organized crime and also includes stiff new penalties for terrorists and death sentences for persons guilty of bombings that cost lives.

● A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on legislation aimed at halting the use of secret Swiss bank accounts to hide income from illegal sources and to evade U.S. income taxes.

**Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), who handled the bill in the Senate, said the legislation was urgently needed because "it is unfair that millions of hard-working taxpayers should be forced to pay taxes while the white-collar criminal gets off scot free by hiding his income in a secret foreign bank account."**

● Sponsors of the electoral reform constitutional amendment reluctantly conceded defeat in their efforts to get a Senate vote on the House-passed measure for direct election of the President.

The Senate then turned to the controversial "equal rights for women" amendment, supported by a number of women's organizations but strongly opposed by most unions and women trade union leaders as undermining labor-supported laws protecting women workers against exploitation.

As was the case with the electoral reform measure, the Senate was devoting only several hours a day to debate and then turning to other legislation. But a showdown vote was expected before the recess. The House has already passed the amendment.

● House-Senate conferees were expected to reach quick final agreement on a legislative reform bill, since by tradition neither body interferes with internal changes affecting the other house.

**On the House side, the biggest reform is an end of secrecy in "teller votes" on amendments. The Senate voted to establish a new Veterans Affairs Committee, a body that the House has long had. The Senate's Labor & Public Welfare Committee presently has jurisdiction over legislation affecting veterans.**

● Congress and the Administration remained at cross-purposes over spending for public works, including water and sewage construction to curb pollution. Pres. Nixon let a bill authorizing $1 billion in water and sewer grants become law without his signature and said it would be "irresponsible" if the money were later actually appropriated. The next day he complained about excessive money in a $5.2 billion appropriation bill. He signed the measure but said he would not release funds for a number of the projects.

● The House Commerce Committee approved a bill to salvage rail passenger transportation by creating a government-sponsored private corporation to take over all intercity passenger trains. The Senate has passed a similar bill.



**STAFF INTERNS** who are participating in a one-year program at the AFL-CIO headquarters meet with Federation Pres. George Meany and Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, left. The interns are working in several federation departments. From left are Davis, John M. Volpe, Dept. of Research; Vaughn D. Ball, Social Security; Bobbie J. Creque, Community Services; Meany; Pamela Schnierle, Education; Jane Van Sant, Public Relations and Publications; M. Catherine McCleave, Committee on Political Education; James T. Lonergan, International Affairs, and Barrett K. Seeley, Jr., Education. Not shown are Alvin Thomas, Civil Rights, and Gregory Humphrey, Legislation.

# Administration Blamed As Jobless Rate Soars

*(Continued from Page 1)*

sistant commissioner of the BLS, said other overriding economic factors could neutralize this situation.

The unemployment rate for men 25 and over was unchanged from the August level of 3 percent. The rate for married men also held at 2.9 percent in September.

**For adult women, joblessness rose three-tenths of 1 percent over the month to 5.1 percent. The increase was mainly for women 25 and over, whose rate climbed to 4.4 percent from 4.1 percent in August. The jobless rate for women 20-24 was virtually unchanged at 8.4 percent.**

The total unemployment figure includes 1,562,000 men 20 years and older; 1,598,000 women 20 and over, and 1,131,000 teenagers of both sexes.

Rates for both white and Negro workers were up in September, the BLS said. The white rate rose from 4.8 percent to 5.1 percent, the highest since July 1963. The Negro rate was at 9 percent, up from 8.4 percent in August and slightly more than the highs reached earlier this year.

Unemployment rates for both full-time and part-time job seekers also rose in September. The full-time rate was up to 5 percent after holding relatively steady at 4.7 percent for the previous four months. The part-time rate climbed from 8 percent to 8.6 percent, the highest since the series began in 1963.

Labor Dept. statisticians said that the number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer continued to climb in September to 790,000, double the level of September 1969 and the highest since mid-1965.

**The jobless rate for blue-collar workers rose from 7 percent in August to 7.5 percent last month. This was due mainly to layoffs among craftsmen and nonfarm laborers, the BLS said.**

Construction workers were hit harder by unemployment as their rate rose to 13.8 percent in September from 12.2 percent the month before.

Unemployment in manufacturing climbed from 5.7 percent to 6.1 percent last month. The auto strike did not affect the statistics, since strikers are not counted as being unemployed, the BLS pointed out.

The jobless rate for white-collar workers edged up one-tenth of 1 percent to 2.8 percent in September, but was below the nine-year high of 3.1 percent reached in July.

There were 82.5 million persons in the civilian labor forces in September, about 1.6 million less than in August. But this decline is less than usual for the season, the report noted, and may reflect the effects of the survey week occurring early in the month.

## Government Employes Win Runoff Election

Philadelphia — The AFL-CIO-affiliated American Federation of Government Employes won a solid 717-543 victory in a runoff collective bargaining election at the Aviation Supply Office.

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. George Craig said the runoff reversed the outcome of a vote last August in which the unaffiliated National Association of Government Employes led the balloting, but fell short of a majority of votes cast.

Joe Garvin of the AFL-CIO organizing staff assisted the AFGE representatives and Local 1698 in the election campaign.

# *Staff Interns Take Course at Studies Center*

Ten AFL-CIO interns, recent colllege graduates and union staff members who currently serve in nine AFL-CIO headquarters departments, recently completed a two-week staff development program at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

Co-Chairmen of the program were center staff members Marge Rachlin and Bob Bell.

The aim of the program was to give the interns additional background on the labor movement and the issues and challenges confronting it. The program focused on four main subject areas:

● The general pattern of the economy, including environmental concerns, income distribution and poverty, taught by Charles Wilber, a faculty member at the center and chairman of the Economics Dept. at American University.

● The American system of unionism, led by Otto Pragan of the center's senior staff.

● Sociology of Unions, taught by manpower social scientist Harold Sheppard.

● A series led by AFL-CIO staff members on such labor issues as national health insurance, public and workers' education, and the 1970 congressional election.

The interns are Pamela Schnierle and Barrett Seeley, Dept. of Education; Bobbie Creque, Dept. of Community Services; Alvin Thomas, Civil Rights; Gregory Humphrey, Legislation; Jane Van Sant, Publications and Public Relations; James Lonergan, International Affairs; John Volpe, Research; Vaughn Ball, Social Security, and Catherine McCleave, COPE.

The interns are expected to be available for placement with federation affiliates and with the AFL-CIO state and central bodies following their one-year program.

# Shipping Bill Cleared, Hall Foresees New Era

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ing subsidies, to make it possible for U.S. ships to compete on equal terms in the bulk cargo trade.

Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and of the Seafarers, termed the new legislation "the greatest contribution to the maritime industry since the initial Merchant Marine Act was adopted 34 years ago."

He said the American merchant fleet "has been devastated by age and neglect" and the new program can restore vigor "to an industry that has been nearly knocked to its knees."

**He pledged that maritime unions will "do their full share" in cooperation with management and government to encourage the great increase in cargo that will be needed to fill the holds of "a fleet of modern, efficient American-flag vessels."**

The final version of the legislation, based on Administration proposals and carrying strong bipartisan support, breezed through the House and Senate with only a handful of "nay" votes.

There was no opposition in the House to a compromise retaining the principle of present law that all components of ships built with federal subsidies must be American-made.

The Administration had sought to repeal this "buy American" provision entirely, and the original House bill would have limited it to "major components" of the hull and superstructure.

But the House approved the wording of a House-Senate conference committee. This permits departure from the "buy American" requirement for lesser components only if the Secretary of Commerce finds that the delivery of the ship will be delayed because of inability of American suppliers to fill orders.

The only controversial aspect of the final bill turned out to be the dropping of a Senate amendment that would have enabled the wooden river boat, Delta Queen, to continue to operate in violation of national safety standards for passenger vessels.

House and Senate conferees pledged their support for future legislation to provide a federal subsidy of 50 percent of the cost of building a new vessel to carry passengers on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

10-10-70

# *President Urged to Sign Limits on TV Campaigns*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the political broadcasting bill "an important step toward restoring faith in the democratic process" and urged Pres. Nixon to sign it into law.**

**The legislation, which passed the House and Senate by big margins, would set a ceiling on the amount candidates could spend for television and radio time.**

**"Rising campaign costs are convincing the American people that only the rich can afford to run for public office," Meany wired the President. "Limits on radio-TV political broadcasts will help maintain our democratic system."**

**As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the President had only one more day to decide whether to sign the bill, veto it, or let it become law without his signature. It would not affect spending for next month's elections.**

# Trade Law Aid Authorized for Glass Workers

About 300 glass workers who lost their jobs at a PPG Industries plant in Henryetta, Okla., have been certified eligible for adjustment assistance because of the adverse impact of foreign imports.

The affected employes include about 215 Glass & Ceramic Workers and 85 Window Glass Cutters.

Certification by the Labor Dept. makes the Henryetta workers who lost their jobs or became underemployed after last Nov. 15, eligible for assistance under provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

They now can apply for cash readjustment allowances that currently go up to $85 a week and will be eligible for counseling, new job training and placement. The payments are normally limited to 52 weeks, but up to 26 additional weeks are allowed for workers to complete approved training courses.

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# Meany Scores GOP, Nixon On Safety, Election Funds



**TROPHIES AND SMILES** are in order for winners of the Carpenters' apprenticeship contest held in Denver as they receive the congratulations of union officials. From left are William Stewart, Detroit, millwright division; First Vice Pres. William Sidell; Roger I. Shepard, Schenectady, N.Y., carpentry division; Leo Gable, director of apprenticeship and training, and Scott W. Robinson, San Rafael, Calif., mill-cabinet division. **(Story, Page 3)**

## *Cites Political Bias In Veto, Stalling*

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged the Nixon Administration, the Secretary of Labor and key Republicans in Congress with "playing irresponsibly shameful politics with the lives and health of American workers."

By blocking Senate action on the job safety and health bill, Meany said, the Administration and its spokesmen are playing the "game" of employer groups that don't want any legislation.

In a separate statement, Meany attacked Pres. Nixon's veto of a bill to put a "reasonable ceiling" on campaign spending for political television and radio broadcasts.

The veto was "deplorable," Meany said, obviously "politically motivated," and should be overridden.

These were the developments that touched off the double-barreled AFL-CIO protests:

### Election Costs

Republicans who joined with Democrats in supporting a ceiling on campaign spending for television and radio political broadcasts will have the decisive votes when Congress seeks to override Pres. Nixon's veto of the bill.

If they stick with their convictions, the Senate and House will muster the two-thirds majority needed to repass the legislation over the veto.

If they switch, as GOP leaders have urged, the sky will still be the limit and the candidate or party with the most money will be able to dominate the airwaves.

**Meany had appealed in vain to the President to let the bill become law to "help maintain our democratic system." He stressed that "rising campaign costs are convincing the American people that only the rich can afford to run for public office."**

Republican Party officials, their

*(Continued on Page 2)*

### Job Safety

Republicans put on a small-scale filibuster to keep the Senate from voting on a labor-supported occupational safety and health bill.

Their delaying tactics kept the legislation from the Senate floor at least until the post-election session of Congress.

The motive for "these tactics of delay and confusion is clear," Meany said.

**"The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the business community want to block any occupational safety and health bill, and the Secretary of Labor, aided by certain key Republicans in Congress, is playing their game.**

"Every day of delay adds to the appalling industrial casualty list," Meany warned. But the Secretary of Labor, he charged, "has heeded only the blind opposition of industry to this bill."

At the same time, he noted, the Administration has "unfairly at-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

**Manpower Plan Delayed:**

## *Consumer Bills Approved, Congress Turns to Campaign*

Two consumer protection bills, legislation cracking down on tax evaders hiding money in secret Swiss bank accounts, and a bill to preserve passenger train service were among the labor-supported measures sent to the White House before Congress recessed until Nov. 16.

But a host of other major bills were put off until the post-election session, including some that had been scheduled for action before adjournment.

With election campaign absenteeism high, a small group of House obstructionists prevented action on a bipartisan manpower bill that includes an urgently-needed public service jobs program.

**The legislation had been scheduled for a House vote on the final day of the session. It was supported by Democrats and Republicans, the Administration, the AFL-CIO and leading business groups. Its passage by a big margin appeared assured.**

But a handful of conservatives forced the House into five successive, lengthy rollcalls to establish a quorum.

Just before the rule permitting consideration of the bill was to be called up for a vote, Rep. John A. Ashbrook (R-Ohio) demanded a quorum call.

Eventually, 298 congressmen answered to their names—about 80 more than the required number.

Minutes later, as congressmen drifted back to offices and committee rooms, Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) demanded a quorum call. This time, 279 replied.

The Speaker of the House had barely said, "The clerk will read the resolution," when Rep. Joe D. Waggoner, Jr. (D-La.), insisted on a quorum call. Another lengthy delay as 275 members responded.

By the time 277 members had answered present to the next quorum call demanded by Rep. John G. Schmitz (R-Calif.)—a John Birch Society member recently elected to fill a vacancy— it was obviously too late to take up the bill.

**Rep. Ray J. Madden, (D-Ind.), who had moved adoption of the rule, withdrew his resolution in the face of what he termed "an organized filibuster of quorum calls made by opponents of this much-needed legislation."**

And Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.), who had helped put together the bill in a bipartisan drafting session that continued until the early hours of the morning, spoke of his disappointment "that the House was prevented from considering this bill due to the obstructionist tactics of a few members."

So it was added to the already heavy agenda Congress will face on its return.

The two consumer bills won final approval through a legislative shortcut. The Senate added them to the tax evasion bill passed by the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Glass Bottle Union Wins Pace-Setting Contracts

Toledo—The Glass Bottle Blowers have negotiated new three-year contracts with Owens-Illinois, Inc., for a wage-and-benefits package averaging $1.60 an hour for about 16,000 workers.

The agreements are the first in this year's round of bargaining in the glass container industry and could set the pace as the GBBA prepares for negotiations with other producers.

**Effective upon ratification are wage increases ranging from 25 to 58 cents an hour. Two additional hourly raises of 21 cents each will become effective Feb. 1, 1972, and Feb. 1, 1973.**

Employes also will receive an estimated 7 cents an hour more as the company picks up the cost of certain fringe benefits.

The new contracts, which also include improvements in insurance, pension, holiday and vacation benefits, cover workers in 18 plants that account for about 30 percent of the glass container industry.

Although the old contracts were not due to expire until next year, Pres. Lee W. Minton of the GBBA called for early negotiations because of the inflationary factors

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Senate Unit Approves Revised Trade Measure

The Senate Finance Committee voted tentative approval of a foreign trade bill that the Administration considers worse and the AFL-CIO regards as better than the legislation awaiting action in the House.

Neither the AFL-CIO nor the Administration was happy about the House bill, but for somewhat different reasons.

**The Administration opposed provisions aimed at curbing imports of various products through a quota system designed to prevent further losses of American jobs.**

The federation wanted a broader, stop-gap quota mechanism that would stem a torrent of imports adversely affecting U.S. production and employment. And the AFL-CIO also wanted more sophisticated measures to deal with the intricate manipulations of multinational companies and foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations.

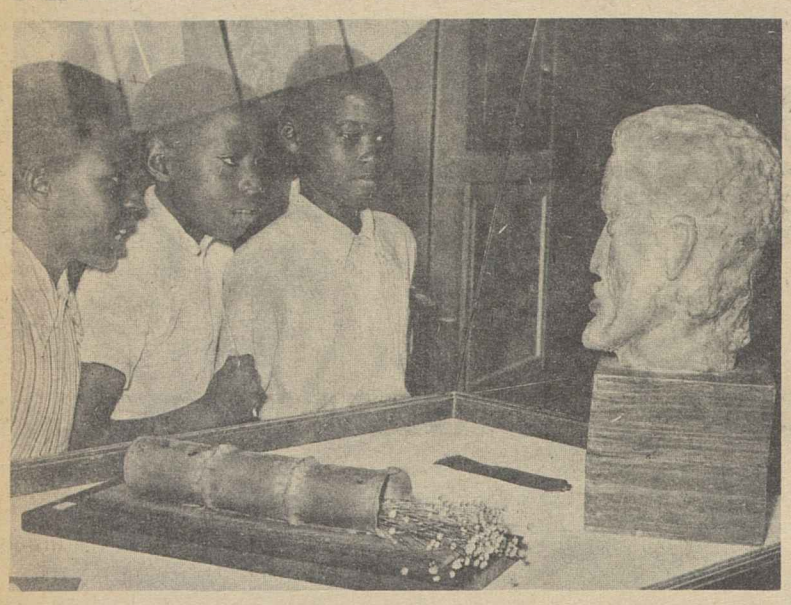
Labor's sharpest fire, however, was aimed at an Administration proposal to set up new tax loopholes for big corporations under the guise of encouraging U.S. exports.

Corporations would be able to defer taxes on export sales through a proposed Domestic International Sales Corporation, usually referred to by its initials as "DISC."

In testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, the AFL-CIO termed the DISC proposal the "most negative and harmful feature" of the bill that has been approved by

*(Continued on Page 7)*







**ARTISTIC WORKS** of union members are displayed in the second annual Los Angeles AFL-CIO art exhibition at the California Museum of Science & Industry. The panel of judges, including show business personalities, are from left: Ann Baxter, Ron Blumberg, Lee Hill, Oscar Van Young and Jane Wyatt. Three youngsters, bottom left photo, are attracted by a piece of sculpture, one of 350 art works in the show. Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary of the federation, presents a first prize ribbon in the professional painting category to Marie Youngblood of the Mailers, right photo.

# Meany Denounces Veto Of Election Fund Curb

*(Continued from Page 1)*

coffers bulging and with the memory of a 1968 campaign in which the GOP was able to outspend the Democrats more than two-to-one for TV and radio time, urged the veto.

Nixon listened to them and sent the bill back to Congress with a complaint that it merely "plugs one hole in a sieve," that it would "discriminate" against the broadcasting industry, that it would be hard to enforce, and would give an advantage to better-known incumbents and disadvantage "any little known but highly qualified citizen" seeking public office.

White House officials told newsmen, however, that the Administration did not have any better proposals to submit to Congress to accomplish what Nixon described as "the highly laudable and widely supported goals of controlling political campaign expenditures."

The vetoed bill would have limited campaign broadcasting expenditures by candidates for President, Vice President, senator, congressman, governor and lieutenant governor. They could not spend for radio and television time more than seven cents for each vote cast for the office in the last previous election—or half that amount for primaries.

The bill would also require TV and radio stations to sell time to candidates at the lowest rate charged to commercial broadcasters.

In addition, the rigid "equal time" requirement that makes it difficult for stations to give time for political debates between major candidates would be repealed. Nixon's veto message did not make mention of that section of the bill.

**Last August, when Congress was considering the legislation, the AFL-CIO said TV and radio stations should be required to provide a specified amount of free time for presidential and congressional campaigns in the public interest. But it said the proposed restrictions on political broadcast spending in the legislation was "an acceptable alternative approach."**

Not until each house of Congress had initially passed the legislation by big margins was there even a hint of a presidential veto. Even then, the final version was approved by the House, 247-112, with most Republicans voting for the bill. And the final Senate vote was 60-19, with 17 Republicans in favor, 18 opposed.

## Meany on Committee For Volunteer's Jubilee

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted membership on the Diamond Jubilee Committee of the Volunteers of America, a religious social welfare organization.

# *Fire Fighters Seek Right to Early Pension*

Union spokesmen urged Congress to approve legislation giving early retirement rights to fire fighters employed by the federal government.

Fire fighters want to be included in the government's list of hazardous duty occupations, which carry the right to retirement at age 50 after 20 years of service. For most federal workers, the requirement is 30 years of service at age 55.

Jack Waller, legislative representative of the Fire Fighters, and Al Davis, the union's federal employe representative, testified for the early retirement bill before a House Civil Service subcommittee.

They cited government data showing fire fighting to be the nation's second most hazardous occupation—trailing only mining. And they said fire fighters at federal installations are exposed to additional health hazards by being required to handle deadly chemicals and radioactive materials.

**In Compensation Cases:**

# *Issue of Legal Aid Before High Court*

The Supreme Court agreed to review a plea by the United Transportation Union that it has the right to give legal counsel to its members in on-the-job injury cases despite a contrary ruling by the Michigan state court.

The case dates back to 1959 when the Michigan Bar Association filed suit against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—one of the four unions that now make up the UTU—charging that the operations of the union's legal aid department violated Michigan law.

The Michigan bar group contended that the union solicited cases and claims on deaths and injuries and then pursued them through its regional legal counsel in Chicago.

**Michigan's Jackson County Circuit Court decided that the bar association was entitled to an injunction. But in 1964, the Michigan Supreme Court delayed a ruling on the suit until the U.S. Supreme Court completed a review of a similar case brought by the Virginia Bar Association.**

After the high court vacated the Virginia decree and remanded the case for further hearings, the Michigan Supreme Court sent the UTU case back to Jackson County.

In 1968, the Jackson court ordered a permanent injunction barring the UTU from providing legal advice to its members and their families. The Michigan Supreme Court affirmed the decision and the union appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The UTU argues that the state court's injunction violates the rights of its members under the 1st and 14th Amendments to the Constitution. It maintains that the union gives its members the opportunity "to accept or reject union counsel to represent them in personal injury or death claims under the Federal Employers' Liability Act."

The union argues further that the granting of the state court injunction runs counter to two earlier decisions of the Supreme Court on similar cases.

Another case which the Supreme Court agreed to review involves a dispute over the duties of the National Labor Relations Board in union representation elections.

At issue is whether the NLRB must review the decisions of its regional directors in determining the scope of bargaining units before it orders an employer to bargain.

The case stems from a dispute at Magnesium Casting Co.'s plant in Hyde Park, Mass., where the Steelworkers won an NLRB representation election in 1968.

The company refused to bargain on the ground that certain employes did not qualify as members of the bargaining unit, and it challenged the NLRB's order to bargain.

**The First Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the NLRB, ruling that the labor board is not required to make its own findings of fact before it can conclude that a company violated the Taft Act by refusing to bargain.**

The Supreme Court also agreed to decide whether federal courts may bar a strike by railroad unions on the contention they did not live up to their contract, if the National Mediation Board has not yet considered the issue. The case involves the UTU and the Chicago & North Western Railway.

# Pilots Back Bill To Bar Airline Strike Compact

The Air Line Pilots Association has endorsed a bill introduced by Rep. Donald Fraser (D-Minn.) to terminate the airlines' "mutual aid pact" under which an airline closed down by a strike receives payments from other airlines.

ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby charged that the pact is "encouraging airlines to delay settlement of their labor disputes." He cited the four-month-old strike of the clerks on Northwest Orient Airlines as an example.

Ruby said Northwest received $10 million in mutual aid through August and, as a result, expects its profits to be normal. Yet, he noted, Northwest refused for a considerable time to attend bargaining sessions.

**The mutual aid pact has been expanded during the past year, Ruby noted. All trunk airlines except Delta and Northeast are now members, and payments to a struck airline have been increased from a maximum of 25 percent to 50 percent of normal operating expenses for shut-down flight operations for the first 14 days of a strike.**

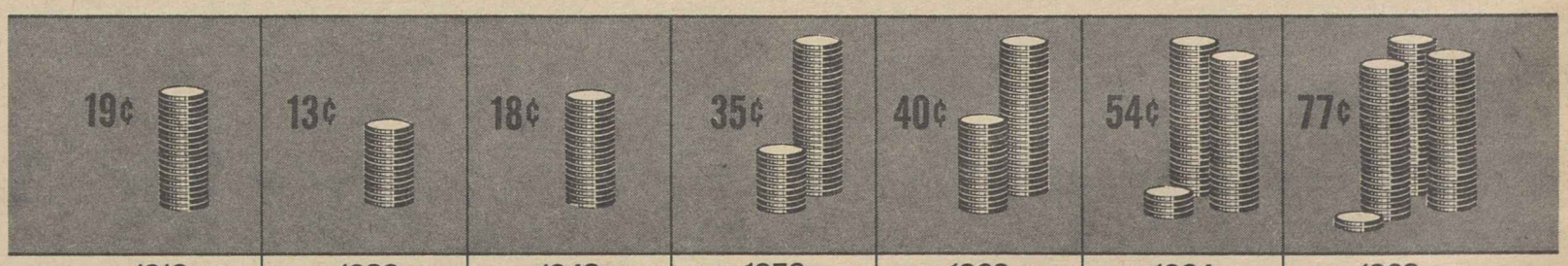
"With no payroll to meet and operating expenses reduced, the airline has less incentive to end the strike," Ruby noted.

ALPA has a suit pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals against the Civil Aeronautics Board's decision to approve the mutual aid pact. The union is also seeking an injunction and $10 million in lost pay and damages from Northwest in another case.

Additional information released by the Pilots in support of the bill indicated that National Airlines received $25 million in "mutual aid" during its four-month strike earlier this year, resulting in a profit of $8 million for the fiscal year.

## THE COST PER VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1912-1968

**Based on Reported Expenditures in Selected Years**




| 1912 | 1932 | 1948 | 1956 | 1960 | 1964 | 1968 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NATIONAL-LEVEL POLITICAL SPENDING (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS) | | | | | | |
| Rep.: $1.0<br>Dem.: 1.1 | Rep.: $2.9<br>Dem.: 2.2 | Rep.: $3.7<br>Dem.: 2.3<br>Labor: 1.3<br>Other: 1.5 | Rep.: $13.2<br>Dem.: 6.4<br>Labor: 1.8 | Rep.: $12.9<br>Dem.: 11.8<br>Labor: 2.5 | Rep.: $19.3<br>Dem.: 14.9<br>Labor: 3.8 | Rep.: $29.6<br>Dem.: 12.6<br>Labor: 7.2<br>Wallace: 6.9 |
| TOTAL VOTE: 15 MILLION | TOTAL VOTE: 39 MILLION | TOTAL VOTE: 49 MILLION | TOTAL VOTE: 62 MILLION | TOTAL VOTE: 68 MILLION | TOTAL VOTE: 71 MILLION | TOTAL VOTE: 73 MILLION |

*Source: Congress and the Nation, Vol. II, published by Congressional Quarterly, Inc.*

*Kirkland Spurs Campaign Effort:*

# Administration Policies Scored As 'Program' for Job Slump

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged the Nixon Administration with "conscious planning and deliberate programming" of economic policies that have resulted in the rise in the unemployment rate to 5.5 percent, deepening industrial stagnation, soaring prices and high interest rates.

He issued the indictment at the 25th convention of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and called on the delegates for a massive effort in the final days of the campaign to elect labor's friends to Congress.

**Only a progressive Congress, Kirkland said, can overcome the Administration's failures and enact legislation to revive the economy and meet the needs of the people for jobs, housing, educational facilities and health care.**

The convention responded to the call for action, stressed also in speeches and reports by the union's officers, with a political action resolution pledging a "maximum" effort in the elections.

Pres. Andrew J. Pettis, re-elected to a new four-year term, said a strong U.S. merchant marine can be a major factor in restoring the sagging economy.

The union, he said, will press for full funding of the new merchant fleet building program and further steps to reverse the "devastating decline" of the American-flag merchant fleet.

He renewed the union's call for an independent maritime agency and its opposition to use of foreign-flag vessels owned by runaway U.S. operators and corporations to carry preference and military cargo.

**The convention unanimously elected 29-year-old Eugene McCabe of Quincy, Mass., as the new vice president, succeeding John F. Bonner. To succeed the union's veteran secretary-treasurer, Ross D. Blood, delegates picked J. Pat Daniels of Wilmington, Calif. Blood is retiring after 26 years in office.**

In major resolutions, the conventoin called for a national health insurance program, strong health and safety protections, improved workmen's compensation and new consumer protection laws.

Delegates reaffirmed their battle to eradicate discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups, called for full funding of education programs, endorsed social security improvements and backed a program to prevent further pollution of the environment.

Thy called for tax justice and reasserted the need for federal minimum standards of unemployment insurance.

The convention said an increase in the minimum wage to $2.50 an hour is clearly warranted, and urged that all workers be covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Another resolution assailed extremists of both the right and left as a continuing threat to American democracy.

Delegates reaffirmed their support of the work and goals of the International Metalworkers Federation and called for an end to duty-free foreign trade zones.

They urged as a key to effective welfare reform national standards assuring decent jobs at decent wages.

**Convention speakers and committee reports called for allocation of naval repair and conversion work to the "withering" shipyards of the nation.**

They backed programs for development and building of nuclear-powered ships and revitalization of the U.S. passenger fleet.

On trade union issues, convention discussions centered on stepped-up organizing to continue the union's growth and the need to combat laws and employers seeking to thwart organizing and collective bargaining.

And during the five-day convention, delegates backed up expressions of support with cash donations to the striking Herald-Examiner workers in Los Angeles and to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. They pledged continued support for these strikes.

**Kirkland, in his speech to the convention, recalled the unkept promises that Pres. Nixon has made—that inflation would be halted and that workers' jobs would not be sacrificed.**

He said the President ignored the "warning voices" telling him that his economic policies were headed in the wrong direction.

Instead, Nixon "clung blindly to his tight money policy," and said the harmful effect predicted "wouldn't happen."

But, Kirkland stressed, "it did happen, and it is continuing to happen."



**SST PROTOTYPE** is toured by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany accompanied by Bill Williams, Boeing engineer who has worked on the supersonic transport for 13 years. Meany visited the Boeing plant while attending the recent IBEW convention in Seattle. In the background are Al Schultz, left, Machinists representative, and Lowell Mickelweit, Boeing vice president for industrial and public relations.

# *Full Slate of Liberals Backed in Wisconsin*

La Crosse, Wis.—Delegates to the Wisconsin AFL-CIO's sixth biennial convention endorsed a slate of liberal candidates for the Nov. 3 elections after hearing speakers assail the record of the Nixon Administration.

They also elected a new secretary-treasurer to succeed George W. Hall, 66, who retired after 43 years in the labor movement.

**The approximately 600 delegates roared their approval of Sen. William Proxmire, who is seeking re-election, and Patrick J. Lucey, former lieutenant governor who is running for governor. Both are Democrats.**

Proxmire is opposed by Republican John Erickson and Lucey by Republican Lt. Gov. Jack Olson.

Also endorsed at the convention were Thomas Jacobson (D) for attorney-general, five incumbent congressmen and four other congressional candidates. The incumbents are Robert Kastenmeier, Clement Zablocki, David Obey, all Democrats, and Republican Alvin O'Konski.

The delegates supported the Rev. Ray Short (D) against Rep. Vernon W. Thompson (R), Milwaukee County Supervisor Fred Tabak (D) in his effort to unseat Rep. Glenn Davis (R), the Rev. Robert J. Cornell against Rep. John W. Byrnes (R) and Leslie Aspin (D), who opposes Rep. Henry C. Schadeberg (R).

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in a convention speech that there was not a better senator anywhere than Proxmire, nor a worse congressman than Davis.

Biemiller, COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan and State AFL-CIO Pres. John W. Schmitt told the local union leaders that the Nixon Administration is using "law and order" as a smokescreen to hide the failures of its economic policies.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman criticized the Administration for opposing national health insurance but predicted that such a medical care system would be enacted because "its time has come."

Hall was succeeded by Jack Reihl, 40, a member of the Carpenters and a state AFL-CIO staff representative for the last year. A La Crossse native, Reihl served six years as an alderman here and was active in the Government Employes while working for the Commerce Dept. in Duluth, Minn.

**Hall had been secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO since it was formed by merger in 1958. From 1951 to 1958, he was secretary-treasurer of the state AFL. Before that he headed the La Crosse Trades and Labor Council for about 15 years.**

Schmitt and Vice Pres. John Giacomo were re-elected. The delegates also approved a $3,000 salary raise now and $2,000 more next October for the three officers.

The second raise will bring the president's salary to $22,000 and the other officers' to $20,000.

## Rustin Dinner Set To Aid Institute

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph are two of the four chairmen of a committee formed to honor civil rights leader Bayard Rustin at a testimonial dinner, Dec. 14, marking Rustin's 60th birthday.

The committee is sponsored by a broad coalition of national leaders, including at least 39 international union presidents. The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, also are serving as chairmen.

The committee hopes to raise $200,000 for the A. Philip Randolph Institute, which Rustin directs. The institute was founded in 1964 to mobilize the nation's resources—white and black—in an effort to bring equality and justice to all citizens. The institute works with civil rights groups, organized labor, religious denominations, students and liberals.

# Nationwide Competition Tests Young Carpenters

Denver, Colo.—The 1970 Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest drew a record number of contestants and several thousand spectators to the Cinderella Shopping Center in nearby Englewood. The 69 top carpenter, mill-cabinet and millwright apprentices in the United States and Canada competed there for almost $12,000 in prize money, trophies and international prestige for their local unions.

The competition was so sharp, the judges reported that in some instances winning scores were determined by the third decimal point. Each contestant took a four-hour written test and, on the alternate day, produced in eight hours a carefully selected "manipulative" project.

**Thirty-six carpenter apprentices, 15 mill-cabinet apprentices and 18 millwrights came from as far away as Honolulu and Massachusetts to compete. First place winners were Roger Irving Shepard of Schenectady, N.Y., in the carpentry category; Scott W. Robinson of San Rafael, Calif., in the mill-cabinet division, and William Stewart of East Detroit, Mich., in the millwright competition.**

In a message read at the awards banquet, Carpenters' Pres. M. A. Hutcheson praised the young men "who understand that achievement comes from hard work and steady application."

Hutcheson warned that there are dangers surrounding the whole field of apprenticeship training.

"There are contractor organizations," he said, "which want to fragment the trade by turning out 60-day wonders who can do one thing only. There are militant minority group leaders who want to make color rather than skill the basis for hiring. There are forces within the government which see something other than traditional apprenticeship as the wave of the future."

The annual apprenticeship contest is sponsored by the union, the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. and the National Association of Home Builders.

# Transport Service Sets New Organizing Goals

Chicago—The Transport Service Employes' convention instituted programs to expand the union's organizing efforts and improve the collective bargaining process for members. Delegates to the 17th biennial assembly also approved an increase in per capita payments to cover mounting operating costs.

The 50 convention delegates called for total involvement by union officers, representatives and members in the organizing program aimed at winning contracts for under-paid and exploited workers while enlarging the UTSE membership rolls.

**Because of plant closings, cutbacks in railroad passenger service, and other economic factors, the union has sustained an overall loss in membership despite some offsetting gains through organizing, the convention was told. The resulting impact on the UTSE treasury has been severe, the top officers reported.**

Delegates voted to increase the maximum dues of members from $5 to $7.50 a month and raised the per capita tax from $3.50 to $6.

Pres. George P. Sabattie told the convention that additional income from the increase would be needed to cover mounting operating costs.

The delegates also called for the UTSE to establish a collective bargaining training program to instruct local union committees on contract negotiations and grievance procedures.

In his address to the convention, Sabattie cited the need for a national solution to problems of the cities, particularly those involving slums, disease, poverty and crime.

"These are problems the Administration and other elected officials must address themselves to in order to correct economic and social injustices," Sabattie suggested.

"With the November congressional elections approaching," he continued, "organized labor, working classes, minority groups must put forth their efforts to elect candidates . . . who will devote themselves to the needs and problems of our nation, its states and cities."

He urged members to cooperate with the AFL-CIO and its Committee on Political Education in the election campaigns. The convention adopted a political action resolution instructing local COPE committees to work with progressive groups in their communities.

In another action, the delegates called on Congress to establish a national minimum wage of $2.50 an hour to keep pace with increasing prices and to extend coverage to all workers.

Sabattie reported that the UTSE is continuing merger negotiations initiated last year with the Sleeping Car Porters. Merger committees have been established by both unions and financial reports and other relevant materials were exchanged at the most recent meeting, Sabattie said.

## ILG's Rolnick Remamed To HEW Advisory Unit

Louis Rolnick, national director of welfare and health benefits for the Ladies' Garment Workers, has been reappointed to the Medical Assistance Advisory Council of the Dept of Health, Education & Welfare. The 21-member council advises the HEW on the administration of the multi-million dollar Medicaid program.

# Profits and Schools

**THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION** is quietly but intensively looking for new ways of directing the nation's schools away from traditional public service, non-profit institutions into profitable ventures for private enterprise.

The Administration's approach has taken several forms:

● Through the Office for Economic Opportunity it has awarded a total of $5.6 million in "performance contracts" to six firms. The contracts will involve 27,000 students in grades 1-3 and 7-9 at 18 different sites across the country.

**A "performance contract" is a device under which private companies are paid to take over teaching in schools and are paid on the basis of how well they improve a pupil's performance as measured by standardized tests.**

● The Rand Corp. has begun work on a $300,000 16-month evaluation of performance contracting under a research grant from the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. An economist who will direct the evaluation says one of the goals will be to draw lessons for education from the experience of military services and other users of incentive contracts.

● The Administration continues to push for expansion of the voucher plan under which parents would receive education vouchers for their children's education, could enroll them in any school of their choice and use the vouchers to pay the tuition.

**Typical of the support the plan produces is this comment included in a statement submitted to a House Education subcommittee: "Introducing a voucher system would open up a large new industry which might provide special business opportunities to indigenous ghetto businessmen. . . ."**

● The nomination by the President of Dr. Sidney P. Marland, Jr., to be U.S. Commissioner of Education has drawn opposition, specifically from the AFL-CIO, on a number of grounds, one of them his ties with the education industry and its profit approach.

Dr. Marland has been president of the Institute for Education Development since 1967. The IED has as its declared purpose "closing the circle between education, industry and government."

**There is other evidence slowly accumulating that the Administration is seeking to move in the direction of turning an increasing share of the nation's responsibility for educating its children over to private enterprise operating on an education-for-profit basis.**

It was this that led the AFL-CIO Executive Council back in August to warn of the new encroachments. It said:

"Organized labor has championed the public schools since their inception. It is a sorry commentary upon the Nixon Administration's educational policies that it is necessary for us at this late date in history to reiterate our belief that for all children, rich or poor, black or white, the best hope for American education lies in strengthening the public schools throughout the nation."

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

| | | |
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## 'And, Now, a Word from Our Sponsor!'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Elitist Road to Righteousness Leads Directly to Police State

**By John P. Roche**

**TO BE AN** idealist and simultaneously a committed supporter of the democratic process is often depressing. Obviously if you strongly believe something is right, you want to see it implemented in public policy. When you think something is dead wrong—a war, police brutality, racial discrimination—you want it stopped, right now. To be told that five out of six Americans think that, say, the Chicago police in 1968 did just right does not generate respect for the democratic system. On the contrary, it launches—particularly among the young—a desperate quest for a shortcut to righteousness.

**There is, however, one overwhelming and appalling historical fact about shortcuts to righteousness: they inevitably lead to police states. The original idealists become secret policemen, or are replaced by gangster ideologues delighted to have a cosmic license for brutality.**

A militant idealist is, of course, always on something of an ego-trip. Given power, he seldom takes long to convince himself that compulsion is a legitimate technique of political education, that his task, in the phrase of Jean Jacques Rousseau, is to "force people to be free," that is, to compel them to accept his views.

A principled democrat, then, must repudiate these elitist shortcuts, but such repudiation should not drive him to the opposite view, that the voice of the people is the voice of God. He should accept majority rule as the least-worst system ever invented by the wit of man (to paraphrase Churchill), but feel no compulsion to accept something as true because it has mobilized the support of 51 percent of the population. His commitment, in short, is not to the positions adopted by the majority, but to majority rule as a technique of making decisions, one hopes, from his vantage point, right ones. He works, as they say, "within the system."

I have gone into this at some length because it is relevant to the argument currently raging over Richard Scammon and Ben Wattenberg's book, "The Real Majority." Those who demand "a reordering of national priorities" have accused Scammon & Wattenberg of being third-rate Machiavellis, and claim that the moral of "The Real Majority" is to find out where the masses are going and lead them. The authors are accused of cheap cynicism, of providing Spiro Agnew with his strategic guidance, and generally of disillusioning the young.

Now part of the problem here is rhetorical. The line between describing something and advocating it can often get quite blurred, and at several points in their book Scammon & Wattenberg go beyond their brief—particularly when they suggest model speeches for Democratic and Republican candidates. This jarred me when I read it. It was cute, but it needlessly opened a line of critical assault.

**HOWEVER, THE GUTS** of the book is a remarkable profile of American politics in the 1970s, an essential prerequisite for anyone who wants to change the system. For, as I have been telling everybody in range for 20 years, you have to earn the right to be a critic, the right to be taken seriously when you set out after the Establishment. You have to know your customers, which—to repeat—does not mean you necessarily accept their views. Above all, you should have the courage of your consequences.

**As a case in point, take the campaign by the kamikaze liberals to bring down pro-Viet Nam liberal Democratic senators. How would the defeat of these men (e.g., Gale W. McGee, Henry M. Jackson, John O. Pastore) and of Hubert Humphrey alter the "system?"**

Assuming the race for control of the Senate is as close as polls indicate, Republican victories in a few states would install the following key committee chairmen: Agriculture, Jack Miller (Iowa); Appropriations, Milton Young (N.D.); Armed Services, Margaret Chase Smith (Maine); Banking & Currency, Wallace Bennet (Utah) or John Tower (Texas); Finance, Bennett or Carl Curtis (Neb.); Judiciary, Roman Hruska (Neb.). The liberals would retain their playground, Foreign Relations (George Aiken, Vt.).

All right. If that is what you want, my militant friends, go to it. Just don't come around complaining about what that murderers' row will do to our "national priorities." You can't have it both ways.

***'America's Sung Heroes':***

# Happy Jobless Give Up Eating, Do Their Thing to End Inflation

*The following column by Russell Baker appeared in the Oct. 6, 1970, issue of the New York Times entitled "America's Sung Heroes."*

**By Russell Baker**

GREAT locker room interviews:

"Hello there, national-economy buffs. As we have all just heard, inflation has taken another terrific beating. The score has just been posted by the Labor Dept. and here it is, and get this now! Unemployed: 4,300,000. And that, believe it or not, is a full 5.5 percent of the nation's labor force out of work in September, as compared to 5.1 percent in August.

"What does it all mean? Well, national-economy fans, it's pretty good evidence that the old economy, after far too many months of being overheated, is really beginning to cool off. And if the cooling continues, of course, we may begin to see an end to the inflation. How about that, ladies and gentlemen!

**"The unemployed are beginning to file into the locker room now and we will get one of their outstanding performers to our microphone in just a minute. They're a tired-looking bunch, ladies and gentlemen, but through the fatigue lines etched into their faces the unmistakable gleam of pride shines forth. Say there, fella, how about saying a word to our electronic audience?"**

"Glad to. Hello, Ma. Hello, kids."

"You're going to have great news for those kids when you get home tonight, aren't you?"

"You can say that again, Bill. After a full day of looking for work, I'm still unemployed."

"Wonderful, fella. Just wonderful. I'm sure those kids are going to be just as proud of you as we are here in electronic audienceland. This means, of course, that you won't be bringing home any income for at least the next week."

**"That's right, Bill. And by not bringing home any money, I won't be generating any of those ugly inflationary pressures on the national economy. It really ought to help cool off the whole economy.**

"It has to, fella. It just has to. And that means, for the folks out in electronic audienceland, some well deserved price stability, after years of seeing your dollars decline in value. Congratulations, fella. Keep up the good idleness. And now here is Clint Carker, folks. Clint, our cameras caught you losing your job in that brilliant workforce slash executed by Consolidated Cosmic this morning. Were you very surprised?"

"Yes, Bill, it was quite a little surprise, as I could see by the expression on my face when they ran the film on the instant replay, which I caught in the saloon across the street from the plant."

"I don't suppose a man kissing his wife goodbye in the morning as he leaves the house expects to be watching himself two hours later being fired on the instant replay, Clint."

"I'd say not, Bill."

"Did you and Mrs. Carker ever talk about the possibility of your becoming one of the unemployed?"

"Well, I guess everybody dreams about it, Bill. You know, you think, 'Gosh, wouldn't it be swell if I could get thrown out of work so I could help cool off our national economy and make a real contribution to stopping inflation!' I never thought it would happen though."

"Now that it has, Clint, we know Mrs. Carker is dying to hear the good news from your own lips, so we won't detain you. I see Soames Hindsight over their folks. Oh, Soames! Soames! Do you have a minute for our microphones?"

"A minute? I seem to have an eternity."

"How long, Soames, have you been unemployed?"

"Let's see. My unemployment, if you count my seasonally adjusted unemployment, amounts to ——. Well, I don't want to seem immodest, but ——."

**"There is no need for false modesty on your part, Soames. All electronic audienceland knows what you have done to cool the economy and restrain inflation by failing to find work for month after month, year after year."**

"Shucks, Bill. I'm nobody special. I just saw no jobs to be done, so I didn't do them."

"Yes, but you aren't one of those bums and loafers who aren't interested in work, Soames."

"I should hope not, Bill. The way I see it, anybody can be unemployed if he chooses to be a bum and loafer who isn't interested in work. But I don't think that's the decent way to stay unemployed. I like to spend every day looking for work. Then when I can't find it I go back to the Salvation Army every night feeling tired but good. That's because I feel I've really worked at being unemployed."

"Wonderful, Soames, and I'm sure all the folks out in electronic audienceland, who owe you so much for your great efforts against inflation, join with me in wishing you all the worst. Take it easy, boy. Maybe they'll put a piece of mutton in your soup tonight."

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***Low-Paid Workers Affected:***

# $100 Million in Wages Lost To Chiseling by Employers

HALF-A-MILLION of the nation's lowest-paid workers were chiseled out of $100 million due them last year under the federal wage and hour law, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald charged in a network radio interview.

A critical shortage of inspectors and reluctance of workers, fearing reprisals, to complain about underpayments hamper effective enforcement of the federal law that puts a floor under wages and a ceiling on hours of some 46 million workers, said Oswald, a staff member of federation's Dept. of Research. The federal government has "fewer than 1,000" wage and hour investigators, and it would take them "20 or 30 years" to investigate the more than 2 million firms covered by the law, he declared.

Yet, "under the cry of austerity, the Administration has failed to allocate and request additional funds to hire [more] investigators" to police compliance among employers, Oswald asserted. He was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Oswald said that the illegal underpayments affect nearly half-a-million workers each year, many of whom are "the most exploited" in the workforce. "Often they are not aware of their rights—they are taken advantage of by employers, sometimes unwittingly, sometimes with knowledge aforethought," he noted.

**Many workers are "afraid to complain" about wage and hour violations, he said, "because they are not aware of the safeguards that are built into the act" to protect them. He stressed that under the procedures of the Labor Dept., the "origin of the complaint" and the names of the employes are "held in confidence" to protect the workers from reprisals from their employers.**

Oswald also noted that while 38 states have their own minimum wage laws, in many cases they are even more poorly enforced than the federal law. "A few states do make a real effort toward enforcement," he said, "but even here, many workers are not aware of their rights under the state laws."

Oswald stressed the immediate need of underpaid workers for a federal minimum wage of $2 an hour and universal coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Reporters questioning Oswald on Labor News Conference were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

AS THE UNITED STATES rapidly draws close to Election Day there is clear evidence that unemployment figures will play a highly important role in the results.

There are some 4.3 million workers who are out of jobs, representing perhaps as many as 10 million wives and children whose bread and butter depends on whether or not the breadwinners in their families can find employment.

**The government's September report represents the story as voters presumably will have it when they go into the voting booths. The figures will show an unemployment rate of 5.5 percent, the highest in the past six years and far above the 3.3 percent rate that Pres. Nixon inherited from the Democrats when he began a slow-down of the economy as his chief weapon against inflation.**

There was no doubt that the September report came as a blow to the Administration. Within a matter of minutes, Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the President's Council of Economic Advisers was holding a press conference at the White House to explain that things weren't really as bad as they looked. After going through a variety of explanations of how the economy was going up but wasn't going up as yet to its full capacity, he asked the hypothetical question:

"Does the entire panoply of data which we are looking at here today indicate some kind of unexpected and disappointing shift in the course of the economy?"

"I think it is reasonable to interpret these data as answering that question in the negative," he replied to his own question.

Washington reporters asked McCracken whether someone in the White House had asked him to "conduct this briefing." No, he replied, it was his own idea.

**HAROLD GOLDSTEIN,** assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who did the briefing on the statistics themselves at the Labor Dept., was no less aware of the political significance of the September unemployment figures and went through considerable explanations to maintain his position as an objective economist.

Goldstein pointed to a number of factors to take the sting out of the bad news. The count had been made over the Labor Day holiday when a great number of students were going back to school but still were counted among the unemployed because, theoretically, they were still looking for work; some of the increases were not "statistically significant;" unemployment "appeared to have gone up in September" but the 5.5 percent rate represented "some exaggeration of the increase," and that it "was hard to say" how much increase there really had been.

**All in all, it has become clear that everyone is watching the unemployment figures with eager eyes—with the Republicans determined to brush off the September increase as inconsequential.**

What is important are the facts of unemployment as they have been clearly developing over the past year and a half.

There can be no hair-splitting here.

**The number of jobless has climbed by about 1.9 million since the Nixon Administration came to power—from 2.4 million to 4.3 million.**

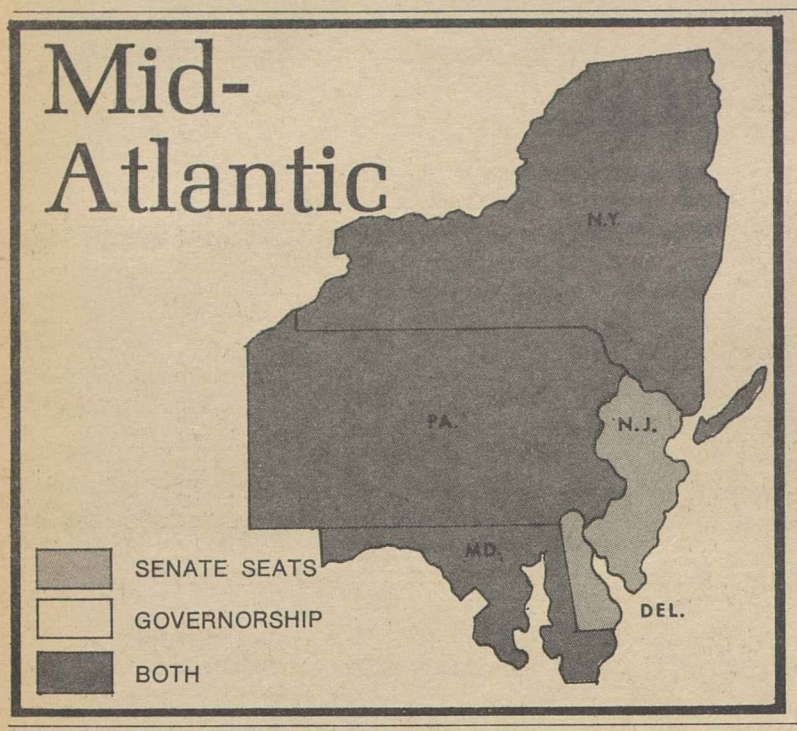
The rate of unemployment has climbed from 3.3 percent to 5.5 percent.

The number of major job centers in the country suffering "substantial" unemployment (6 percent or more) has climbed from 6 to 35.




**VIOLATIONS** of the federal wage-hour law cost America's lowest-paid workers $100 million a year, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

# Key Races Facing Mid-Atlantic Voters




## GOP Hopes to Add House Seats In Populous Five-State Region

By David L. Perlman

The five mid-Atlantic states are a ticket-splitting, two-party battleground with a clear preference for liberal Democrats and moderate Republicans.

Within the area—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware—are more than 41 million people, one out of every five Americans.

The region gave most of its electoral votes to Hubert Humphrey in 1968.

Most of its governors and senators are Republicans, and most of its congressmen are Democrats.

On Nov. 3, mid-Atlantic voters will elect three governors, five senators and 92 congressmen.

Going strictly by the form chart, Republicans should gain congressional seats this year in the five-state area.

In New York alone—thanks to the latest redistricting by a Republican legislature and the retirement of several incumbent Democrats in marginal districts — the GOP has high hopes of picking up six more seats.

But if past elections had followed the logic of political arithmetic, Democrats would have fewer seats than their 26 House seats in New York and fewer than 52 seats in the mid-Atlantic region. And Republicans would have more than 15 House seats in New York and more than 40 in the five states.

**By the form charts, Henry Helstoski wouldn't be completing his third term from New Jersey's 9th Congressional District, compiling in the process an unblemished 38-0 "right" COPE voting record.**

His 1964 squeaker victory in a traditionally Republican district could be explained by the Johnson landslide that year. And it was a bit of a surprise when he managed to hold his seat in 1966—still by a margin of under 3,000 votes.

But a redistricting law passed by a Republican legislature over a Democratic governor's veto certainly should have finished him off in the 1968 election. To top it off, his Republican opponent helped write the redistricting, bringing in still more GOP voters.

So Nixon carried the district by a top-heavy 53 percent of the vote, to 41 percent for Humphrey and 6 percent for Wallace.

And the liberal Helstoski? Well, he pulled through with his customary 2,300 vote plurality.

Can he do it again? And can other liberal Democrats with similar survival experiences do it again?

Such questions go to the very heart of the 1970 congressional election campaigns.

At least two other New Jersey districts held by Democrats are being sharply challenged and Republicans are mounting a heavy campaign in the Paterson area for Alfred E. Fontanella, who is trying to unseat Rep. Robert A. Roe, who narrowly won a special election last year.

**In New York, redistricting makes Democratic Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein an underdog to keep the Long Island seat he won in a 1968 election upset. It also threatens four-term Rep. John M. Murphy in a Staten Island-Brooklyn district, and Rep. James M. Hanley, who lost most of his old territory and acquired an even more heavily Republican area.**

The Democratic senatorial primary gives the GOP a chance to pick up another two House seats.

Richard L. Ottinger, who won the primary, will not be seeking re-election and the normally Republican district was made even more Republican by redistricting.

A loser in the Democratic senatorial primary, three-term Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, will not be able to run for re-election. Democrats nominated Thomas Flaherty and McCarthy first sought to run as an independent, then endorsed Flaherty. In this suburban Buffalo area, Republicans picked a glamour candidate, Jack F. Kemp, known to everyone in the area as the longtime quarterback for the Buffalo Bills professional football team.

Redistricting brought about an unusual contest between two incumbents in the Albany-Schenectady area. Democratic Rep. Samuel S. Stratton will face Rep. Daniel E. Button, who has an even more liberal voting record in the House.

**One of two new districts without incumbents is certain to go Democratic—former Bronx Borough Pres. Herman Badillo has no GOP opposition. In an upstate district, Republican John H. Terry is favored, but Democrat Neal P. McGurn has proved a strong campaigner.**

Democrats see a good chance that John G. Dow will recapture the seat he lost to Republican Martin B. McNeally in 1968 in a suburban and rural area. And Republicans hope that Bella Abzug will prove too controversial in a normally safe Democratic Manhattan district.

In Pennsylvania, it would take a major upset to change the present 14-13 Republican edge in House seats by more than one seat either way.

If Democrat Gus Yatron, who won his House seat two years ago with strong labor support, holds on to the early campaign lead most observers give him, there shouldn't be any Democratic losses. And 74-year-old Republican Rep. George A. Goodling remains a slight favorite over his Democratic challenger, Arthur L. Berger.

Delaware would have to change its conservative voting pattern to allow Democrat John D. Daniello to upset a Republican with the name of Pierre S. duPont IV.

In the mid-Atlantic area, the best chance for a Democratic pickup appears to be in Maryland.

Here, two of the four Republican seats appear to be clearly vulnerable.

**Freshman Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan, who broke the Democratic hold on the district in 1968, is in a tight race against State Sen. Royal Hart, a liberal Democrat who has mounted an aggressive campaign. The district's population is concentrated in the Washington, D.C., suburbs.**

A traditionally Republican area of western Maryland is likely to return a Democrat this year, according to early political reports. If so, he will be State Sen. Goodloe E. Byron. The Republican incumbent J. Glenn Beall, Jr., is running for the Senate.

The closest Democratic race is expected to be in a Baltimore district including both city and suburban areas, where Parren J. Mitchell will seek to become Maryland's first black congressman.

## Democrats Run Strong In 5 Senate Contests

Republicans needs a conservative tide in the traditionally moderate-liberal mid-Atlantic area to keep alive the GOP's dwindling hopes for capturing the Senate.

Three of the five Senate seats up for election in the five-state area are currently held by Republicans and early campaign reports had the two Democratic senators seeking re-election listed as "vulnerable."

But as of mid-October, GOP candidates were betting favorites only in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Democratic incumbents in New Jersey and Maryland and the Democratic challenger in New York were given the edge in most political reports.

Thanks to Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew, the nation's most widely-publicized Senate race is the three-way battle in New York.

**Before Agnew tried to read incumbent Sen. Charles Goodell out of the Republican Party as a "radical-liberal," the consensus was that Democrat Richard L. Ottinger would lead the balloting, followed by Conservative Party candidate James L. Buckley, with Goodell trailing.**

Even though Goodell had the endorsement of the state's Liberal Party—which often holds the balance of power in New York politics—most lower-case liberals were lined up with Ottinger. And the state's trade union movement, although split on the gubernatorial race, is overwhelmingly for the Democratic senatorial candidate.

In effect, Buckley is now the Agnew-Nixon candidate in New York. Goodell is supported by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller—but not to the point of weakening Rockefeller's own re-election campaign — and more actively by Sen. Jacob K. Javits and New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay.

**Ottinger showed impressive strength in the New York Democratic primary, using television effectively to achieve statewide recognition. And with a COPE record of 34 "right" votes, 2 "wrong" votes, his position on issues is firmly staked out.**

Goodell may benefit from Agnew's attack. But if he draws anti-Agnew votes away from Ottinger, the beneficiary is likely to be Buckley—the man Agnew is trying to help.

And more than one political analyst has suggested that just such a result is what Agnew had in mind all along.

Of such imponderables are New York elections made, and political control of the Senate decided.

Across the Hudson River in New Jersey, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., is breathing a bit easier in his race for a third term in the Senate—thanks in part to the ineptness of his challenger, former Republican State Chairman Nelson G. Gross.

Williams—70 "right," 1 "wrong" on COPE's scorecard—is the author of the occupational safety and health bill, the sponsor of major bills to help senior citizens, and may be the next chairman of the Senate Labor Committee.

**His campaign has picked up momentum and Gross is now looking outside the state for needed help. He has asked Agnew to campaign for him and Pres. Nixon chose New Jersey as one of the first states in which he made openly political appearances.**

Nixon carried the state—narrowly—in 1968 and Gross appears to be pinning his hopes that the coattail still has carrying power.

In Pennsylvania, Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott is favored to win a third term despite a vigorous but low-financed campaign by Democrat William G. Sesler.

Scott took a big step in mending his political fences by admitting early in the campaign that he made "a damn fool mistake" when he voted to confirm G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court.

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings won election to the Senate from Maryland six years ago by unseating Republican J. Glenn Beall.

Now he is running against the son of the former senator, J. Glenn Beall, Jr., a freshman congressman who has made few ripples on the political scene in either state or national affairs.

But Tydings has—leading the drive for one man, one vote apportionment, speaking out as well as voting on controversial issues, carving out an independent political role that has won him both strong supporters and powerful foes.

**The gun lobby singled him out as its chief purge victim because of his support for a moderate gun registration bill.**

Against all this, Tydings has proved an effective campaigner. And running as part of a strong Democratic ticket, he remains the favorite in a hard contest.

Delaware is the only-mid-Atlantic state in which the incumbent senator is not a candidate. After four terms, Republican John J. Williams is stepping down. But an equally conservative Republican, two-term Rep. William V. Roth, Jr. is the front-runner to succeed him.

## Big-State Governorships at Stake

In political terms, the stakes are high in the gubernatorial elections in New York and Pennsylvania.

Both states are scheduled to lose two House seats as a result of population shifts reflected in the 1970 census. And the governors will have a lot to say—backed by their veto power—about whether the redistricting will squeeze out Democratic or Republican congressmen.

Likewise, leading a big-state delegation into a political convention may not be a king-maker role for a Republican governor in 1972. But a Democratic governor of New York or Pennsylvania would be in a strong position at his party's convention.

**In New York, either Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller or Democrate Arthur J. Goldberg could probably win handily over a lesser-known opponent.**

Rockefeller has picked up important new endorsements and has proved anew his effectiveness as a campaigner.

Goldberg's campaign got off to a slow start, but he has some important arithmetic on his side. In the 1966 gubernatorial election, Rockefeller won handily but was held to 44.6 percent of the vote in a four-way contest. Paul L. Adams, the Conservative Party candidate, received 510,000 votes and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., on the Liberal Party, received 507,000 votes.

This year, Goldberg also will be running on the Liberal Party ticket while Adams will again be the Conservative Party candidate, presumably draining off Republican votes.

But no one around New York politics is selling Rockefeller short.

In Pennsylvania, incumbent Republican Gov. Raymond P. Shafer is ineligible to succeed himself and his lieutenant governor, Raymond J. Broderick, will face Democrat Milton J. Shapp.

Shapp lost to Shafer four years ago, but that race and his successful primary campaign this year have probably made him the better known of the gubernatorial candidates. He has taken the offensive in a hard-hitting campaign and both candidates are expected to use television heavily in the windup of a close race.

Maryland is the only one of the three states with gubernatorial elections with a Democratic incumbent. And by all accounts, Gov. Marvin Mandel will keep his job.

**His Republican challenger is C. Stanley Blair, former aide to Vice Pres. Agnew. Agnew's campaigning may help Blair's fundraising. But it is not likely to shift any votes. Agnew won the governorship four years ago only because of the "frontlash" votes of liberal Democrats who couldn't stomach their party's candidate that year.**

*Drops Tax Loophole:*

# Senate Unit Okays Revised Trade Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the House Ways & Means Committee and is scheduled for a House vote when Congress reconvenes in mid-November.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the Administration's proposal risked the loss of up to $1 billion-a-year in federal revenues "in the hope of gaining an uncertain, but at best, marginal increase in exports."

**It would result in "a windfall tax bonanza to corporations already engaged in export trade," regardless of whether their export sales increase, decline or remain stable, the federation charged.**

At the same time the Administration is seeking a new tax concession for big corporations, it is asking continued or increased excise taxes paid by consumers, the AFL-CIO noted—"a double standard in tax philosophy."

The trade bill, given tentative Senate committee approval by a 9-3 vote, includes mandatory quotas on importation of textile and shoes.

But it departs from the House bill in dropping both the DISC proposal and another Administration proposal for repeal of the "American selling price" customs valuation on certain types of chemicals.

The Senate committee, at the urging of Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.), used a not uncommon maneuver of tacking unrelated legislation onto a major bill that is unlikely to be vetoed.

The base bill is the House-passed social security increase, which the Senate committee voted to double from 5 to 10 percent.

Although the committee has not yet concluded action on a variety of other social security changes, it voted to add the trade bill to the legislation. And it is expected, after the congressional recess, to tack on also at least a pilot program of welfare-reform, family assistance legislation.

**When the omnibus bill reaches the Senate floor, not likely before late November, it would be wide open to amendments. And if it is near adjournment, other senators may try to add other unrelated bills that could be considered in a House-Senate conference.**

Despite Administration opposition, most Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee joined with most Democrats in approving the trade bill. Earlier, during the two days of committee hearings, the Administration seemed to be speaking with two voices. Secretary of State Rogers warned that U.S. import restrictions would result in retaliation by other nations causing "serious harm to the United States." But Commerce Sec. Maurice H. Stans told the committee, "I question whether we would lose any exports."

### *Meany Schedules Election Broadcasts*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make two nationwide radio broadcasts on "The worker's stake in the 1970 elections."**

**Both broadcasts will be on the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio network. They will be aired at 7:35 p.m. (Eastern time) on Thursday, Oct. 22 and Thursday, Oct. 29.**

**Since some stations may carry the broadcasts at different hours, individual CBS stations should be contacted for the exact local broadcast time.**





**CLOTHING WORKERS dedicate another day care center to serve pre-school children of ACWA members in the Chambersburg, Pa., area. This new $750,000 facility will be operated by the union's Baltimore Regional Joint Board, which also runs centers in Virginia and Baltimore. Another center is operated by the ACWA in Chicago and an additional center is under construction in Hanover, Pa. Clothing manufacturers pay 2 percent of their payroll into a health and welfare fund that finances the joint administration of the centers. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, right, and Baltimore Joint Board Manager Sam Nocella cut the ribbon at the opening of the Chambersburg center. Below, children test a playground turtle at the center.**

# *Tariff Study Confirms Job Losses From Foreign-Assembly Loophole*

A study by the U.S. Tariff Commission has confirmed most of the cases offered by organized labor on the export of jobs through the foreign assembly of U.S. goods, but the study draws conclusions that the AFL-CIO finds unwarranted.

The report, ordered by the President 14 months ago, deals with two sections of the tariff schedule which allow for reduced duties on goods assembled in foreign countries from components shipped from the United States.

Under one section, the firms are allowed to subtract the value of U.S.-fabricated components from the duty on the total product. The other section covers base metals manufactured in the United States and shipped abroad for processing, allowing their return with duty paid only on the value of the foreign processing.

**The AFL-CIO has argued for repeal of both sections of the tariff code, citing the loss of $50 million annually in tariff revenues as well as the encouragement for U.S. firms to export jobs to countries with some of the lowest wages in the world.**

The newly-completed study confirms the AFL-CIO arguments on several counts:

- The value of items covered by the two tariff sections has risen dramatically in recent years, from $953 million in 1966 to $1.8 billion in 1969.
- 121,000 jobs are lost to U.S. workers by the practice of shipping components to foreign countries, with only 37,000 jobs still remaining in the United States for the portion of work done here.
- Repeal of the two sections of the tariff schedule would probably bring no "retaliation" from countries doing business with the United States under trade agreements.
- The U.S. consumer gains little in reduced prices from the system, with most of the money saved from low foreign wages going to increased profits.
- Electronic equipment, apparel, toys and dolls are the principal U.S. materials involved under the special duty provisions. Aircraft and automobile parts amount to less than 2 percent of the total.

Despite all this, the commission concludes that there is little to be gained from repealing the two tariff sections. For instance, while citing 121,000 jobs exported and 37,000 left at home, the study says "repeal would probably result in only a modest number of jobs."

**The AFL-CIO agrees that the entire problem of the export of U.S. jobs would not be solved entirely by repealing these two tariff provisions, but contends that repeal would stop this incentive for the export of jobs.**

Similarly, the commission reports that the savings on duties is not the main reason U.S. firms use the system of foreign assembly, concluding that repeal wouldn't stem the tide of exported jobs.

**AFL-CIO economists agree readily that it's the low foreign wages, not the reduced import duties, that account for a lion's share of the profits, but sees no reason to add a $50 million windfall in reduced tariff schedules.**

The study came three years after the AFL-CIO Executive Council began calling attention to the foreign assembly of U.S. goods as a hub around which companies, especially multinational firms, were exporting U.S. jobs.

# South Carolina Unions Fight New Restrictions

Columbia, S.C.—A panel of labor representatives will testify before a conference committee of the state legislature this month seeking to guarantee full union rights for public employes in the state.

More than a week of hearings will be held on the issue which stems from a campaign by Gov. Robert E. McNair for enactment of new laws restricting public employe unions in organizing and collective bargaining.

Presenting labor's case will be representatives of the State AFL-CIO, the Fire Fighters, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The legislature is expected to take up the issue of public employe unions when it reconvenes next January.

**A concerted effort by labor to block the restrictive legislation sought by McNair was launched at the 14th annual convention of the South Carolina AFL-CIO.**

The 227 delegates to the convention held in Charleston also called for repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law and the adoption of state minimum wage of $2 an hour. South Carolina currently has no minimum wage law.

In his report to the convention, Pres. Sinway Young noted that affiliated unions in the state have increased their membership 34 percent during the past year to 66,000 members.

Young also reported that the Apprenticeship Outreach program launched by building trades unions last summer has succeeded in placing 10 minority youths with the crafts. A first-year goal of 90 minority worker placements has been set and is expected to be achieved without difficulty, he said.

Young and Sec.-Treas. E. T. Kirkland were re-elected to new two-year terms. Both officers have held the posts since the state federation was founded 14 years ago. The convention also elected Melvin Burris to succeed L. B. Knox as a vice president of the state body.

In other action, the convention:

- Endorsed congressional legislation for a national health insurance plan.
- Called for passage of the occupational safety and health bill now before Congress.
- Urged increased benefits for the elderly under social security.
- Increased the state federation's college scholarship grant from $300 to $500.

## M. Hedley Stone Dies, Maritime Union Pioneer

Lakewood, N.J. — M. Hedley Stone, a founder and former treasurer of the National Maritime Union, died Oct. 7 at the age of 73.

He was active in organizing the union in 1937 and was secretary-treasurer of its Great Lakes district until 1940 when he was elected national treasurer. He served in that position until 1956.

# Glass Bottle Union Wins Pace-Setting Contracts

*(Continued from Page 1)*

that have undermined workers' earnings under the previous scales.

Minton termed the resulting settlements "the best ever negotiated in the glass container industry."

Production and maintenance workers have already ratified their new contract and machine operators were scheduled to vote on their pact later.

Production and maintenance workers at four Owens-Illinois plants on the West Coast are covered by a separate contract, still to be negotiated.

Industry-wide negotiations were conducted in the past, but this year some firms announced they were breaking away from the employer bloc.

In 1968, the GBBA struck 17 glass container manufacturers, including Owens-Illinois, for 51 days.

The new Owens-Illinois agreements, in addition to the wage boosts, provide a ninth holiday, adding Dec. 27 to the Christmas season break, which is now extended to four days starting Dec. 24. Five more days of vacation are provided in the contracts for workers with 25 years of service or more.

Pension benefits will be increased to $6 a month, times years of service effective Feb. 1, 1972, and to $7 a month a year later.

The new agreements permit retirement with full benefits at age 60 and early retirement with 70 percent of full benefits at age 55. Pension benefits also were improved for retired workers already on the pension rolls.

Heading the union's bargaining teams were GBBA Sec.-Treas. Newton W. Black and Vice Pres. Harry Tulley of St. Louis.

*New Safeguards Voted:*

# Consumer Measures Cleared by Congress

*(Continued from Page 1)*

House, and the House accepted them as part of a conference report.

One of the bills is aimed at protecting the credit standing and reputation of people who may find themselves blacklisted because of incorrect or incomplete adverse information furnished by credit reporting agencies.

The consumer would have the right:

- To be told of the reasons for a credit, insurance or employment turndown based on an adverse credit report and to be given the name and address of the reporting agency.
- To be informed of all information in his credit file by the credit reporting agency, and to be told who has received reports on him.
- To have inaccurate or unverified information removed from his file and to have information reverified if he disputes its accuracy.
- To file an explanation of any disputed items and to have his statement included on subsequent reports.
- To have all adverse information more than seven years old removed from his file.
- To be informed of the scope and nature of any investigations into his personal life.

**The other consumer bill prohibits the distribution of all unrequested credit cards, limits a consumer's liability for purchases made with a lost or stolen card to $50, and bars any charge for purchases made after the loss of the card has been reported.**

The rail passenger bill would set up a government-backed corporation to take over inter-city passenger trains—and, hopefully, stem the massive abandonment of passenger service by the nation's railroads.

Through a variety of record-keeping and reporting requirements, the foreign bank secrecy legislation is aimed at uncovering large sums of money deposited abroad. Numbered Swiss bank accounts—with the name of the depositor kept secret—have been used to "launder" money from illegal sources and then channel it back under the guise of loans or intricate financial transactions as well as to conceal assets from the tax collector.

The Senate ended its pre-election session as far away as ever from passage of the proposed equal rights for women constitutional amendment.

It voted several changes from the House-passed measure and its sponsors indicated they may abandon the effort to muster a two-thirds vote to pass the amendment close to its original form and seek to substitute a rewording of the 14th Amendment.

Most unions and a number of women's groups have opposed the amendment because it would nullify protective labor and social legislation.



**SUPPORT FOR JOB SAFETY** legislation is expressed by petitions bearing the signatures of thousands of members of the Steelworkers urging enactment of the Williams-Daniels bill. Presenting the petitions to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) are USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, center, and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Petitions were collected during recent steel union convention at Atlantic City.

# *GOP Politics Scored On Safety Bill Delay*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tempted to put the blame on the shoulders of the Democratic majority and organized labor."

The Senate filibuster was the latest episode in the Administration-employer efforts to sidetrack a strong safety-health bill.

**Earlier, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson had told newsmen that he would rather have no bill at all than one which put full responsibility for standards and enforcement in his department.**

And Nixon had publicly chided congressional Democrats for failing to act on occupational safety and health—even though it was Republicans who were refusing to support the legislation cleared by House and Senate committees.

Meany had termed the safety-health bill the "most important" legislation before Congress."

Senators had been told well in advance that the bill would be taken up on Oct. 12, two days before the scheduled adjournment.

But the excuse given by GOP opponents for blocking consideration was that the bill was "too important" to be hastily considered, that senators needed "more time" to read it and understand it.

A New York Times story indicated another reason, as follows:

"Privately, Republican senators explained that one reason they did not want the bill considered at this time was to prevent Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) from getting a campaign issue in his re-election bid."

Williams is the chief sponsor of the bill and was scheduled to be the floor leader in steering it to Senate passage. He is also a prime target of Administration efforts to defeat Democratic senators and capture control of the Senate.

**The tactic used to keep the job safety-health bill off the Senate floor was the same used earlier this year to sidetrack the constitutional amendment on presidential election reform, and in past years to block civil rights bills and a vote on repealing the "right-to-work" Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.**

Its key is the "unlimited debate" that makes it impossible to take a vote so long as one senator wants to speak.

First Republicans objected to the customary unanimous consent request to take up the bill.

Then, when Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield made a motion to take up the bill, a handful of Republicans proceeded to "debate" the motion.

It didn't have to be a full-blown filibuster. After a five-hour "debate," it became clear that the bill could not be acted on before recess.

# 2 Key Growers In Salinas Area Sign Contracts

Salinas, Calif. — Two major growers in the Salinas Valley signed their first contracts with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

After more than a month of difficult negotiations, Freshpict Foods, Inc., a subsidiary of Purex Ltd., reached agreement with UFWOC Oct. 7. The contract was signed two days later.

On Oct. 8, Delores Huerta, vice president and chief negotiator for UFWOC, started negotiations with Pic 'N Pac, a subsidiary of S. S. Pierce Co. of Boston. Those negotiations were concluded in one day.

Pic 'N Pac is the largest strawberry grower in California and also grows lettuce and spinach in the Oxnard area.

Both contracts call for a $2-an-hour minimum wage with a 10-cents-an-hour increase for the second year. The Pic 'N Pac contract also guarantees at least $2.20 an hours during the picking season.

The contracts also provide for employer contributions of 10 cents an hour to the union's health plan and five cents an hour to its development fund.

Both contracts are basically similar to that signed earlier with Inter Harvest. All three firms originally had signed contracts with the Teamsters, but rescinded those agreements after mass walkouts by the farm workers who are members of UFWOC.

In other developments in the Salinas Valley, UFWOC protested the lockout and suspension of 300 grape pickers at Alamaden Vineyards who had objected to the use of four grape picking machines, each of which displaces 30 workers.

10-17-70

# Employer Group's Staff Upheld on Union Rights

Working for an association of employers doesn't necessarily constitute "confidential" employment, the National Labor Relations Board found in ruling that such employes are eligible for union representation.

The board directed that an election be held among a unit of office employes of the Pacific Martitime Association on whether they want the Office & Professional Employes to represent them as collective bargaining agent.

The Pacific Maritime Association, which handles labor relations for its member companies, had sought to block the election, contending that its employes were "confidential" since they work on labor matters on behalf of the member companies.

**"We have held that employes of labor organizations are not confidential," the board said. "We see no persuasive reason why this standard should not be extended to an employer representing management interests in collective bargaining."**

When the classification "confidential" has been allowed, the board said, the relationship has been in terms of an employer's own employes, not those of a third party as in the case of the companies belonging to the Pacific Maritime Association. "It is clear that the labor policies that make up the bulk of the employer's day-to-day activities do not deal with rates of pay, wages, hours of employment or other subjects of collective bargaining of the employer's own employes."

The OPEIU petition for an election had covered the association's headquarters in San Francisco. The association argued that the principal office alone did not constitute an appropriate unit since it also has area offices in Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco and Seattle.

The board rejected that argument, ruling that the area offices in the other cities were largely autonomous. But it did say that the headquarters together with the San Francisco area office constituted an appropriate unit, since the employes shared the same building and administrative facilities.

The board agreed with the association contention that "paycheck distributors" should be exempted from the unit since they are "part-time workers, hourly paid, separately supervised and do not work in the same office." The distributors deliver weekly paychecks to longshoremen, stevedores and other employes of association member-companies in the San Francisco area.

## *Mediator Named In Airline Strike*

**The Railway & Airline Clerks and Northwest Orient Airlines have agreed on a neutral mediator to help in developing a settlement of their long dispute. The clerks have been on strike against Northwest since July 8.**

**BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis praised the efforts of former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey in helping bring the parties together to make use of the services of a mediator.**

**Dennis said the company had proposed a list of several names for the union to consider in the mediation process. As a result, Frank B. Marzitelli of St. Paul was jointly selected to assist the parties in negotiations. Marzitelli is an executive of the St. Paul Port Authority and a former member of the St. Paul city council.**

# AIFLD Graduates Urged to Seek Total Development of Latin Nations

Twenty-two trade unionists from 11 Latin American nations heard labor, government and business leaders urge them to put their recent training to the service of "not only trade union and political development" but to the "total development" of their communities and countries.

Dr. Herman Kleine, acting deputy U.S. coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, told the 33rd graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development that they must use their newly acquired expertise in industrial relations to assume key roles in the economic and social developmental process in their countries.

**In presenting diplomas to graduates of the six-week program at Front Royal, Va., AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said that by their "different backgrounds—from clerk to fireman, mechanic to accountant"—the unionist-students exemplified the "brotherhood" of trade unionism, the "making of many one."**

"It is the person—the people—who are important," Beirne said, and urged graduates to better their people's condition by giving "whatever new insights and strengths you may have gained from your experience here."

In response, Aurelio Villani of Brazil, speaking for the class, said the new knowledge acquired by the graduates would be "immensely useful to our trade union movements" and help them "unfurl the banner of free trade unionism and be in the vanguard of all battles for peace and social justice."

Villani spoke of the "discrimination and the struggle for survival in the American job market" experienced by minorities in this country, and added, "We hope and strive for equality of opportunity and equal rights for all the workers of the world; in fact, for one world."

Enno Hobbing, staff director of the Council of the Americas, told the graduation luncheon audience that labor-management cooperation is the cornerstone of the economic system.

"The business community looks to the trade union movement" as its chief ally in the pursuit of "our two common goals — economic growth and human liberty," Hobbing said.

In a presentation from the class to the AIFLD faculty, Juan Francisco Alfaro of Guatemala dedicated a rubber tree already planted on the Front Royal campus as a "living symbol of the growth of our own labor movements and activities" fostered through the AIFLD training programs.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Meany Hits 'Phony Issues,' Views Election as 'Crucial'

Nixon 'Game Plan' Flops:

## *New Price Surge Cuts Real Wages*

Another surge in the consumer price index has further eroded workers' buying power in September and proves the utter failure of the Nixon Administration "game plan" for the American economy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The reaction came in the wake of the Labor Dept.'s report that the August-to-September cost of living jumped five-tenths of 1 percent in September. Before seasonal adjustment, the increase was four-tenths of 1 percent above the previous month.

**"These figures mean that in the 20 months of the Nixon Administration's so-called anti-inflation program, the cost of living has risen more than 10 percent," Meany said. He also noted that unemployment among the nation's workers climbed nearly 2 million since Pres. Nixon took office.**

"In the past year alone," Meany pointed out, "the buying power of workers still employed has dropped $1.59 a week."

He referred to the real spendable earnings—take-home pay expressed in 1957-59 dollars to reflect the consumer price changes—which slipped to $77.68 a week, down 83 cents from August and $1.59 from September 1969.

The $1.59-a-week decline in buying power is the severest since 1964 when the Bureau of Labor Statistics first began its series of reports on earnings.

Real spendable earnings for a worker with three dependents reached an all-time high of $79.86 a week in September 1968. Last month's level is $2.18 below that high mark.

**"Workers are the victims of an**

*(Continued on Page 4)*

## Inner Cities Hit Hard by Jobless Rise

Workers in urban poverty areas were hit hard by rising unemployment during the three months ended last Sept. 30. The Labor Dept. recorded a jump in their jobless rate to 8.3 percent from 5.7 percent for the same period of 1969.

The sharpest increase was for Negro teenagers, whose jobless rate surged to 34.9 percent from the 29.3 percent a year ago. There was little change in unemployment for white teenagers, which was at 17.7 percent in the third quarter.

**But most of the increase in joblessness in the inner-city poverty areas occurred among adult men, both black and white, the BLS said. The rate for Negro men rose from 3.9 percent to 7.9 percent, and for white men the climb was from 2.8 percent to 5.1 percent.**

Overall, the jobless rate in poorer neighborhoods of the nation's 100 largest cities climbed to 6.6 percent

*(Continued on Page 10)*

## *Nursing Home Abuse Termed U.S. Scandal*

Far too many nursing homes subject their patients to abuse and unsafe conditions, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman charged as he called on regulatory agencies to correct the "flagrant dereliction in enforcement of federal standards."

"It is a national scandal that public funds today too often support nursing homes where large numbers of patients live in filthy fire traps, neglected and without hope," Seidman declared.

He noted that about 80 percent of the nursing homes receiving federal funds are in violation of state standards and that at least half of the homes operating under Medicaid have serious deficiencies.

Appearing at a forum on nursing homes and problems of the aging, conducted by Rep. David H. Pryor (D-Ark.), Seidman said that the outrageous defiance of state and federal laws on nursing home standards must stop.

**"Federal agencies which have been given the responsibility of assuring decent standards of care for thousands of neglected, ill and lonely elderly Americans must be given the funds and authority to discharge that mandate," Seidman stressed.**

He noted that almost three-fourths of the estimated $2.4 billion spent on nursing home care

*(Continued on Page 12)*



**CAPTAIN DICK ANGER** of the Air Line Pilots, left, explains to two Little Brothers the intricacies of the DC-9 cockpit during a jet tour of the Washington area. Three hundred Big and Little Brothers participated in the airlift sponsored by the Air Line Pilots Association. Eastern Air Lines pilots and stewardesses contribute their time and the company donates the DC-9 Whisperjet and fuel ". . . to make this a highlight event of the annual Big Brother Program," said Anger, chairman of the Airlift program.

*Short of Labor's Goals:*

## Modest Gains Made In State Legislation

**By John R. Oravec**

A mixture of victories and setbacks marked labor's efforts for progressive social programs in the state legislatures this year.

Overall, there was no significant anti-labor legislation adopted by the states. The setbacks came mainly in areas where labor-supported bills failed to win passage.

Labor's gains included improved unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation programs. There also was advancement in minimum wage standards, notably in New York where the base rate was boosted to $1.85 an hour—25 cents higher than the federal standard.

**Protection of union rights for public employes was strengthened in several states. Two of the nation's best public worker laws were enacted in Hawaii and Pennsylvania.**

Little progress was made in gaining significant on-the-job health and safety standards, pointing up the need for a federal law. Only Alaska made a breakthrough with a "red tag" law that authorizes the shutdown of a dangerous working area.

Three states adopted legislation that weakened or repealed labor laws for the protection of women. And a few states approved increases in property and sales taxes over labor's staunch opposition.

**While unemployment benefits were increased in 14 states and workmen's compensation improved in 13, the improvements generally fell short of labor's objectives and underscored the need for federal standards in both areas.**

Here is a brief summary of the actions of state legislatures meeting

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## Pins Slump On Policies Of President

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany blamed the nation's economic slump on the Nixon Administration's "shortsighted" policies and urged America's workers to vote for COPE-endorsed candidates who will "get on with the job of building America."

Labor is supporting congressional candidates who will fight for programs of "full employment, fair wages and stable prices," Meany said in a nationwide radio broadcast. **(Text, Page 7.)**

"Don't be misled by phony issues and phony promises," Meany stressed.

The Administration and its candidates, he charged, have resorted to "inflammatory rhetoric" to divert attention from the real issues of the campaign.

**Instead of the 5 million new jobs the President promised, unemployment is up by nearly 2 million, Meany noted. Prices have soared and high interest rates are "feeding inflation and starving production and con-s'ruction."**

He termed the Nov. 3 elections "crucial" to lifting "the burden of recession and inflation" from the backs of workers and consumers.

Conservative candidates for the House and Senate couldn't hope to be elected by promising "more of the same," Meany noted.

So they are seeking to sweep the facts under the rug and they are running on phony issues.

"They are running against 'big spending' as if progressive candidates favored spending for its own sake.

"They are running against 'crime

*(Continued on Page 10)*

## Administration Scored On 'Pro-Worker' Pose

The Nixon Administration isn't building any "bridges" to American workers by trying to sabotage a strong occupational safety and health bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

He was asked, in a broadcast news interview, about Administration efforts "to form a political alliance . . . with organized labor."

Biemiller replied, "Sure, the Administration is trying its best to convince working people in this country that they are its friends. . . . But the way this Administration is going about it, they are certainly not doing it."

The job safety-health bill is labor's "number one target" when Congress returns in a post-election session, Biemiller said. It was blocked in the Senate by Republican delaying tactics before the recess and it will be a "nip-and-tuck" battle to "get a good bill through" this year.

The "big issue," Biemiller stressed, "is whether or not the Secretary of Labor should have the power to promulgate and en-

*(Continued on Page 12)*



**BIG AND LITTLE BROTHERS** wave enthusiastically from their seats in a DC-9 Whisperjet during their 25 minute flight over the capital city. The airlift, a highlight event of the annual Big Brother Program, is sponsored by the Air Line Pilots Association with the cooperation of Eastern Air Lines. The Big Brother Plan, pioneered 20 years ago, provides "father" counsel and companionship for some 500 Washington area youngsters during the critical formative period of their lives.

# Tough Laws, Court Injunctions Held No Solution to Public Sector Strikes

Punitive state laws and court injunctions simply do not work in settling disputes between teachers and school boards, and between other groups of public employes and their superiors in stalemates at the bargaining table.

That is the main finding of a new analysis of teacher strikes made public by Chairman Ramsey Clark of the National Committee for Equal Justice for Public Employes. Clark was attorney general in the Johnson Administration. He recently assumed the chairmanship of the committee, which issued an appeal for recognition of the rights of public employes to bargain collectively for their own betterment.

The analysis, written for the committee by Bruce Agnew, focuses on the plight of 186 Newark teachers who either went to jail or are appealing jail sentences ranging from 10 days to three months. They were charged with staging a work stoppage last February in violation of state law and court restraining orders.

The strike, the author says, did more than put some teachers in jail.

**"It dramatized a dilemma that is of growing concern on every level of government in the United States, from the smallest municipality to the White House itself—whether public employes, be they teachers or trash collectors or postal employes or police, should be given the right to strike."**

The easy answer, and the one which most public officials tend to give automatically, is "No," the study notes.

"Public employes, the argument runs, are servants of the people. If they go on strike, they are in fact striking against the welfare of the people.

"In fact, they are dangerously challenging the very basis of authority in society."

The analysis observes that "the argument seems to have a certain logic. A little tough on public employes, of course, but the community has to come first."

**The trouble with this approach, as the author found in his examination of the Newark school strike, is that it doesn't work.**

"The threat of an injunction barring a strike did nothing to avert the walkout. In fact, it probably helped make a strike inevitable. School board negotiators made it clear throughout the bargaining that they didn't fear a strike; they would stop it by injunction.

"Enforcement of the injunction by court officers, who arrested striking teachers, did nothing to break the strike, once it had started. It simply made the teachers more determined.

"They got mad. And the school board didn't even save money. The final agreement was more costly than the settlement the board probably could have made before the strike . . . by as much as $8 million or $9 million a year."

**The analysis concludes: "The Newark school injunction accomplished one thing: it proved, in a good test case, that the use of no-strike laws or injunctions against public employe strikes does more harm than good—to everybody."**

Agnew's report relates the experiences of a number of the Newark teachers who were arrested.

Mrs. Beth Rufalo, a vice president of the Newark union, told the author she survived the ordeal of a month in jail by not thinking too much about her three children, left with baby-sitters when her husband was at work. The other prisoners treated her with respect and cried when she was released before her three-month sentence had been served, she said.

AFT Pres. David Selden served 43 days in the same prison for the same offense. Once the arrests of picketing teachers had started, Selden left Washington for Newark and notified city officials he was coming. They were waiting for him when he arrived.

Robert Bates, an AFT negotiator who served on the Newark bargaining committee, knew trouble was coming when the teachers joined the union and finally voted to walk out.

**"School boards always think they can go to court and get an injunction," Bates said. "So they think they don't have to bargain, and good people get mauled."**

The study notes that "teachers have gotten mauled by no-strike laws and court injunctions in many places besides Newark—Woodbridge, N.J., New York City, Boston, and in Illinois, North Dakota, Indiana, Rhode Island, Maryland."


UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA

UNION MADE

USWA

AFL-CIO CLC

**AN EXTENSIVE DRIVE** has been started by the Steelworkers to promote this new union label adopted by the union for use on products made by its members. Goal of the campaign, being undertaken in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., is to encourage consumers to buy steel products bearing the USWA label.


## C. L. Dennis Appointed To Retirement Panel

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks has been named to a new Railroad Retirement Commission which Congress established to study the financing of the retirement system.

Also appointed to the commission by Pres. Nixon were John P. Hiltz, chairman of management's National Railway Labor Conference, and Theodore O. Yntema, a retired Ford Motor Co. vice president. Two other members will be named by the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate. The commission is to make its report by next July.

**After 3-Day Strike:**

# *Teachers Return In Philadelphia*

Philadelphia—A union representing 16,000 public school teachers and aides ended a three-day strike and returned to classrooms with a compromise offer of settlement from the school board.

Spokesmen for Local 3 of the American Federation of Teachers said a court order and a fine of $75,000 a day for the duration of their walkout gave them little choice in the matter.

Union members had walked out of class in 227 of the school system's 275 buildings after prolonged bargaining talks conducted by Gov. Raymond P. Shafer at the state capitol in Harrisburg broke off. It was the first strike in the history of the nation's fourth largest school system.

**Local 3 members continued picketing after school officials secured an anti-strike injunction. A three-judge panel affirmed the injunction but rescinded the $75,000-a-day fines when union representatives and the school board agreed to resume negotiations under procedures of a new state law.**

A major unsettled contract issue is the length of the teaching day for high school teachers. Others are wages, the teacher's accountability for the progress of pupils, and verification of illness during sick leaves. If the parties cannot reach agreement within 10 days, the law provides for fact finders to make recommendations which neither side is compelled to accept.

In other contract disputes, teachers stayed on the picket line in East St. Louis, Ill. Other AFT locals, forced back to work by judges' orders, continued to struggle for acceptable contracts with foot-dragging school boards.

**In East St. Louis, 750 of the regular staff of 900 teachers have been on the picket line for nearly 60 days—the longest walkout in the school district's troubled history. The school board won a court injunction limiting pickets to four at each school and mandating negotiations every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until the walkout is ended.**

The work stoppage began Aug. 30 when union teachers turned in their resignations to the board, six of whose members are under indictment for overspending last year's budget.

Main issue in the strike, said Pres. Don Miller of AFT Local 1220, is the board's failure to live up to its agreement last year to reduce the district's debt by $500,000 or more because of increased state aid. The union is willing to settle for a 6 percent cost-of-living increase provided the board reforms its spending policies.

**Teachers in all other districts affected by AFT work stoppages are back in school. Last to return were Inkster, Mich., teachers. They are continuing negotiations under a court order which set the school board's last salary offer as the base for setting pay in the 1970-71 school year.**

Strikers who returned to work by compulsion in Toledo, O., Nashua, N.H. and Somers, Conn., continued to seek contract settlements by negotiation.

During AFT work stoppages in September, teachers were jailed in New Haven, Conn., Toledo, Somers, Nashua and Lakeland, N.Y. The jailings were called "an abuse of judicial power to coerce public employes" by AFT Pres. David Selden, who served a jail term himself for walking a picket line in Newark, N.J., last spring.

# Coalition Asks Hearings on Voucher Plan

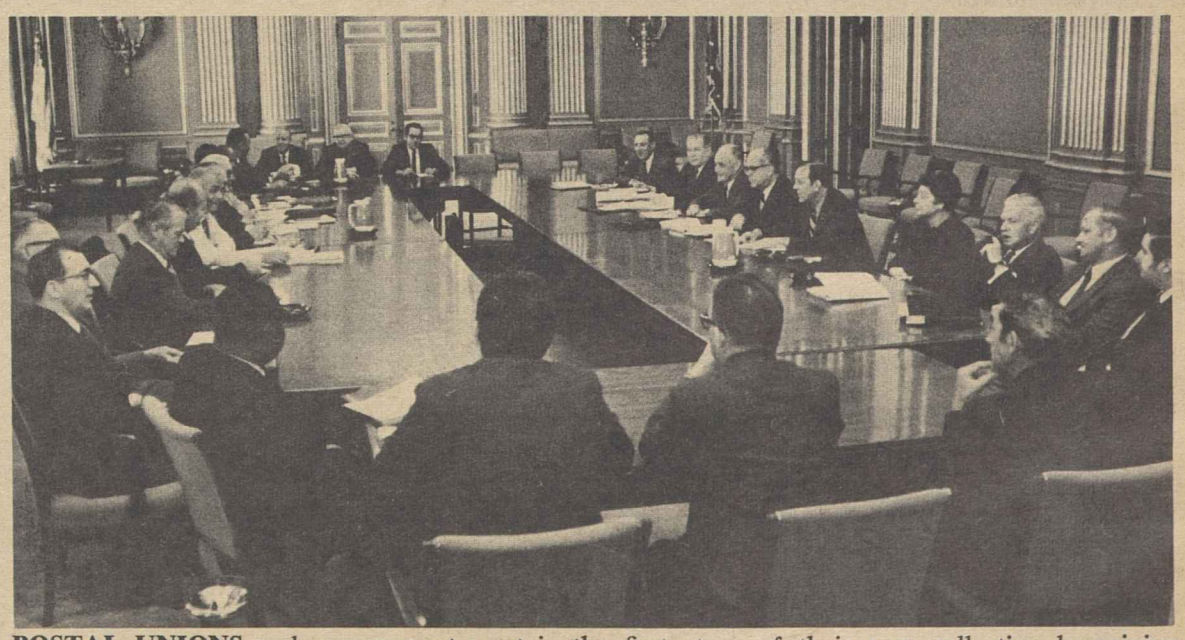
A newly-formed coalition of groups concerned with education has asked the House and Senate to hold hearings on a controversial "voucher plan" the Office of Economic Opportunity wants to try out.

The plan would give parents vouchers that could be used for private school tuition as well as public school enrollment.

The request for hearings was made by the co-chairmen of the 17-member Alliance of National Educational & Religious Groups, Carl Megel of the American Federation of Teachers and Dr. John M. Lumley of the National Education Association.

The AFL-CIO had termed the voucher plan when it was first presented "one of the most bizarre proposals yet to emanate from within the Nixon Administration."

An Administration task force described the voucher system as one means "of both accelerating institutional change and providing an appropriate education for urban students." One of the task force members was Sidney P. Marland, Jr., whose nomination as U.S. Commissioner of Education is pending in the Senate.



**POSTAL UNIONS** and management meet in the first stage of their new collective bargaining procedure to seek agreement on reduction of the time required for postal workers to move from the starting salary to the top of their pay grades. Officers of all seven unions holding national exclusive bargaining rights are taking part in the negotiations. Full collective bargaining, covering pay, benefits and working conditions in the U.S. Postal Service, is scheduled for mid-January.

*At Cement Workers Convention:*

# Kirkland Assails Nixon Smokescreen

San Diego—The Nixon Administration is trying to conceal the true issues in the election campaign with a smokescreen of fear and prejudice, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged.

Addressing delegates to the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention here, Kirkland said labor's job in the final days of the campaign is "to see that our members and their families and friends are not misled."

The nation's course over the next two years, Kirkland stressed, "will depend largely on how well the trade union movement succeeds in mobilizing its strength" and bringing it to bear on the real election issues of unemployment and inflation.

**"Our aim is to get America back to work, to get the national economy moving again, and to restore to it as quickly as possible a decent measure of justice."**

Kirkland charged that "since the Nixon Administration took office, the American economy has operated for the benefit of an economic elite. It has enriched the banks and concentrated the nation's wealth in fewer and fewer hands."

With one out of seven construction workers jobless, and unemployment at 5.5 percent, the nation appears headed for a 6 percent unemployment rate by Christmas, he warned.

**Against this backdrop of economic failure by the Administration, Kirkland said, the "radical conservatives" are using "high octane rhetoric to convince us that our friends are really our enemies."**

He charged that much of the fear and frustration the conservative candidates are playing on "is a direct product of the social and economic havoc" resulting from their own policies.

Kirkland said the election results will determine the immediate outcome of labor's "top legislative goal" of a national health insurance program.

The labor movement believes, he said, that "the right to live in health cannot any longer be treated as a privilege of the rich, or as an optional extra that anyone can forego if he can't meet the price."

**He said the labor movement does not intend to lose the battle for national health insurance, "but to win it, we must first win the election."**

Kirkland and I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., sharply attacked the Nixon Administration and its spokesmen in Congress for blocking action on labor-supported occupational health and safety legislation.

More Americans are killed on the job every year than have died in Viet Nam, Kirkland noted. "A victory for labor's friends in the election will help tremendously in getting this bill passed."

**Abel also assailed policies encouraging concentration of unrelated industries into a handful of corporate conglomerates.**

Thousands of workers have lost their jobs, he said, because corporate conglomerates have no understanding of the industries they take over.

In an opening day address, the executive secretary of the California State AFL-CIO urged union members to translate their political endorsements into effective work on behalf of the candidates they support.

In California, John Henning told the delegates, that means an all-out campaign to elect John V. Tunney to the Senate seat now held by Republican Sen. George Murphy.

Before the 280 delegates attending the weeklong convention was a full agenda of resolutions and committee reports. Convention committees were busy during the opening days of speeches and ceremonies.




**STEWARDESSES** on Trans World Airlines lift champagne glasses to toast union unity in one-day strike that won a new contract for 5,400 hostesses and stewards represented by the Transport Workers. Pictured are members of TWU Local 550 in Boston, with Jan Marcy, left, chairman of the Boston union council, pouring for the cabin attendants.

# *TWA Walkout Wins Pact for Cabin Crews*

New York—A one-day strike of the Transport Workers against Trans World Airlines won a new contract for 5,400 stewardesses and stewards after 17 months of talk had failed.

Negotiators agreed on new terms including a substantial wage increase after 19 hours of nearly continuous negotiations at National Mediation Board offices in Washington, D.C. The agreement will be put into writing and then submitted to members for a vote within about 10 days, the union said. Terms of the settlement will not be released until then.

Cabin attendants had been trying since early in 1969 to get an acceptable settlement from TWA. Their contract expired in March of last year, and talks dragged on under the lengthy processes of the Railway Labor Act, which also covers airlines.

The pace of talks stepped up when the walkout began Oct. 20. Picket lines were set up at major air terminals in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and at other company locations in Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Phoenix.

All of TWA's 450 daily domestic flights were canceled after picket lines appeared, but the big air carrier announced plans to continue a few overseas flights with supervisors and imported stewardesses. After the settlement, TWA said all flights would be resumed by week's end.

# Kentucky Labor Girds For Election Day Effort

South Fort Mitchell, Ky.—The Kentucky AFL-CIO chose a new president at its convention here, increased the per capita tax from 18 cents per member per month to 20 cents, and called on its members to conduct a "massive mobilization of personnel and resources to help assure victory at the polls" Nov. 3 for labor-endorsed candidates.

Some 367 delegates from 150 local unions and 11 city central bodies chose Leonard "Scottie" Smith of the Distillery Workers to succeed incumbent Pres. John E. McKiernan of the same union in a contested election.

Returned to office were Sam Ezelle of the Iron Workers as executive secretary-treasurer, a post he has held since 1952, and Charles Pero of the Brewery Workers as vice president.

**The convention called on every Kentucky unionist to give top priority to political action and political education this year, described as "the most critical congressional election year in recent history."**

The policies of the Nixon Administration and its agencies have, the convention declared, "led to an alarming increase in unemployment; at the same time prices continue to soar and diminish the living standards of Americans."

Failure to retain the "progressive preponderance" in Congress, the delegates warned, will bring the labor movement "to the brink of destruction . . . through the passage of laws aimed specifically at shackling workers and their unions."

**Ezelle announced the opening of three union prescription centers in Louisville for the sale of drugs at low prices. The centers were opened early this month for the use of 45,000 Louisville area members. The convention authorized the state council to offer the same service in other areas for the benefit of 100,000 additional union members.**

Convention resolutions proposed sponsorship by the state council of housing for senior citizens, urged passage of a law permitting public employes to organize and bargain, and asked all unions in the state to help get members to the polls on election day.

Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO told the delegates that, after a decade of fighting the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society and now the Black Panthers, union members in his state are "tired of having demagogues dominate the political scene" and "we are working to change this."

# N.Y. Delegates Affirm Support Of Rockefeller

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—With a handful dissenting, nearly 1,200 delegates to the reconvened session of the New York State AFL-CIO convention gave overwhelming reaffirmation to the Sept. 3 endorsement of Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for reelection.

The convention also unanimously reelected Raymond R. Corbett, an Ironworker, for a fifth two-year term as president; Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers for a similar term as secretary-treasurer and the 27 vice-presidents, also for two-year terms.

During its sessions last month the convention had made the endorsement by a standing vote. Although every member of the state body's executive council, including eight vice presidents who had favored the Democratic-Liberal nominee, Arthur J. Goldberg, agreed the vote call by Corbett was correct, some delegates disputed it and raised procedural questions.

To give adherents of former Labor Sec. Goldberg a further opportunity to vote on the issue, but with the proviso that the endorsement stand in the meantime, a pro-Rockefeller delegate offered a motion to reconsider, coupled with a motion for a recess of at least a month. The motion was accepted and the convention voted to recess.

At the reconvened session, Oct. 14, which was boycotted by some pro-Goldberg affiliates, the motion to reconsider the Rockefeller endorsement was voted down almost unanimously. Delegates from locals of two international unions which favor Goldberg, announced in advance they would abstain from voting.

# Nebraska Labor Backs Full Democratic Slate

Hastings, Neb.—The Nebraska State AFL-CIO endorsed a full slate of Democratic candidates for key state offices and Congress at the 15th annual convention.

After intense debate by the 300 delegates, the convention threw its support to J. James Exon, former Democratic national committeeman, who is opposing incumbent Republican Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann in the Nov. 3 election.

Tiemann was defended for his favorable handling of a number of labor-backed programs, including improvements in workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits and recognition of public employe unions.

Exon has been opposing Tiemann on the state sales tax and income tax which has been instituted since Tiemann took office four years ago. Both gubernatorial candidates addressed the three-day convention.

**Former Democratic Gov. Frank B. Morrison was endorsed in his effort to block conservative Republican Sen. Roman L. Hruska from winning a fourth term in the U.S. Senate.**

In congressional races, the state federation is backing the election of Democrats George Burrows, 1st District; John Hlavacek, 2nd District, and Donald Searcy, 3rd District.

In several key resolutions the convention called for increasing the state minimum wage from $1 an hour to $1.60 and extending coverage to more workers; enactment of federal standards on workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits, and passage of a national health insurance program.

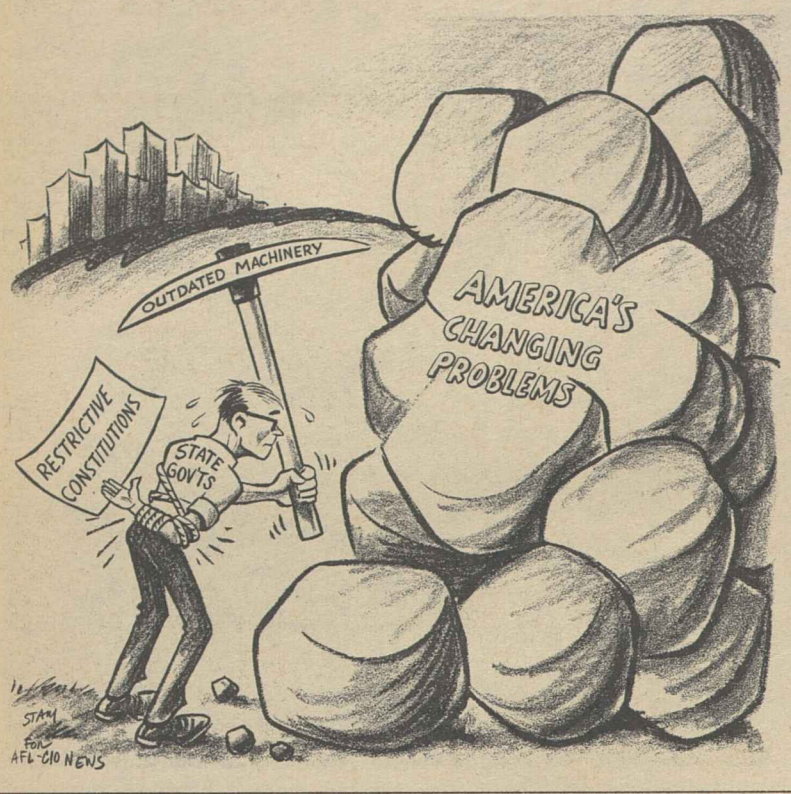



**NIXON ADMINISTRATION FAILURES** in the domestic economic situation can be overcome only by a progressive Congress, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland tells the 25th convention of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in Los Angeles. Kirkland is flanked by union Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, left, and Pres. Andrew A. Pettis.

## CONVENTION

The Air Line Pilots will hold their 21st biennial convention in Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 16-23.

## Double Handicap




# Real Earnings Slashed As Living Costs Surge

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**ill-advised policy that has not stopped inflation or restored the health of the economy," Meany stressed. "This is an intolerable situation," and it's worsening, he added.**

"The answer for America is the election of a Congress which will adopt policies and programs—despite Administration opposition—which will achieve full employment, fair prices, realistic interest rates and make the economy healthy again," Meany suggested.

The seasonally adjusted cost of living increase of five-tenths of 1 percent pushed the consumer price index to 136.6. This means it costs a worker $13.66 for goods and services that he could have bought in the 1957-59 period for $10.

Higher prices for consumer services, clothing, and housing accounted for almost all the over-the-month increase, the BLS noted.

Although food prices declined one-tenth of 1 percent from August, the drop was less than usual for the season. This resulted in an increase of four-tenths of 1 percent after seasonal adjustment. Non-food commodities rose six-tenths of 1 percent after seasonal adjustment.

**Overall, the cost of housing also rose six-tenths of 1 percent, pressed by higher prices for houses, mortgage interest and home repairs, and rising property taxes, said Dr. Joel Popkin, assistant commissioner of the BLS.**

Transportation costs were up three-tenths of 1 percent from August, with fare increases coming in airline flights and local buses. Auto insurance and the price of gasoline also increased over the month.

The cost of used cars declined 1.4 percent, while new cars dropped only four-tenths of 1 percent—both less than usual for the season, the Labor Dept. noted.

Charges for medical care and other personal service continued to rise in September.

About 70,000 workers will receive wage adjustments because of the rise in the CPI for September. These include about 26,500 in the aerospace industry, 18,000 airline mechanics and about 13,000 busline employes.

**About 9,000 other workers with escalation clauses in their contracts tied to the September price increase will not receive adjustments because they have already reached the stipulated maximums.**

Gross weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers dropped 84 cents over the month to $121.36. The Labor Dept. attributed the decrease to a reduction of six-tenths of 1 hour in the average week, caused partly by the occurrence of the BLS survey period during the Labor Day holiday week.

# Penn Central Bid for Wage Freeze Rebuffed by Two Railroad Unions

The bankrupt Penn Central Railroad will not be allowed to make its 50,000 employes the scapegoats for inefficient money management, two rail union leaders announced.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks and Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes challenged a claim by Penn Central trustees that a wage increase for employes this year would be "unrealistic."

The claim was made as a three-member presidential emergency board continued its efforts to get a wage settlement with all major railroads before Nov. 4, the extended deadline for reaching voluntary agreement. If the board fails, union members will be free to take strike action after 30 days, and management will be free to lock out its clerks, waymen, dining car employes and United Transportation Union members.

**Dennis said in a statement that about 20 percent of Penn Central's union employes "already have received a wage increase for 1970, and all of Penn Central's management and supervisory personnel have received salary increases for 1970."**

He called it "highly unrealistic for the trustees to believe that they will be allowed to take their cash flow out of the hides of workers who have waited since last Jan. 1 for a legitimate increase in wages. They will not be allowed to do that."

Dennis said "no corporation has the right to exist" by paying substandard wages "and this union warns Penn Central that it had better forget such nonsense."

Crotty expressed the belief that Penn Central, which is a party to the current wage negotiations, is subject to the same rules as other railroads and can ask no special privileges because it filed a bankruptcy petition.

**Penn Central employes total nearly a fifth of the 400,000 union-represented workers who have been trying for many months to negotiate a wage hike from their employers.**

Negotiators for the four unions point out that Penn Central, the largest U.S. railroad, has some $7 billion in assets and can if necessary sell some of them to meet its obligations. In addition, they report, the Penn Central president continues to draw his $165,000 yearly salary; the four trustees in bankruptcy will be paid up to $300,000 a year for their time and the road's many vice presidents average $60,000 a year each in salary.

**To Cope With Problems of '70s:**

# *State Governments Urged To Update Creaking Systems*

Washington—State governmental machinery needs major updating to deal with the rapidly changing problems of the United States, an article in the October issue of the American Federationist declares. The article, "Our Creaking State Governments" criticizes restrictive state constitutions as the primary cause of ineffective and inadequate state government.

The author, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton M. Fair, points out that state problems have become increasingly complicated, especially in such areas as federal-state relations, education, health, welfare, roads, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation.

**He argues that "because of constitutional restriction of their powers, governors and legislatures are virtually impotent in effecting reasonable solutions." Governing bodies are denied authority to expand state services on a priority basis and obtain needed revenues except through regressive tax measures, he observes.**

As an example, Fair notes that the constitution of Alabama earmarks 87 percent of all state revenue for specific purposes. As a result, the governor and legislature are allowed discretion in selecting priorities for spending only 13 percent of the state's income.

Fair also cites the 1963 constitution of Michigan, which provides that gasoline taxes "be used exclusively for highway purposes as defined by law." He charges that although rapid transit is a virtual necessity in major metropolitan areas today, constitutional restrictions such as this prevent the use of any gasoline tax revenue to develop a rapid transit system.

Again using Michigan as an example, Fair recalls that the school lobby there, taught by experience that it might not always get the money it needed, pushed for fixed revenue sharing for educational purposes. But the share of funds designated for this purpose in the 1963 Constitution is now proving insufficient and the provision remains a political handicap to obtaining adequate funds.

**The article also criticizes a number of state constitutions that restrict the power of the state to borrow. For example, the Wisconsin constitution requires that borrowing in excess of $100,000 must be approved by the people.**

Constitutional restrictions are only part of the problem, Fair observes, noting that many state lawmaking bodies "remain unchanged from a century ago—long before the modern era of transportation and communication."

Many of the state legislatures are far too large, Fair maintains. Eight states have legislatures with 200 members or more, and only ten have legislatures with 100 members or less.

The article points out, too, that most legislators do not have professional research staffs and must rely on partisan information. Fair suggests that with a counseling staff responsive to the legislators, the number of committees and committee assignments could be reduced, and each member could become reasonably expert in the matters before his committee.

Another serious restriction on the ability of many state legislatures to cope with problems of the 1970s is the short session that limits the time needed to deal with complicated legislation. Fair comments that "anyone who has sat through the waning hours of a session with the clock stopped knows the present system in many states is not conducive to clear judgments and legislation that is well thought through."

He suggests further that legislators' salaries must be high enough to permit them to serve as long as necessary without requiring another source of income.

**Fair also calls for an end to secrecy in the legislative process. He recommends that names and votes of members be recorded and published on all committee and floor actions and that notice of all committee hearings and a statement of subjects to be considered be published in advance.**

"Secrecy," Fair observes, "not only destroys public confidence in our legislative process but in our republican form of government."

In another area, the article cites the limited authority of many governors as a cause of weakness. The governor, as the state's chief executive officer, is held responsible for the efficient and effective administration of state government, Fair notes, but in many states he does not have the authority to appoint administrators. Some are appointed for long terms, and are responsible neither to the governor in office nor to the public. Some are elected, and as political creatures, their decisions are determined by their impact on the next election.

# Guild Ratifies Contract Ending N.Y. Post Strike

New York—By a nearly unanimous vote, Newspaper Guild members ratified a new three-year contract with the New York Post and returned to work after a 15-day strike.

The agreement gives 375 Post white-collar employes the same 41.69 percent benefit package accepted earlier by other unions at the Times, Daily News and Post. It is notable mainly because of improvements in conditions the Guild has been seeking for years, according to Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the New York local.

**The strike was the first ever called by the local against the Post. The settlement was the Guild's first on any New York daily in negotiations that started last March. It was achieved with the help of Mediator Theodore W. Kheel and with the active participation of Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher.**

Next move for the Guild will be to seek settlements also from the Times and Daily News.

The Post contract provides wage boosts of 15 percent this year, retroactive to Mar. 31, and additional hikes of 11 percent in each of the last two contract years, compounded. Under it, every employe gets the same dollar increase as those at the top of each salary classification.

**The Post agreed to continue contributing $4 a week into the employe pension fund but added a new option. Retirees at any age after 60 may take severance pay in a lump sum or draw the money in an annuity over a 15-year period, in addition to a pension.**

Under the new pact, the publisher will pay future increases in the cost of health and hospitalization insurance. Also provided is job protection in any move by the company to set up satellite publishing plants.

The pact contains improvements in clauses covering sick leave, promotion, automobile mileage of 13 cents plus paid liability insurance, no callbacks during vacation periods, better arbitration provisions and bereavement leave.

Management agreed to match any shortened work time agreed to by the Times. It granted speedier settlement of grievances and approved a Guild request for a higher wage differential of $10 this year, plus another $5 next year, for employes in a new category including columnists, assistant city editors and editorial makeup men.

## Union Men Named To Aviation Panel

The Civil Aeronautics Board named seven union men to a new board which will advise CAB Chairman Secor D. Browne on matters of interest to employes of the airline industry.

Pres. Charles H. Ruby of the Air Line Pilots is chairman, and Webster B. Todd, Jr., special assistant to the CAB chairman, is secretary. Members are Presidents Victor J. Herbert of the Air Line Employes, a Pilots' affiliate; Robert E. Commerce of the Air Line Dispatchers; C. L. Dennis of the Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks; William A. Gill, Jr. of the Flight Engineers; Vice Presidents W. W. Winpisinger of the Machinists and James F. Horst of the Transport Workers.

Browne said in announcing the appointments that he feels "the resulting broadening of communication and input to the board's thinking" on aeronautic developments will be "most beneficial." Appointed at the same time were members of a consumer affairs board and a financial advisory committee.

# Modest Progress Made in Legislatures

## *Improvements Still Far Short Of Labor's Program in States*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

this year gathered in an AFL-CIO News survey:

**ALASKA**—In the 147-day record-breaking session of the state legislature maximum benefits in workmen's compensation were raised from $113 to $127 a week for both temporary and permanent disability. Increased contributions by employers also were ordered in the second injury fund under workmen's compensation.

**On job safety, the legislature established a "red tag" law that gives the state commissioner of labor the authority to close down a dangerous work site. A new railway safety act requires full crews on trains operating within the state.**

**ARIZONA**—Labor successfully supported the passage of an amendment to the State Industrial Compensation Act that blocks lawsuits against a co-employe who may have been involved in the cause of the accident.

Despite opposition of labor, the legislature repealed the "Women's 8-Hour Law" that required the payment of time-and-one-half beyond regular working hours.

**CALIFORNIA**—Tax reform was the main issue in the 1970 session of the legislature. While Democrats and liberal groups were attempting to enact a withholding tax and bring tax relief to the poor, Republicans and Gov. Ronald Reagan's forces were seeking to cut taxes for corporations and the wealthy. The GOP tax proposal was defeated, but labor and the Democrats also failed in passage of their tax reform measure.

**DELAWARE**—A state department of labor was established by legislative action. The new department is responsible for the state divisions of employment services and unemployment insurance. Maximum weekly benefits under unemployment insurance were raised from $55 to $65 a week. The weekly maximum payment for disability under workmen's compensation was boosted to $75 from $50.

**FLORIDA**—The ceiling on jobless benefits was boosted from $44 to $47 a week effective next Jan. 1. The legislature also raised maximum weekly payments under workmen's compensation for death and disability from $49 to $56 and increased the minimum weekly amount from $8 to $12. These increases went into effect July 1.

**GEORGIA**—A minimum wage law setting a $1.25-an-hour base rate was adopted by the legislature—short of labor's goal but considered an important first step.

Several other bills backed by labor died during the session. And the legislature defeated a bill to give fire fighters union rights for organizing and bargaining.

**HAWAII**—The 1970 session of the legislature is being hailed by labor as the most productive for workers in the state's history. Hawaii's new public employe collective bargaining law is viewed by state labor officials as the best in the nation.

The legislature enacted a $100 million housing package that provides mortgage loans through the state housing authority. It also voted a pay increase for many state workers, state election law reform and legal protection for fire fighters. Workmen's compensation for disfigurement was raised from $10,000 to $15,000.

**IOWA**—Labor-backed measures to increase benefits under workmen's compensation, improvements in the state child labor law and bargaining rights for public employes were passed by the state legislature.

**But labor was unsuccessful in blocking a repeal of sales tax credit for Iowans earning less than $7,000 a year and changes in the state election law that purged lists of registered voters every three years instead of four.**

Improvements in workmen's compensation include increases in weekly benefits to 46 percent of the state's weekly average this year and to 50 percent next July 1. Compulsory coverage, unlimited nursing care and increased burial expenses are also provided by the new law.

**KANSAS**—A 5 percent limit on property tax increases was imposed by legislative action. The new law also allows cities or counties to levy a sales tax up to 1 percent and provides for a 2 percent state income tax. While increasing the tax on beer and cigarettes, the legislature also imposed a 2.25 percent surtax on corporations and financial institutions.

Improvements in workmen's compensation raised weekly benefits from $49 to $56, hospital and medical coverage from $8,500 to $10,500 and death benefits from $16,500 to $18,500—with additional payments for dependent children up to a maximum of $25,000.

**KENTUCKY**—Considering that Gov. Louie B. Nunn vetoed six of the 16 labor-supported bills passed by the legislature, the State AFL-CIO noted in its legislative report that labor did "remarkably well" in the 1970 session.

**On the plus-side for labor, was the updating of the 1968 prevailing wage law; safety standards on glass used in construction work; a "homestead" exemption to give persons over 65 relief on property taxes; removing the 5 percent state sales tax on prescription medicine and items needed by the handicapped, and additional appropriations for hiring the handicapped.**

Improvements in workmen's compensation include provisions for the injured worker to choose his own doctor and hospital, a "black lung" program for mine workers, and payment of unpaid claims to widows and orphans rather than cancelling out the claims after a worker dies.

**LOUISIANA** — The legislature approved increased payments for the jobless and improvements in workmen's compensation, while defeating several anti-labor proposals.

**Maximum weekly unemployment benefits were increased this year from $50 to $55 and to $60 next Aug. 1.**

Anti-labor attempts were blocked on a "right-to-work" proposal, repeal of the prevailing wage law, the lifting of the tax-exempt status of unions if funds are used for political action.

The Louisiana AFL-CIO was successful in leading the campaign for the passage of a $122 million tax program that provides for wage increases for public employes and funds for public education and mental health.

**MARYLAND**—Jobless benefits were raised from $60 to a maximum of $65 a week. Increases were voted under workmen's compensation for permanent partial disability, boosting the maximum payment to $35 a week and the minimum to $25. Coverage was also extended to a number of state and county employes.

Labor succeeded in blocking passage of legislation that would have wrecked dental programs established by unions, repeal of the prevailing wage law, limiting campaign contributions of unions, and a gimmick that would have allowed employers to whittle down the state unemployment insurance fund.

**MICHIGAN**—A bill to boost the state minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.45 this past July and to $1.60 next July 1 was enacted despite Republican delaying tactics.

**A party line struggle also saw Democrats succeeding in raising minimum jobless benefits $7 to $53 a week and maximum benefits $11 to $87 a week. The bill also provides extended coverage to match the new federal law during periods of high unemployment.**

A Republican-backed bill was defeated that would have imposed severe penalties against public employes for striking. These included mandatory court injunctions, decertification, loss of dues checkoff and fines.

The legislature voted increased appropriations for mental health programs, higher education and state school aid.

**MISSISSIPPI**—One major accomplishment was the Senate's defeat of a bill that would have prohibited public employe strikes.

Labor was successful in legislation to have Mississippi participate in the Medicaid program and in establishment of a statewide educational system.

**NEW YORK**—The state minimum wage was raised from $1.60 an hour to $1.85. Increases were also approved in unemployment benefits and workmen's compensation.

**Maximum weekly benefits for temporary disability were hiked from $85 to $95 and for permanent disability from $70 to $80. Unemployment insurance benefits were raised from $65 to $75 a week.**

In the area of consumer protection, the legislature raised from $30 to $85 a week the amount of earnings exempt from garnishment. But 10 percent of the wage above $85 may be deducted by the employer to pay off a worker's debt.

The legislature adopted a bill, strongly opposed by the State AFL-CIO, that repealed all protective laws limiting the numbers of hours women over 21 may work.

**OHIO** — The Republican-controlled legislature was scored by the state labor body for failing to enact added protection for workers while increasing "unfair" consumer taxes.

Lawmakers in the highly industrialized state held unemployment benefits at $55.63 a week for a family of four. At the same time, an average family will have to pay an additional $38 a year in new taxes.

**OKLAHOMA**—While increasing the weekly maximum payments for unemployment compensation from $38 to $49, the legislature reduced the maximum duration of benefits from 39 to 26 weeks. Slight increases were approved under workmen's compensation.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Collective bargaining rights were approved for public employes and workers in non-profit institutions. The law does not prohibit strikes, but spells out mediation and fact finding procedures that must be first exhausted. The passage of the law capped a 15-year effort by labor.

The legislature suspended payments to disabled miners who qualify for federal benefits under the 1969 Mine Health & Safety Act. But they may be reinstated after federal benefits run out.

**RHODE ISLAND** — Increased jobless benefits were approved to raise the maximum payments from 50 percent to 60 percent of the average weekly wages covered by the unemployment insurance program.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—The maximum weekly benefit for unemployment was increased from $41 to $47.

**Disability payments under workmen's compensation were boosted to a maximum of $50 a week and a minimum of $27, from previous levels of $44 and $22 respectively. The limit on aggregate costs of medical, surgical and hospital care was boosted from $20,000 to $75,000.**

**TENNESSEE**—Jobless benefits were increased from a maximum of $47 a week to $50. The taxable wage base on unemployment insurance will be raised next Jan. 1 from $3,300 to $3,600.

**VERMONT**—Efforts to shift the authority of the State Dept. of Labor & Industry to the Justice Dept. were blocked by Democrats in the House. But the legislature approved a bill repealing the law that prohibited women from working more than 60 hours a week.

**VIRGINIA** — Jobless benefits were raised from a weekly maximum of $48 to $59. The legislature also raised the weekly maximum payments under workmen's compensation from $51 to $62.

But measures to assure union rights for fire fighters and to prohibit "blacklisting" of public employes who go on strike were defeated.

**WASHINGTON**—Although an overhaul of the unemployment compensation law increases maximum weekly benefits from $42 to 50 percent of the average state wage, more stringent standards makes it difficult for many workers to qualify. The new rate brings benefits to $72.

The sales tax was increased to 5 percent in many areas of the state as the legislature authorized cities and counties to impose an additional levy.

**Measures to improve benefits under workmen's compensation died in the House despite almost unanimous passage in the Senate.**

**WEST VIRGINIA**—The eligibility for claims under workmen's compensation based on disability from "black lung" disease was improved.

Improvements also were made in the unemployment compensation law, raising benefits from 40 percent to 50 percent of the state average weekly wage.



**ELECTION SUPPORT** of Ohio Democratic gubernational candidate John J. Gilligan, center, is affirmed with a handshake by Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters at a press conference in Cleveland. McClennan praised Gilligan for his years of effort on behalf of programs to improve public safety. At left is Ed Haggerty, president of the Ohio State Fire Fighters Association. McClennan also appeared at rallies in support of labor-endorsed U.S. Senate candidates Sen. Frank E. Moss, Utah; Sen. Vance Hartke, Indiana; Rep. John V. Tunney, California; and Howard Metzenbaum, Ohio.

### *BLS Surveys Show Value of Union Card*

**Two recent surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics underscore the value of union membership.**

**In a survey of wages in miscellaneous plastics products manufacturing plants in August, 1969, the BLS found that the average union worker received $2.49 an hour. The average non-union worker in the industry earned only $2.30 an hour—8 percent less.**

**The second survey—of the straight-time earnings of wood household furniture workers in October 1968—showed the average hourly wage under union contracts to be $2.27, 16 percent more than the non-union wage of $1.95 an hour.**

## Pact Signed With Retardation Group

A new memorandum of understanding has been reached by the AFL-CIO and the National Association for Retarded Children to promote closer ties between labor and those working in the field of mental retardation.

The agreement was signed by AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis and NARC Executive Vice Pres. Arthur Hull Hayes. It outlines steps to be taken by each organization to encourage increased labor participation and to maintain union-approved working standards for NARC employes, including the right to organize and bargain collectively.

# Get Out the Vote!

**THERE IS WIDESPREAD** agreement on one aspect of the 1970 election campaign that crosses party lines and ideological differences: the extraordinary degree of apathy reported by candidates, campaign managers and the media.

The indifference that permeated the campaign up to the last 10 days or so was signalled earlier in the year in the low voter turnout in most state primaries.

**It is underscored further by the reports of the various polling organizations that find the undecided vote in the polls at least twice as large as is usual at this stage in the campaign.**

The major push of the last few days should improve the situation. But it is entirely possible that the key issues of the next few years, and of the decade, may be shaped with a relative minority of the electorate taking part.

**THE CENSUS BUREAU** estimates that there will be about 124 million persons old enough to vote in the Nov. 3 elections—an increase of four million over the 1968 figure.

But in 1968 only 60.8 percent of the voting age population cast ballots. The turnout in non-presidential years historically tends to be lower. So that it is entirely within the realm of possibility that less than one-half of those old enough to vote will go to the polls on Nov. 3.

This would be a sorry record, indeed, for a nation that prides itself on its democratic heritage and achievements.

**While no one can question the right or freedom of any person not to vote, the widest possible participation would more thoroughly enable the new Congress to fashion the programs and enact the laws that will represent the thinking and desires of the country.**

The apathy, the indifference, the fall-off in voter turnout in the non-presidential years put a greater burden than ever on the trade union movement to exert its maximum effort to get-out-the-vote on Election Day.

**EVERY EFFORT** must be made to carry the message of the crucial importance of the elections in light of the economic record of the Nixon Administration in the past 20 months.

**From January 1969 to September 1970 consumer prices have increased 10 percent, unemployment 72 percent, interest rates on FHA home mortgages 21 percent. The stock market has dropped 16 percent, home building 21 percent and the buying power of a factory worker's weekly pay by 2 percent.**

This record is no basis for apathy or indecision or an "it-doesn't-really-matter" attitude. It calls for a massive turnout at the polls to elect a new Congress that will set it right; to let the Administration know that new programs, new policies are needed.


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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*



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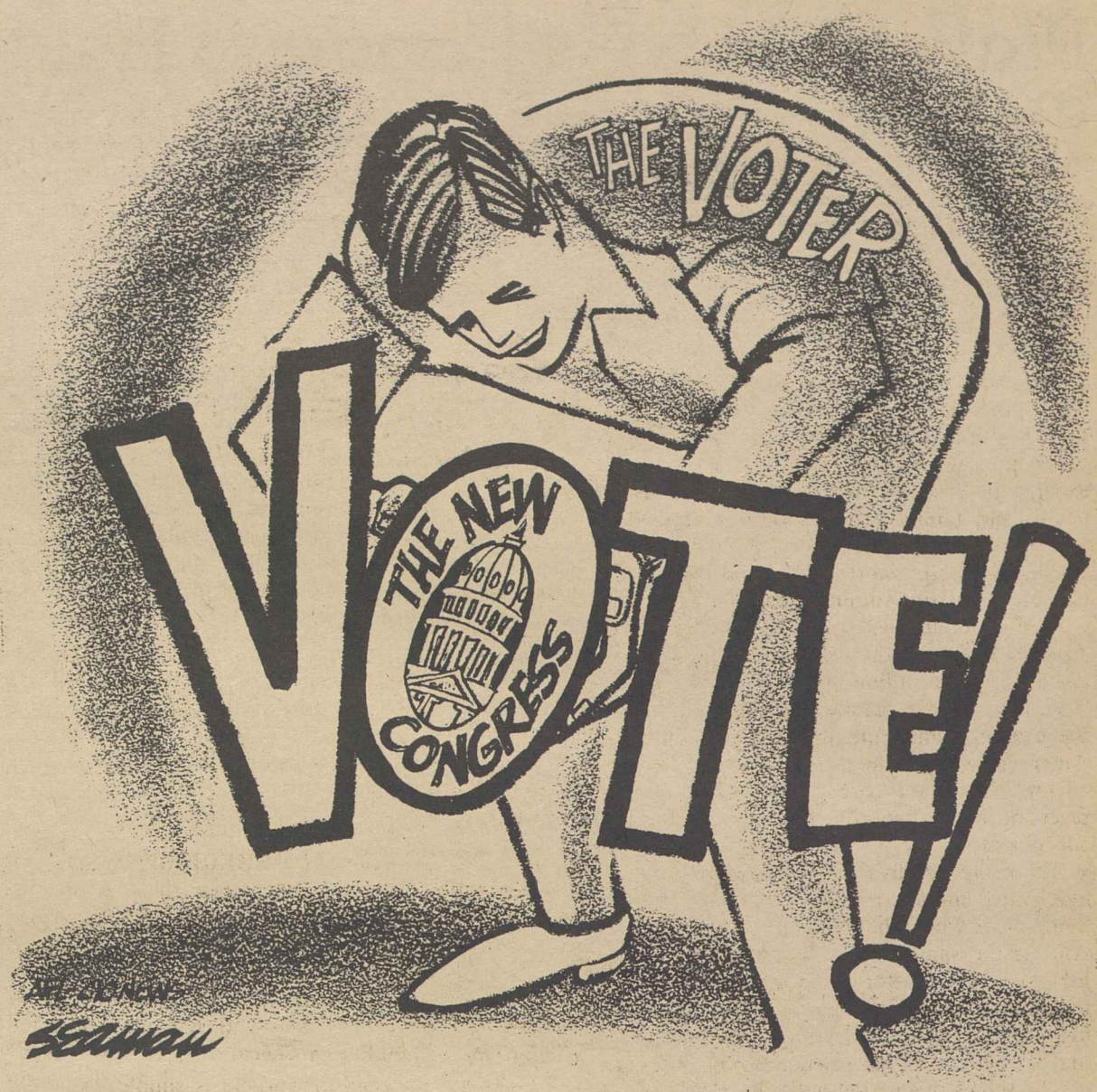
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## Put It There!




***A Word Edgewise:***

# New Analysis of Radical Left Points Up Basic Opportunism

**By John P. Roche**

**ONE OF HISTORY'S** greatest, and most tragic, ironies was that in Russia the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917 by harnessing to their cause the discontent of the peasantry—considered by all good Marxists the most reactionary element in society.

It is usually forgotten that Lenin and Trotsky did not overthrow the tyranny of the Czars, but triumphed over a weak, divided, almost hopelessly disorganized democratic government. Almost the first action of the victorious Communists was to disperse by arms the Constituent Assembly, the first democratically elected body (and, alas, the last so far) in Russian history.

**Since that time, we have witnessed a number of movements which have tried to imitate Lenin by capitalizing on whatever major sources of discontent exist in society. Some were right-wing; Mussolini, originally a left-wing Socialist, consciously drew from the Communist example; and it might be recalled that the full name of the Nazi party was "National Socialist German Workers' Party."**

Others remained on the left, although—since they took their inspiration from Moscow—left in fact became East. But invariably they were opportunistic in the full sense of the word. That is, they attempted to profit from any opportunities that presented themselves—there is, for example, good reason to believe that right now Moscow is encouraging right-wing Croatian separatists in the effort to undermine Tito's Communist regime.

At a time when the headlines in the United States emphasize bombings, riots, the reports of the Scranton Commission on Campus Disorder, Vice Pres. Agnew out whooping it up against the "radic-libs," and the prospect of Louise Day Hicks meeting Bella Abzug in the Women's Lib restroom of the House of Representatives, it is wise to stop and take a close look at the world around us.

In 1964, with the rise and fall of Goldwater, the radical right got central billing. Today our concern is the status of the radical left.

For those interested in this sort of dispassionate analysis, I strongly recommend "The Radical Left: The Abuse of Discontent," edited by William P. Gerberding and Duane E. Smith (Houghton, Mifflin). A collection of essays, the volume suffers from the usual trials and tribulations of variegated authorship. After reading Renata Adler's spectacular and penetrating description of the National New Politics Convention, held in Chicago in 1967, it is a bit hard to struggle through the late Robert Waelder's "Protest and Revolution Against Western Societies." But the struggle is worth it.

The volume is divided into five sections dealing with "The New Left," "Intellectuals and Politics," "Students and the University," "Race," and "The Political System." The dominant need is clinical—the authors cut into these various problems in a surgical effort to assess the extent to which the radical left has utilized genuine grievances for its own ends. And the degree to which this opportunism has succeeded.

**THE BOOK'S BASIC THRUST** can be misconstrued as anti-intellectual—and will probably be denounced on this ground by the house scribes of the new left—but its basic charge is that the radical intellectuals have betrayed their trust, have abandoned reason in favor of revivalist fanaticism.

**Those of us who have lived in both the intellectual and the political worlds know, to our dismay, that all too often if you scratch a radical intellectual, you find a holy roller. In this connection, the superb essay by Edward Shils, "Ideology and Civility: On the Politics of the Intellectual," is worth the price of the book.**

Many readers have probably been touched by the request of the young that we restore their "faith in the System." Those who read this book will learn (as a number of us in the trenches have learned) that translated into operational English this means "Do what we say!" All in all, a useful collection to have on the shelf.




***Meany on Election:***

# Makeup of New Congress Held Crucial to America's Workers

*Following is the text of a special radio broadcast by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany entitled "The Worker's Stake in the 1970 Elections."*

**ON NOV. 3,** America will go to the polls to vote in a crucial election—an election that will decide the composition of the 92nd Congress and the shape of this new decade.

The workers of America should cast their ballots on that day as if their jobs, their pocketbooks, their health and their families' future depended on the results. And the hard fact is that this is exactly the case. All of these—jobs, pocketbook, health and family security—are at stake.

In the last two years, America has moved backwards because of short-sighted and mistaken policies of the Nixon Administration.

Two years ago, Pres. Nixon promised to make America more productive; he said he would aim at creating five million new jobs.

A few months later, he promised to control the economy and cure inflation without "forcing American workers to pay for it with their jobs."

But the workers are paying. The burden of recession and inflation is falling on them, and on consumers.

There are not five million new jobs; there are nearly two million more unemployed today than there were when the Administration took office. And at the same time prices have soared to the highest level in history, and interest rates reached the highest point in more than 100 years. The high cost of money is feeding inflation and starving production and construction.

The things this nation needs to do are not being done, and all the Administration says is: America cannot afford them.

America needs better medical care, and the Administration says we can't afford it. America needs millions of new homes, it needs day-care centers, clinics, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and the Administration says America cannot afford them.

Workers just will not accept that argument. We have complete faith in America; we know America can afford the things its people need.

The answer lies in full employment, realistic prices, reduced interest rates, reasonable profits, sensible credit controls—all of the cures this Administration has spurned or abandoned.

In the light of the nation's experience over the last two years, this year's conservative candidates could not hope to be elected by promising more of the same—higher prices, higher profits, higher interest rates and higher unemployment.

So they are seeking to sweep the facts under the rug and they are running on phony issues.

They are running against "big spending" as if progressive candidates favored spending for its own sake.

They are running against crime in the streets, as if those candidates who want to put America back to work are opposed to law and order.

They are running against so-called "permissiveness" as if forward-looking candidates—or any responsible American—were in favor of rioting, arson and vandalism.

Every candidate—and every responsible American, I am sure—wants to solve these problems, but they can't be solved by inflammatory rhetoric alone.

They can only be solved in an atmosphere of justice—economic justice, social justice, human justice.

**AND THAT ATMOSPHERE** will be achieved when Americans no longer fear the loss of their jobs, when they know they can afford to feed and clothe their families, when they are relieved of the fear of massive medical bills. In short, the candidates who will put America's house in order are the ones who can—and will—get on with the job of building America.

So my message to workers is simple—vote for your future . . . vote for your country's future. Vote for congressional candidates who share your faith in America.

Don't be misled by phony issues and phony promises.

**What this nation needs—what you need—is full employment, fair wages and stable prices. I urge you to support candidates who believe in these things and who will fight for them. They are the candidates COPE is backing. They are the candidates who want to get on with the job of building America and making it a better place to live in for all Americans.**

By voting for them, you will help yourself, your family and your country.

***The One-Sided Issue:***

# Agnew's 1970 Political Mission Recalls Nixon's Role in 1954

*The following is excerpted from "A Portrait of the Majority," by Mary Goddard Zon, in the October 1970 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**REPORTS FROM** all sections of the country tell of TV spots in which films of past campus riots or ghetto disturbances blossom on screens from coast to coast as a narrator suggests that any voters who dislike what they see would do well to vote against a liberal incumbent or candidate.

It is only fair to note that the first intensive use of this technique in 1970 was a successful effort by a conservative Democrat to beat a liberal Democrat and a number of responsible Republicans are not associating themselves with this gambit.

**On the national level, Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew is certainly the most conspicuous salesman of this line. As he goes from state to state, targeting in on one liberal incumbent after another, the script changes only slightly.**

"Will we be intimidated and blackmailed into following the path dictated by a disruptive radical and militant minority—the pampered prodigies of the radical liberals of the United States Senate?" Agnew asks a San Diego audience.

"The senior senator from Tennessee is important only to the radical liberal wing of the Democratic Party," he says of Sen. Albert Gore to a Memphis audience. Here, he attacks Gore's vote against confirmation of G. Harrold Carswell's nomination to the Supreme Court.

**In Michigan, where Republican Sen. Robert P. Griffin also opposed confirmation, Agnew does not mention Carswell.**

There are striking similarities between the Agnew effort in 1970 and a similar chore performed by Vice Pres. Nixon for a Republican Administration in 1954. Both are based on "issues" on which there is only one side. There are no more responsible liberals today who are in favor of crime and violence than there were then liberals in favor of "selling out to the Kremlin."

"If Democrats win control of Congress, it will give a tremendous boost to the left-wing elements," Nixon told a Pocatello audience in 1954.

In both cases real concerns and legitimate fears are blamed illogically on political opponents. The high octane content of the "issues" has to do not with logic but with fear.

**THERE ARE ALSO** differences between the 1954 Nixon campaign and the 1970 Agnew campaign. First, 1954 was near the end of the McCarthy era, and the reflexes of a significant number of middle Americans failed to respond to the stimulus which had reached the peak of its effectiveness in 1950. On the other hand, 1970 is near the start of a period in which there are new and baffling concerns and fears. The "issue" is far from being worn out and voters may find it handy to express disapproval by voting against incumbents. That would make 1970 a very bad year for Senate liberals because so many of them are up for election this year.

**Another difference is Agnew's direct courtship of the votes of blue-collar and white-collar workers, as part of a broad-based Administration effort.**

"The time has come," Agnew told a Springfield, Ill., audience, "for someone to represent the working man of this country, the forgotten man of American politics."

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**AT THE TIME** Pres. Nixon vetoed the bill that would have both lowered and tended to equalize the cost of political radio and television broadcasting, a White House aide admitted that the Administration had no other proposals in mind.

What emerged from the veto message was that while the President and the National Republican Committee are appalled by the cost of campaigning, they kind of like things as they are.

**The way things are is that the Republicans today are raising at least three times as much as the Democrats and spending twice as much. The GOP is obviously the money party.**

A move may yet be made to override the veto after Congress resumes its "lame duck" session Nov. 16.

The measure passed both houses by more than the two-thirds vote necessary for overriding, but expected White House pressure on all Republicans in Congress dims the prospect.

**THE VETOED MEASURE** would apply broadcast spending limits to candidates for President, Vice President, senator, U.S. representative, governor and lieutenant governor.

The limit would be seven cents for each vote cast in the previous election. The minimum ceiling would be $20,000. The limit for primary elections would be 3.5 cents a vote.

As a wealthy party, the Republicans would lose their vast monetary advantage under the plan. In 1972, for example, broadcast time in the general election would be limited to $5.1 million for each party. This contrasts to $11.5 million spent by the GOP in 1968 and $5.5 million by the Democrats.

There are other provisions of importance in the bill. One would require that TV and radio stations sell time to candidates at the lowest rate charged commercial advertisers.

The cost of presidential campaigns was generally about six to seven cents per voter until 1952 when television became a factor. That year the cost rose to 19 cents. It went up steadily to 29 cents in 1960, to 35 cents in 1964 and to a whopping 60 cents in 1968.

**THE CONSIDERABLE WALLOP** of TV cannot be understated. The Senate Commerce Committee reported that approximately 1.5 billion man-hours per week are spent watching television.

"Television," the committee report says, "has become the most accepted medium of mass communications in the United States. Ninety-five percent of all American homes have television sets.

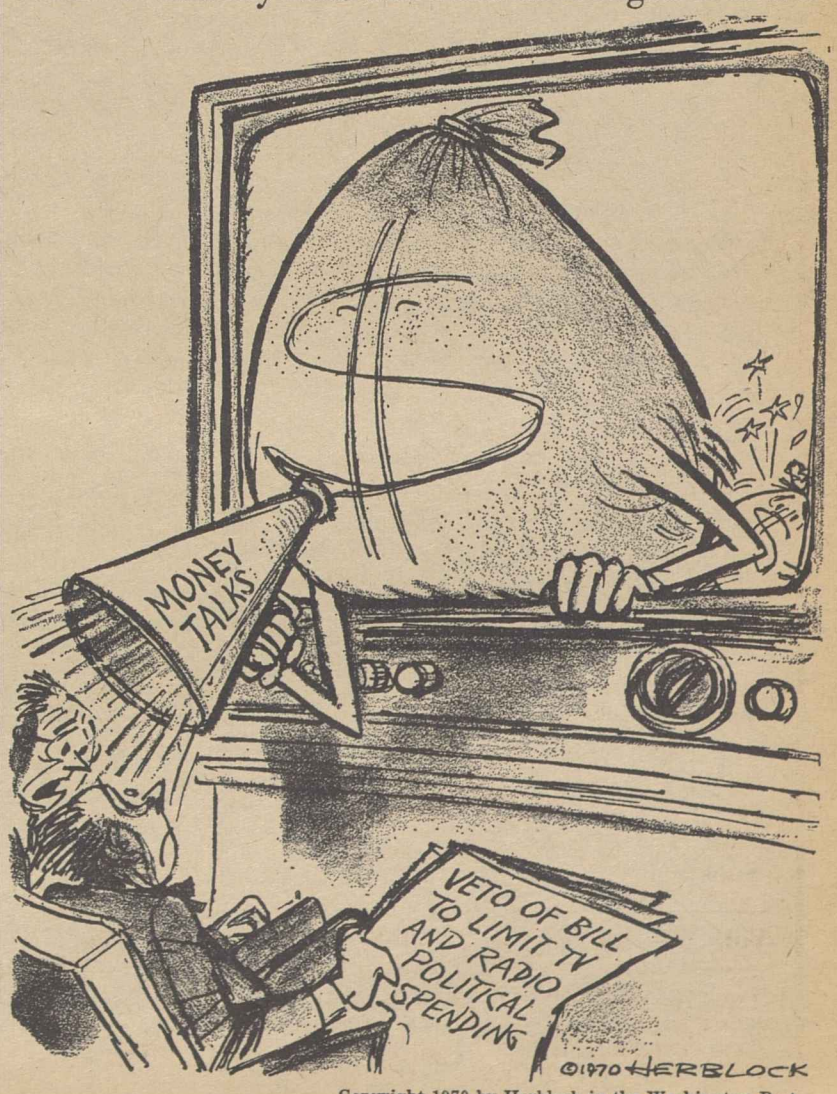
**"The airways, especially those used for television, now play a dominant role in political campaigning. During the 1968 Presidential election campaign, a candidate could with a single message lasting one minute, presented with one program, on one television network, reach as many as 23 million viewers of voting age—a number equal to almost a third of the votes cast in that election."**

Two other critical points have been raised.

Senator Joseph Tydings: "The public is more and more aware that political success is tied to huge financial resources—and this fact widens the gulf between the represented and representative."

Editor Harry Ashmore: "The short-circuiting and paralysis of the traditional party system by the personalized politics of TV has cured some evils . . . but, so far, it has replaced them with a system that merchandizes candidates as though they were bars of soap."

**"It's Not Exactly Like The Lincoln-Douglas Debates"**




Copyright 1970 by Herblock in the Washington Post.

***How to Buy:***

# Confusion on Both Sides Seen In Debate on Cereal Nutrition

By Sidney Margolius

BY NOW the public is thoroughly confused by the controversy over the nutritional value of ready-to-eat cereals. You hear such comments from consumers as, "Those cereals have no nutrition at all." "I buy Total, the one that has nutrition." At the same time newspaper writers make such off-hand remarks as, "Cereal has about as much nutrition as dirty fingernails . . ."



Contributing to the confusion were (1) a well-meaning engineer-turned-nutritionist named Robert Choate who had a good deal of truth on his side but over emphasized the nutritional aspects; (2) a well-meaning but inexperienced Senate staff which brought up the problem but failed to put it into proper perspective; (3) the cereal manufacturers and their spokesmen who jumped on the loopholes in Choate's testimony about cereals before a Senate subcommittee and really confused the issue with a hypocritical smokescreen, and (4) the newspapers which sensationalized the controversy without investigating further to find the answers.

It really is unfair to raise these issues and then leave consumers dangling.

Choate was perfectly right in criticizing dry cereals widely-used today for their exaggerated TV advertising aimed especially at children and for their inflated prices.

**But he confused the issue by rating various cereals on their content of seven nutrients, including some like vitamins C, D and A that you ordinarily don't expect cereals to supply and which are normally supplied by other foods. On the basis of this kind of classification, Choate's ratings ranked especially high such fortified cereals as Product 19, Kaboom, Total and Life which have added vitamins.**

Actually, of course, most reasonably balanced daily diets which include fruit juices, vegetables, milk and other dairy products do not require these added vitamins.

But the cereal manufacturers and their defenders were the ones who really muddied the waters. For example, Dr. Frederick J. Stare, a Harvard nutritionist who often defends food processors, retorted that Choate's testimony ignored the fact that "95 percent of breakfast cereals are consumed with milk." If milk is the main nutritional value in eating dry cereals, then obviously there are other ways of drinking milk than with a spoon.

**Even more misleading was the rebuttal to Choate by a Quaker Oats Co. official to the effect that if milk were added to the cereals, they would all have more food value than an egg, a slice of bread or a number of other common breakfast foods. This is really kidding the public.**

A slice of bread (toasted or not) with some milk has as much nutritional value as many of the dry cereals with some milk.

Here are facts which may help to clarify the breakfast controversy:

● The most nutritionally complete breakfast for the money would be an egg (or a little meat), a slice or two of bread and a half-cup or more of milk (we'll assume vitamin C in the form of citrus or tomato juice).

● If you prefer cereal, the best value both nutritionally and financially is cooked cereal such as oatmeal. At a cost of a little less than two cents a serving (one third the price of many ready-to-eat cereals), cooked cereals provide somewhat more nutrition than dry cereals. A little of the original nutritive value of grains and cereals is lost in manufacturing ready-to-eat cereals.

● If you don't have even the one minute needed to cook a cereal, a slice of bread with some milk is the equivalent, at less expense, of the ready-to-eat cereals.

● If you prefer a ready-to-eat cereal, then buy the least expensive private brand, and preferably a whole-grain cereal. Buy the simplest form without added sweetening or other ingredients, and even without shaping. (Co-op wheat shreds only 25-30 cents a pound; shaped shredded wheat, almost twice as much.)

**Presweetened cereals, which are usually 45 percent sugar, are more expensive and also provide less of the more-valuable nutrients. As we have pointed out many times, you pay for the sugar in presweetened cereals at the rate of 90 cents to $1.07 a pound.**

● If you want a ready-to-eat cereal with extra nutrients at less cost than that of most fortified cereals, the bran cereals are very low priced and provide additional calcium and B vitamins (thiamine, riboflavin and niacin).

## *Hospital Sends $2,160 Bill For Fatally-Injured Man*

**San Antonio, Tex.—The soaring charges for medical care were poignantly illustrated in the case of an elderly traffic victim who died nine hours after he was admitted to the hospital.**

**But in those nine hours at Bexar County Hospital, George Smalley, Sr., is supposed to have received $2,160.88 worth of treatment, drugs and blood transfusions.**

**The four-page bill with 168 entries was sent to his son, George Smalley, Jr., although the elder Smalley was covered by Medicare, Medicaid, Blue Cross and Blue Shield health insurance. The hospital said the bill was sent out by mistake and that the four agencies would pay off the charges.**

**San Antonio News columnist Paul Thompson, who reported on the case, contacted two doctors and concluded on their comments that this was a "concrete and vivid example of how the medical establishment . . . soaks the taxpayer" by magnifying the cost of medical treatment under Medicare and Medicaid.**

***Safety Council Advises:***

# Defensive Driving Can Keep You Alive

**THE DIFFERENCE** between defensive and offensive driving can be the difference between living or dying, the National Safety Council warns.

The council offers a variety of tips and safety suggestions to keep workers and members of their families from becoming part of the grim toll of deaths and injuries on the highway.

Defensive driving, according to NSC Pres. Howard Pyle, "means a driver is aware of other motorists on the highway and ready at all times to protect himself by preventing an accident in spite of another's actions."

**Other imperative parts of defensive driving, the council says, are beginning a trip early enough to prevent fast driving in reaching your destination, and the use of safety belts.**

The council believes that the buckling of seat belts is a key to reducing the highway death toll.

"We have the statistics to know," Pyle said, "that a person's chances are five times greater for surviving an accident if this one simple precaution is taken."

Offensive driving, according to the council, is the use of such bad practices as following a car too closely, taking unnecessary chances in passing and speeding.

All of those death-bringing practices and many more are wrapped up in the greatest menace on the highways—the drunk driver. More than 56,000 motorists were killed in 1969 motor vehicle accidents, and in at least half of them, alcohol was a factor.

**Recognizing that people do drink, the council's advice is: If you are going to drive, it would be better that you don't drink at all. Or . . . drink in such a manner that you will not be under its influence when you drive.**

If you choose the second alternative, the council says, "wait at least one hour per average drink before driving. That's the minimum amount of time required by the body to rid itself of alcohol."

**ANOTHER MAJOR CAUSE** of accidental deaths is drowning. The council offers these water safety tips:

Never swim alone and be sure you know the depth of water you enter. Check boats for flotation cushions and life vests before you leave shore. Don't overcrowd boats. Don't stand in them. Don't risk getting caught in a storm.

**Children in the water need watching at all times. They tend to follow drifting inflatable toys. If water-skiing is your bag, you need two in the tow boat—a pilot and someone to watch you. Always wear a life vest.**

The council also has some suggestions for avoiding accidents in the home:

● When puttering around the house, don't overreach if you're on a ladder. Use a sturdy one and set it solidly.

● If you have a big job to do such as heavy hauling, get a neighbor's help. It's better than being laid up with a sprained back and you'll have a chance to reciprocate with later help for the neighbor.

● Keep kids away from the mower and all power tools when you're operating them. Shut off the mower when you're not using it. Take the wire off the spark plug. Never refuel a mower when it is hot. Make sure all power tools are properly grounded.

● Use safety glasses and wear safety shoes when doing dangerous home jobs. They make as much sense then as they do in the factory or plant.

The council warns that while home hazards are everywhere and some of them can't be anticipated, "You need safety sense at home as well as on the road."

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# How About Plain Old Meat Loaf For the Women's Lib Types?

By Jane Goodsell

**WHEN A WOMAN** buys her clothes with an eye to how they will impress other women, she may double-think herself into making some curious choices. So it is with cooking for other women.

The basic problem isn't that women don't try to please each other. It's the other way around. Our eagerness is our undoing.

How it works, as if you didn't know, is like this: say it's your turn to have the Tuesday Reading Club to lunch at your house next month. Well in advance of the date, you start racking your brains and combing your recipes in search of something nice to give them to eat.



Chicken salad? It's always good but that's the trouble with it. Perhaps if you added pineapple tidbits and a bit of chutney to the dressing, and served it in scooped-out pineapple shells—no, Harriet already did that. And Marjorie put grapes and almonds in hers. And last month Emily made that spectacular gelatin mold, decorated with pimento cheese balls rolled in coconut, spiced kumquats and cucumber boats stuffed with sliced radishes.

Coming after an artistic triumph like that, you certainly can't serve plain old chicken salad or cheese souffle or tomatoes stuffed with shrimp. Even if all these things taste delicious (and indeed they do) you'd be embarrassed to serve something so unoriginal.

**WHEN YOU GET** right down to it, food that is carefully chosen for quality and freshness, is attentively cooked, deftly seasoned and combined with regard for color and texture, is practically guaranteed to look, as well as taste, marvelous.

It doesn't require much adornment beyond a sprinkling of parsley, a dash of paprika or maybe a few lemon slices.

**Oh, there's nothing really wrong with fluting the cucumbers and curling the carrot strips; and a few sprigs of parsley or mint look nice on a platter. But too many dainty little touches give food a fussed-over look that doesn't whet appetites. The trick is knowing when to quit.**

It's okay to use a pastry tube, if you have one, to stuff the eggs but in that case it's best not to top them with little pyramids of mayonnaise crowned with curled anchovies. You might make them look too good to eat, and then nobody will.



# *Frontlash Voter Drive Welds Youth and Labor*

**While attacks on the American political system come from both the left and the right, Frontlash '70 is doing something constructive. The organization is actively involving youth and students in the democratic process and helping combat the "backlash" of reactionary trends that thrive on fear, frustration and voter apathy.**

**A non-partisan national voter registration and education group, Frontlash has utilized the energies of young people to register tens of thousands of voters since its inception in 1968. Working primarily in central city and minority communities, it seeks to educate voters on issues affecting their communities and to build alternatives to polarization and conflict.**

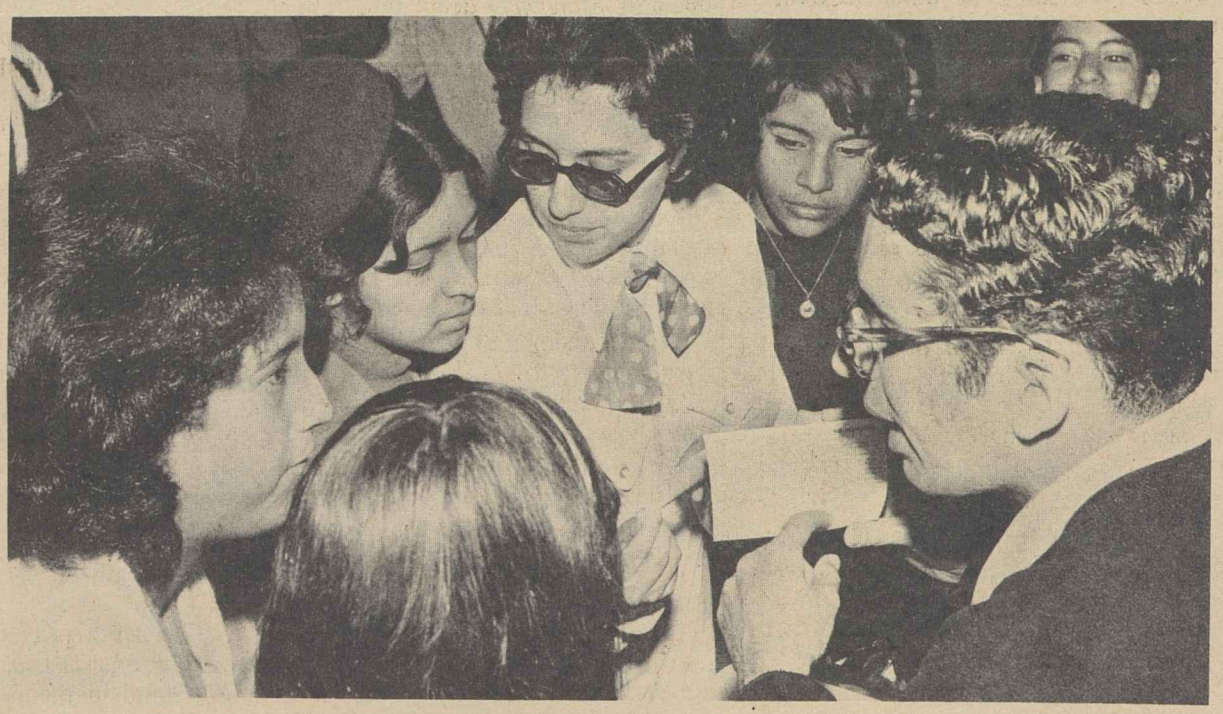
**Frontlash was established with the strong support of organized labor and coordinates its efforts with registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns of AFL-CIO and local central bodies.**




**A student registrar interviews a new voter in Oakland, Calif.**



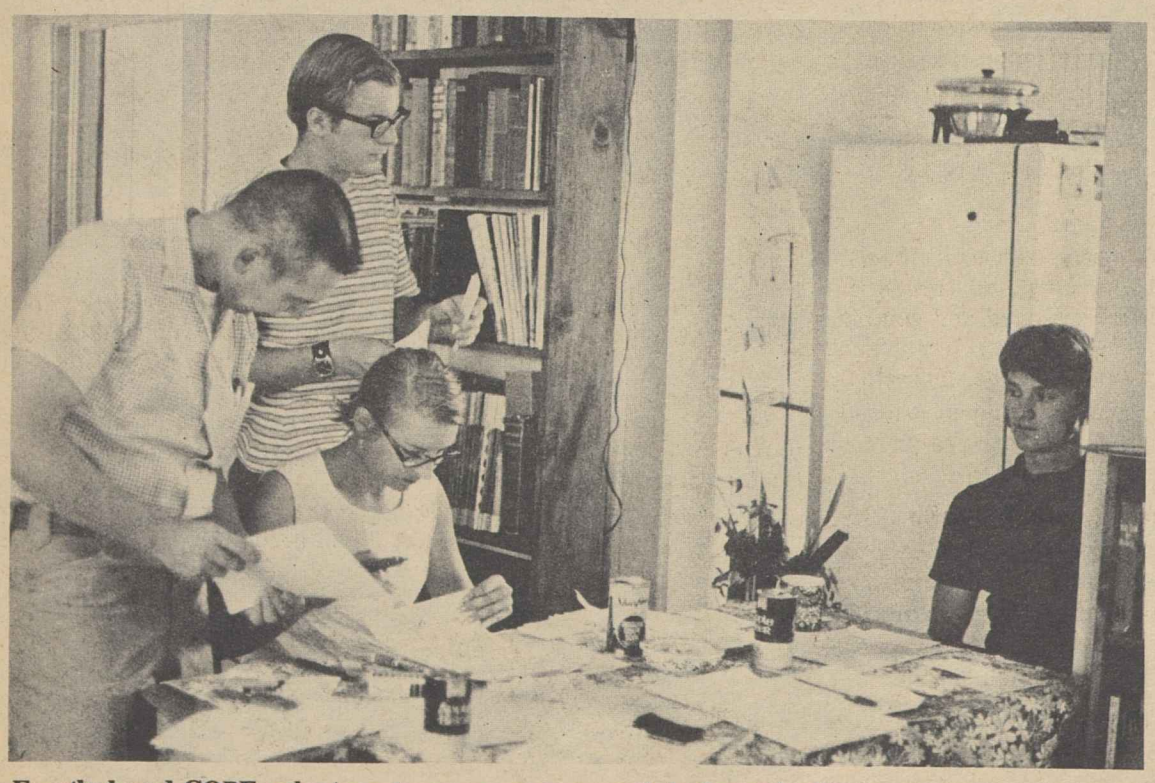

**Rutgers University students map out an evening's canvass in New Jersey.**



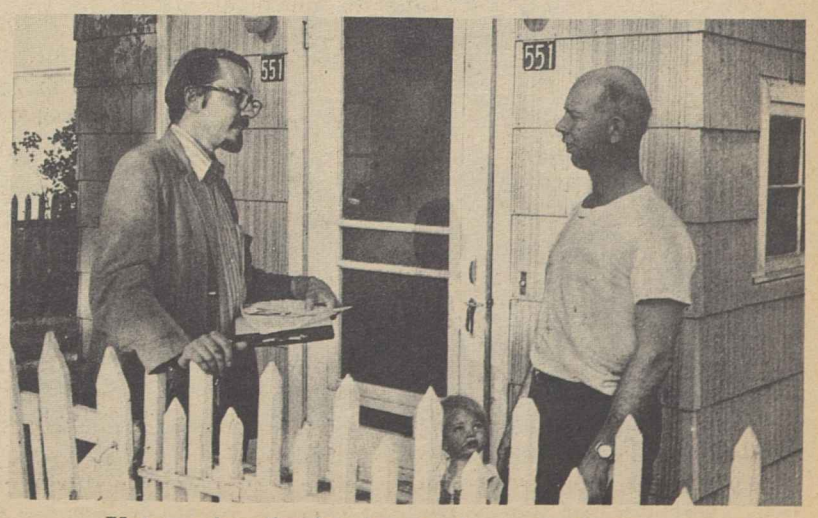
**Frontlash organizers give instructions to canvassers in San Antonio.**



**A Frontlash volunteer prepares signs in Los Angeles.**

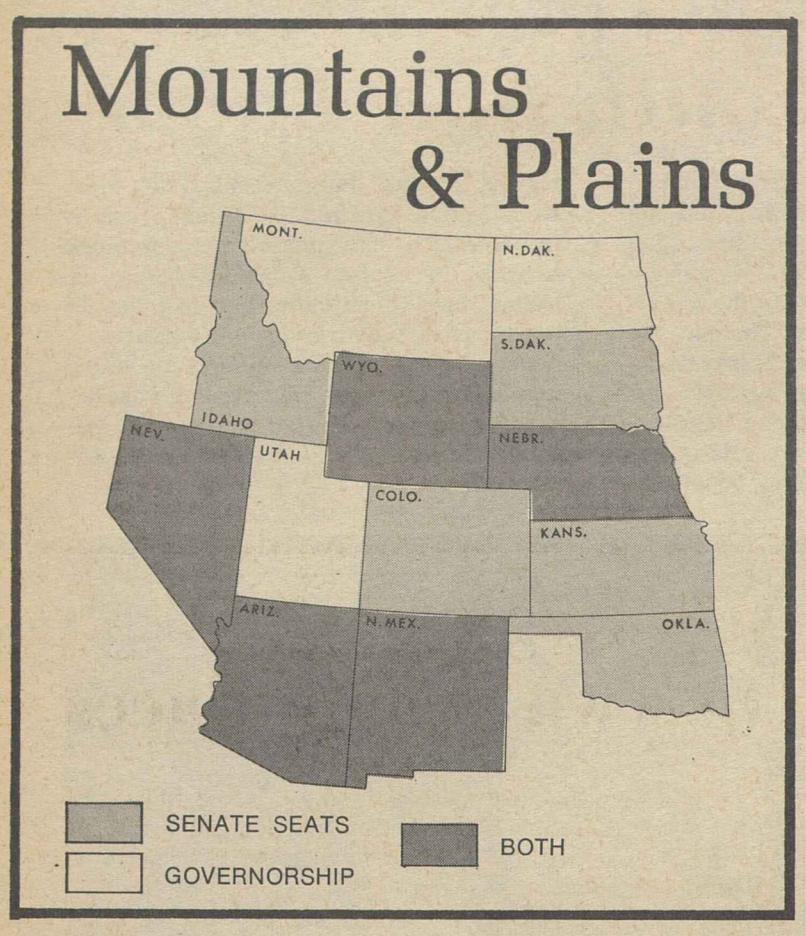


**Frontlash and COPE volunteers team up on paperwork in Laramie, Wyo.**




**Voter registration is a door-to-door effort in Cheyenne, Wyo.**

# Mountain, Plains Area Critical to GOP




## Democratic Hopes Rise In Governorship Races

Ten Great Plains and Rocky Mountain states will elect governors on Nov. 3, and the political arithmetic points to a modest pickup for the Democrats.

Nine of the 10 states currently have Republican governors. And several of them are in obvious political trouble this year—not unusual among state chief executives who so often have to choose between unpopular tax increases and inadequate services.

The region's lone Democratic governor, Robert Docking of Kansas is also having a hard race for re-election.

No one is very mad at him, but he is challenging tradition by seeking to become the first third-term governor in the state's history. And his Republican opponent, State Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell, has what a Congressional Quarterly election report termed "abundant" financial backing.

In neighboring Nebraska, Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann barely survived a conservative tax revolt to win Republican renomination and is given only the narrowest of leads over the Democratic candidate, J. James Exon.

South Dakota Gov. Frank Farrar is another Republican who has had trouble with his own party and barely won renomination. He also managed to antagonize both friends and opponents of rural electric co-ops with a fence-straddling position.

The state has elected only one Democratic governor in the past 12 elections, but State Sen. Richard L. Kneip is given a good chance to become the second.

With New Mexico Gov. David F. Cargo out of the political picture—he lost his bid for the Republican senatorial nomination—Democrat Bruce King has a good shot at the governorship. King, has been speaker of the State House of Representatives and has strong labor support. His Republican opponent is Pete Domenici, considered a political moderate.

**In Idaho, a rematch of four years ago will pit conservative Republican Gov. Don Samuelson against liberal Democrat Cecil Andrus, with the result very much in doubt. Samuelson has opposed needed funds for education and backed industry plans for open-pit mining over conservationist objections.**

Incumbent Republican governors of Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma and Wyoming are considered front-runners. But none of them is so far in front as to preclude Democratic upsets.

In Nevada, where the politically potent Republican Gov. Paul Laxalt is retiring, Democrat Mike O'Callaghan is now given a chance to win the governorship. Republican hopes are pinned on Lt. Gov. Ed Fike, who earlier in the campaign had been considered well in the lead.

## Poverty Areas Hit Hardest by Jobless Rise

*(Continued from Page 1)*

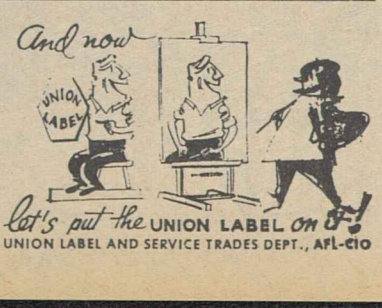
for whites and 10.8 percent for blacks, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted. A year earlier, the unemployment rates were 4.4 percent for whites and 7.5 percent for Negroes.

The number of workers unemployed in poverty areas averaged 510,000, up about 150,000 from the third quarter of 1969.

While the jobless rate in poverty neighborhoods increased to 8.3 percent, the national unemployment rate in the third quarter rose to 5.2 percent from 3.7 percent a year earlier.

The increases in unemployment in the urban poverty neighborhoods came despite a decline in the civilian labor force in these areas. The decline is partly traceable to the movement of some workers out of the poverty areas.

However, in poverty neighborhoods where the labor force has remained relatively stable, the number of job holders has declined and the number of unemployed workers has increased, the Labor Dept. reported.




## *13-State Region Could Hold Key To Republican Control of Senate*

**By David L. Perlman**

Republican hopes for capturing the Senate rest heavily on a sparsely-populated 13-state region from the Great Plains westward through the Rocky Mountain states.

The combined population of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming is less than that of either California or New York.

But in the context of this year's election campaign, there's political gold in those prairie and mountain states.

This is Nixon country, and the Republicans would like to cash in on it.

**All 13 states gave Nixon their electoral votes in 1968, and the seven states in which he received his highest percentage of the vote are all in this region.**

Republicans hold 24 of the 35 House seats as well as the bulk of the governorships and state legislatures.

But six of the region's eight Senate seats up for election this year are held by Democrats, and liberal Democrats at that.

By just winning their share of the close ones, the Republicans could come out with a gain of two or three seats. But two weeks before Election Day, not a single vulnerable seat was being conceded to the GOP and the Democrats saw a chance of picking up one of the two Republican Senate seats.

Furthermore, Democrats have good prospects for gaining House seats in the region, particularly in districts where Republican incumbents are retiring or running for the Senate.

Here's how the House and Senate races looked in the 13 states:

**Arizona**—Republican Paul J. Fannin, a political twin of his colleague, Barry Goldwater, is in unexpected trouble in his bid for re-election to the Senate.

**Democrat Sam Grossman, a 40-year-old Phoenix businessman, has put on a hard-hitting, professional campaign. And the polls show him steadily narrowing Fannin's lead.**

In House races, liberal Democrat Morris K. Udall and conservative Republican John J. Rhodes seem assured of re-election. But Democratic challenger Orren Beaty, Jr., is given a chance to upset Rep. Sam Steiger, who has never cast a single COPE "right" vote.

**Colorado**—Two Democratic and one Republican congressmen are favored to keep their seats. But Republicans see a chance to take over a Democratic seat in a Denver district where incumbent Byron G. Rogers was defeated in the primary. Republican District Atty. James D. McKevitt is running a hard-line "law-and-order" campaign against liberal Democrat Craig S. Barnes.

**Idaho**—Two Republican incumbent congressmen are favored.

**Kansas**—A Kansas City district is considered the best possibility for breaking the GOP monopoly of the five House seats. Lt. Gov. James DeCoursey, Jr., is challenging Republican Larry Winn, Jr.

**Montana**—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield appears immune to a GOP takeover, and Democrats are favored to hold on to both House seats—including the district captured by John Melcher in a special election last year.

**Nebraska**—Republican Sen. Roman L. Hruska is a clear favorite over Frank B. Morrison, who has lost two statewide races since his term as governor. In House contests, the vote is expected to be close in two districts where Republican incumbents are not running.

**In Omaha, John Hlavacek has a good chance of beating John Y. McCollister, an oil company executive who upset seven-term Rep. Glenn Cunningham in the GOP primary.**

A three-way race for the Lincoln area seat vacated by Republican Robert V. Denney finds former Democratic Rep. Clair Callan running as an independent, with a possibility of outpolling the Democratic candidate but a lesser chance of defeating conservative Republican Charles Thone.

**Nevada**—Republicans came within 84 votes of defeating Sen. Howard W. Cannon in 1964 and Reno District Atty. William Raggio brought in Vice Pres. Agnew to reinforce his attack on the moderate Cannon as an "ultra-liberal." But the attempt to purge Cannon may have backfired and he is favored to win a third term by a somewhat more comfortable margin.

**New Mexico**—Republican conservatives won their first victory when Anderson Carter defeated moderate Gov. David F. Cargo for the GOP senatorial nomination. Now Carter is trying to pick up the chips by ousting Democrat Joseph M. Montoya, charging that he is a "captive" of unions and doesn't represent the conservative sentiment of the state.

**But Montoya has been winning elections in New Mexico virtually all his adult life, and this reservoir of good will could be the deciding factor in overcoming increased conservative influence in the state.**

If the conservative tide does not run strong this year, Fabian Chavez, Jr., stands a good chance of taking one of the state's two House seats from Republican Manuel Lujan, Jr.

**North Dakota**—If anyone doubted that Democratic Sen. Quentin N. Burdick is high on the GOP's target list, Pres. Nixon made it clear by flying into North Dakota for a political rally. His candidate is Rep. Tom Kleppe, a millionaire who brought in high-priced advertising and television experts to prepare a slickly professional "blitz" campaign. Burdick was the early front-runner and soundly defeated Kleppe in the 1964 race. A close race is likely for the House seat Kleppe gave up.

**Oklahoma**—Eleven-term Rep. Tom Steed is a relatively conservative Democrat, but Republicans are making a major effort to replace him with Jay Wilkinson, son of the former football coach and current White House aide, Bud Wilkinson.

**South Dakota**—Retirement of both Republican congressmen gives the Democrats a fighting chance to make a pickup.

**Utah**—Sen. Frank E. Moss, seeking a third term, has been a fighter for consumer interests and a respected liberal voice in the Senate. He is in a close race with Rep. Laurence J. Burton, a conservative Republican with a well-financed campaign.

**Burton has attacked Moss for his opposition to "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop and is expected to run strong in the rural areas. Moss is still given a slight edge and Democrats hope for an upset victory to pick up the House seat Burton is relinquishing.**

**Wyoming**—Sen. Gale W. McGee, once on the Republican list of "vulnerable" Democrats, now appears to have taken a firm lead over Rep. John S. Wold. And former Democratic Rep. Teno Roncalio is making a strong bid to win the state's lone House seat in a close race with Harry Roberts.

## Meany Spells Out Election Stakes

*(Continued from Page 1)*

in the streets' as if those candidates who want to put America back to work are opposed to law and order.

"They are running against 'permissiveness' as if forward-looking candidates — or any responsible American—were in favor of rioting, arson and vandalism."

And, Meany charged, the Nixon Administration and its candidates are substituting "inflammatory rhetoric" for the constructive programs the nation needs.

"America needs better medical care," he said. "America needs millions of homes, it needs day-care centers, clinics, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and the Administration says America can't afford them."

**Meany's broadcast was the first of two on the worker's stake in the 1970 elections. The concluding broadcast will be carried on the CBS radio network on Thursday, Oct. 29. It is scheduled for 7:35 p.m., but will be heard at other times in some cities.**

Its goal—and the goal of labor's political effort this year—is to help block a conservative takeover in the 92nd Congress that will be elected Nov. 3.

The "phony issue" campaign was mounted by Vice Pres. Agnew with a series of headline-grabbing, wild-swinging assaults on many of the nation's most respected senators.

They are "radical-liberals" in the Vice President's political vocabulary and the conservative businessmen who have crowded into the fund-raising affairs have responded with record contributions for a massive television blitz in the final days of the campaign.

**And as the campaign heated up, Pres. Nixon opened an unprecedented 20-state campaign foray, from North Dakota to New Jersey, in an effort to tip the balance in close election contests.**

He spoke against busing, for law and order, against obscenity, for Republican candidates who "share my views."

But, at least in the first week of his campaign trip, there were no references to rising unemployment and rising prices—the bread-and-butter issues that normally loom large in off-year congressional campaigns.

Tunney and Murphy in Key Race:

# Democrats Look for Gains In Five-State Western Area

By Rex Hardesty

The battle by young California congressman John Tunney to unseat one of the nation's most conservative senators, Republican George Murphy, highlights the 1970 election activity in the nation's five westernmost states—Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii and Alaska.

A surprise leader in the early polls, the 36-year-old Tunney is now considered to be even with the 68-year-old Murphy. The outcome could hinge on the total vote gathered by Murphy's fellow conservative, incumbent Gov. Ronald Reagan, whom the polls show running ahead of his Democratic challenger Jess Unruh.

Murphy won the seat in 1964 with 51 percent of the vote against Pierre Salinger, while Reagan was elected in 1966 with 57 percent, a margin of more than 900,000 over Pat Brown.

No area of the nation has been harder hit by the recession of 1970 than California, and this has undoubtedly been a factor in Tunney's campaign. Unemployment in the aerospace industry has pushed the state's jobless figures well above the national average of 5.5 percent. The same is true in Washington and to a lesser degree in Oregon.

**Republicans hold a 3-1 edge in both the Senate and governors' seats up this year in the five-state region. It would be no surprise if the Democrats take out one incumbent in each category, with Tunney winning in California and William Egan beating incumbent Gov. Keith Miller in Alaska.**

Democrats hold an eight-vote margin in House seats in the five states, with a 21-17 edge in California and 5-2 in Washington.

Two of the area's incumbent senators, Democrat Henry M. Jackson in Washington and Republican Hiram L. Fong in Hawaii, are expected to win re-election easily.

Jackson's primary campaign against Negro Carl Maxey, a strong critic of U.S. policies in Viet Nam, attracted considerable attention when Sen. Eugene McCarthy visited the state to campaign against Jackson. But Jackson's 4-1 margin strengthened his hand considerably for the general election campaign against Charles W. Elicker, a 44-year-old state senator who nurtures his resemblance to Theodore Roosevelt with his moustache and hair style.

Fong is opposed by 46-year-old Cecil Heftel, whose family owns a chain of television stations. Fong is the only Republican to hold state-wide office in Hawaii, in which Democrats hold a heavy edge in registration and have dominated the major offices since 1954. But Fong is expected to continue as the exception over the lesser-known Heftel who moved to Hawaii in 1965.

In Alaska, incumbent Sen. Theodore Stevens is attempting to become the first Republican elected to the Senate since statehood. Stevens, who was appointed to the office on the death of E. L. Bartlett in 1969, is opposed by Wendell Kay, a 57-year-old state representative with a militant reputation on conservation issues.

**Kay may receive a lift from the gubernatorial candidacy of Egan, Alaska's first statehood governor and one of its best-known figures. Egan is rated an even bet to oust Miller, who inherited the governorship when Walter Hickel was appointed Secretary of the Interior.**

Another incumbent GOP governor who may have trouble holding his seat is Tom McCall in Oregon. McCall faces a rematch with Robert Straub, the state treasurer whom McCall defeated by gathering 55 percent of the vote in 1966. But McCall since has approved a state sales tax which was knocked out by a subsequent referendum.

The West's lone Democratic incumbent governor, John A. Burns of Hawaii, had to survive a divisive primary against the lieutenant governor, Thomas P. Gill. Burns won 56 percent of the vote in defeating Gill and now faces Republican Sam King, a former judge and son of a territorial governor.

Just as California offers a clear choice in the Tunney vs. Murphy election, its congressional contests span the entire political spectrum.

Two members of the John Birch Society, John H. Rousselot and John G. Schmitz, were elected to fill vacancies this summer. And Rousselot is opposed again this fall by Myrlie Evers, the 37-year-old widow of slain Mississippi NAACP leader Medgar Evers.

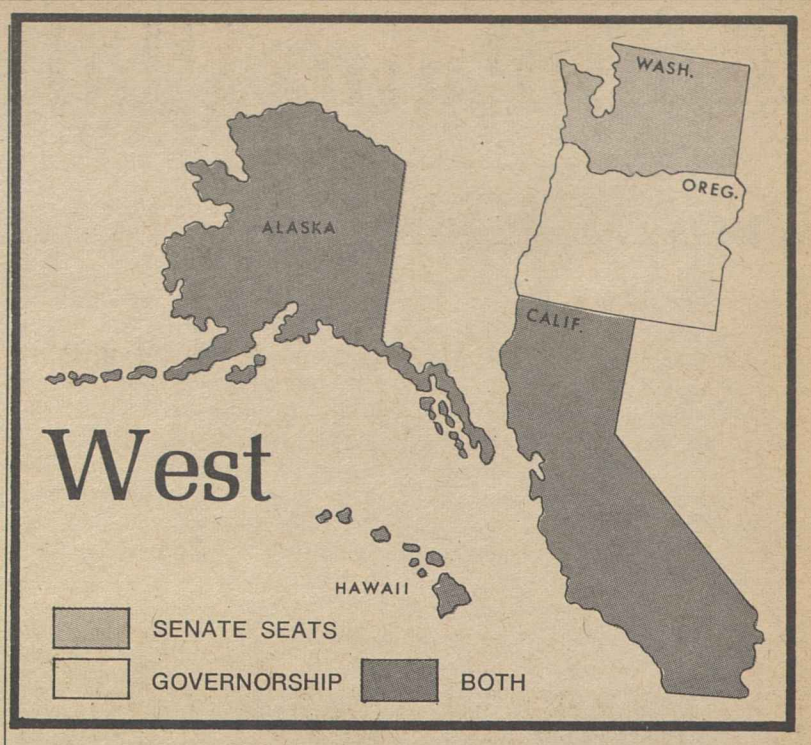
**The California congressional spectrum also offers such contrasts as GOP Rep. Bob Wilson, who is charged with 81 "wrong" votes on the COPE record, and Democratic Rep. John Moss, whose lifetime COPE record is 90 right and 2 wrong.**

Right-wing Republicans are making a run at two liberal Democratic incumbents in Washington. Rep. Julia Butler Hansen is opposed by R. C. McConkey and Rep. Thomas S. Foley by George Gamble. Both have John Birch Society ties, but McConkey has denied he is a member and Gamble resigned recently as an area coordinator for the Birch Society.

In Oregon, two Democratic and one Republican incumbents appear headed for re-election. A closer race is faced by Rep. John Dellenback, who is challenged by Democrat James Weaver.

Alaska's lone House member, Howard Pollock, gave up his seat for an unsuccessful run against Miller for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Democrats see a good chance to pick up the seat.

In Hawaii, neither of the two incumbent Democrats, Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunaga, had primary opposition and Mrs. Mink has no GOP opponent. Matsunaga is opposed by Navy officer Richard Mockey.




# New England Spotlight On Two Senate Races

By John M. Barry

Close and colorful contests for the U.S. Senate in Connecticut and Vermont dominate the New England political landscape this fall as both major parties hope to capitalize on the chance to pick up a seat.

For the Republicans, Connecticut is a major target, and Pres. Nixon has already made one stop there in his campaign swing to boost the fortunes of GOP candidates. Currently, the polls give the edge to Rep. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., over the Democratic candidate, the Rev. Joseph D. Duffey, and the incumbent, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, who is running as an independent after declining to seek the Democratic nomination.

Dodd, who was censured by his Senate colleagues over the personal use of campaign contributions, is given little chance of retaining the seat. But it is unclear at this point which of his two opponents will suffer from his candidacy.

**With an unusually large percentage of the voters still listed by the polls as undecided, the result could well hinge on the size of the vote the Democrats are able to turn out for Duffey.**

Two other Connecticut congressmen, Democrat Emilio Q. Daddario and Republican Thomas J. Meskill, are contesting for the governorship with the later generally given a narrow lead at this point. National economic issues weigh heavily in the race, however, and Daddario is pounding on the state's 6.6 percent unemployment rate.

On the congressional scene, where the Democrats now hold a 4-to-2 edge, local observers give the GOP a chance for a net gain of at least one depending on the size and direction of the vote for governor.

**Nixon's choice of Vermont for another of his campaign stops was a clear indication that the Republicans see a serious threat to Sen. Winston L. Prouty in the challenge of former Gov. Philip H. Hoff.**

The 46-year-old Hoff built a strong following as the first Democratic governor in 106 years and has succeeded in making Prouty's Senate attendance record and the infrequency of his visits to Vermont a major campaign issue. If he is able to overcome defections by conservatives in his own party to win election, Hoff would be the first Democrat in history to represent Vermont in the Senate.

The coat-tail effect and a Republican split lingering from a bitter primary battle give the Democratic candidate for governor, State Sen. Leo O'Brien, Jr., an opportunity to unseat Gov. Deane C. Davis.

Elsewhere in the six-state New England area, there is little likelihood of a dramatic shift in the political spectrum.

**Maine**—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the Democratic vice presidential candidate in 1968, is expected to win re-election easily over Neil S. Bishop, a high school teacher and former state legislator.

**Muskie's popularity could spill over enough to return Democrat Kenneth M. Curtis to the governorship despite a strong challenge from State Atty. Gen. James S. Erwin and the unpopularity of a new income tax law.**

The two Democratic congressmen, Peter N. Kyros and William D. Hathaway, appear to face little trouble in winning re-election.

**Massachusetts**—To most observers, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's bid for a second term leaves only the size of the vote in question. Nevertheless, Kennedy is campaigning vigorously and his efforts should aid the rest of the Democratic ticket.

The race for governor ground to a halt when the Democrat, Boston Mayor Kevin H. White was hospitalized for surgery on an ulcer and Gov. Francis W. Sargent suspended his own campaigning pending White's recovery. The contest is close, and White could score an upset with strong support from the opponents he defeated in the primary, State Sen. Pres. Maurice A. Donahue and former Lt. Gov. Francis X. Bellotti.

**Democrats now hold eight of the state's 12 House seats and hope to add a ninth in the 12th District where incumbent Republican Hastings Keith is in a close race with 33-year-old Gerry E. Studds, a former teacher.**

**New Hampshire** — Republicans are heavily favored to retain the governorship and the state's two House seats. Gov. Walter B. Peterson is opposed by two conservatives, Democrat Roger J. Crowley, Jr., and Meldrim Thomson, Jr., running as the American Party candidate after losing narrowly to Peterson in the GOP primary.

**Rhode Island** — All Democratic incumbents in this heavily Democratic state are expected to win re-election—Sen. John O. Pastore, Gov. Frank Licht and Representatives Fernand St. Germain and Robert O. Tiernan. The only close contest is for the governorship, where State Atty. Gen. Herbert F. DiSimone has divorced himself from the rest of the GOP slate.

# N.Y. Labor Adopts Plan To Treat Drug Addicts

New York—A two-pronged attack on drug addiction is being developed by the New York City Central Labor Council. The program was drafted by 95 union representatives at a seminar on drug addiction sponsored by the city AFL-CIO.

The plan calls for:

- Community referral centers that will be set up in union offices across the city.
- Coverage of drug addiction in health insurance benefits to be negotiated in future union contracts.

**Chairman Michael Sampson of the council's Community Services Committee said proposals for the operation of the referral centers are now being drafted. State funds were promised for the centers by Milton Luger, chairman of the New York State Narcotics Addiction Control Commission.**

The initial plan calls for five centers, one in each of the city's boroughs, Sampson said. Eventually, several centers would be set-up in each borough.

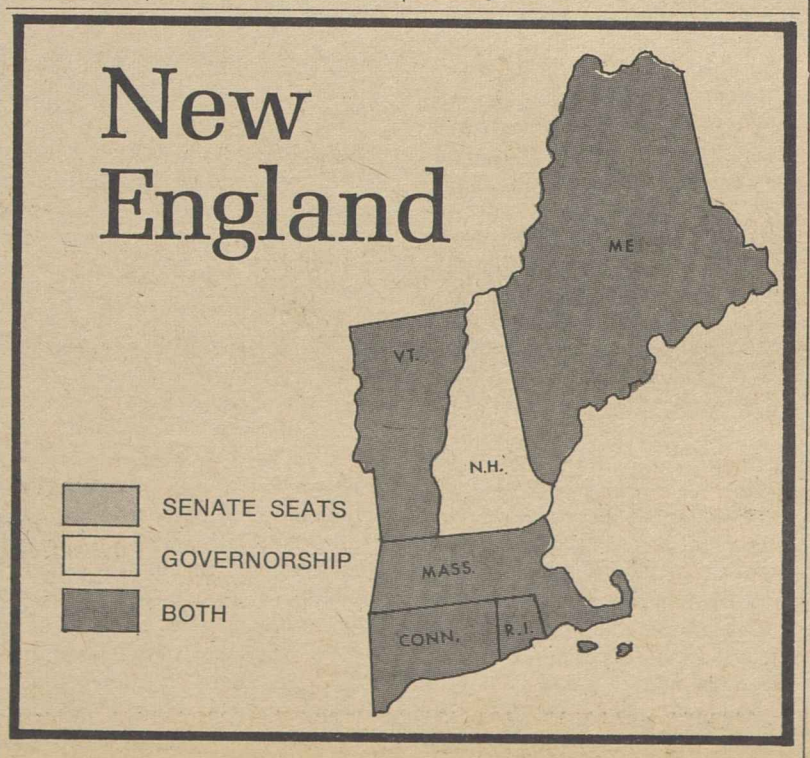
The need for referral centers was recognized as the number of inquiries on drug problems has mounted at the council's Community Services rehabilitation office. Sampson said that requests for assistance on drug addiction have grown from a few a month two years ago to 20 or 30 a week currently.

In the past two years, the council's rehabilitation office has referred 350 addicts to state and city-operated rehabilitation centers, he reported.

Headquarters of the new referral centers would be in the council's rehabilitation office. The centers will be staffed by professional social service workers experienced in handling narcotics problems.

Sampson noted that health and welfare insurance provided under current union contracts does not specifically cover treatment of drug addiction.

He said, however, that union negotiators representing the city AFL-CIO's more than 1 million members will seek assurance of such protection in future contracts.






'Pro-Worker' Pose:

# Safety Bill Tactics Belie Kind Words

(Continued from Page 1)

force safety rules. We take the position that he should. The position the Secretary of Labor takes is that he doesn't want that power —that he wants it shunted into some kind of board—in effect a labor court—that would be making decisions.

"It has been our experience over the years that unless you centralize the responsibility for enforcement of a law, you don't get very good enforcement."

Looking at the record of Congress to date, Biemiller said labor's program has "done rather well" in certain areas.

**He cited the overriding of presidential vetoes of aid to education funds and appropriations for hospital construction and health facilities. The recently-passed mass transit bill was another plus, Biemiller said. But in unemployment compensation, "we only got part of what we were after. . . . We were blocked in trying to extend coverage to farm workers."**

The Nov. 3 congressional elections will be important, Biemiller noted, because "if we make some small gains, I think we'll get more action out of the next Congress." Labor will be pressing hard to pass a national health insurance bill, he stressed.

And if conservatives emerge stronger, there will be the danger of a "value-added tax," which Biemiller termed a fancy name for a federal sales tax imposed at every level of production, boosting the price to consumers up to 20 percent.

The two interviewers—Neil MacNeil, chief congressional correspondent for Time Magazine, and Kenneth Crawford, contributing editor of Newsweek Magazine —sought labor's evaluation of the Administration's campaign strategy this year.

Vice Pres. Agnew, Biemiller suggested, is using "the oldest trick in American politics—make the most outlandish statements you can in the hope of getting attention."

Early in the nation's history, he noted, "John Quincy Adams was once accused of being a procurer of American virgins for the Czar of Russia."

And "while Agnew gets a lot of attention, I doubt that it's having very much effect upon the electorate."

More significant, Biemiller said, is the unlimited spending on television time in political campaigns and labor will "do everything we can" to urge Congress to override the President's veto of a bill setting limits on campaign spending for radio and television.

**Biemiller said, the AFL-CIO is "perfectly willing to work with this Administration" for programs to benefit the nation. But its economic and social policies are clearly opposed to labor's programs and the worker's purchasing power is now "lower than it was when this Administration took power."**

The interview took place on the Labor News Conference program, heard Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.




**ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS** to block a strong job safety and health bill is no way to win friends and political influence among America's workers, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said. He was questioned by Neil MacNeil of Time Magazine, left, and Kenneth Crawford of Newsweek, right, on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

# Labor Backs USO Appeal On Yule Gifts

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services has appealed to all union members to join in the USO drive to donate Christmas gift items to American servicemen and women overseas.

Leo Perlis, director of the department, who is a member of the USO board of directors and national council, urged union members and their families to "share" their holiday season and "help to ease the loneliness of our service personnel, many of whom will be away from home for the first time."

**Perlis said gifts and contributions should be directed to all USO facilities, with emphasis on clubs in Viet Nam, Thailand and Korea. Addresses of USO clubs and lists of favorite gift items may be obtained from any USO facility or from the USO National Council, 237 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10022.**

The Christmas deadline mailing dates are as follows: surface mail weighing more than 5 pounds, Nov. 6; Space Available Mail less than 5 pounds, including greeting cards, Nov. 20; Parcel Airlift Mail, Nov. 27; and regular airmail of all weights, Dec. 11.

Suggested gift items include small flashlights, terrycloth towels, notebooks, inflatable pillows, packaged cocoa or fruit drinks, playing cards and other games, paperback books and blank recording tapes. Servicewomen included on their "most wanted" list all types of hair-setting preparations and equipment, as well as fashion magazines and cosmetics.



**OUTRAGEOUS DEFIANCE** of federal and state laws that set standards on the operation of nursing homes must be stopped, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, left, declares in a forum on care for the elderly. Listening to his comments are Rep. David H. Pryor, (D-Ark.), center, who conducted the hearing, and Executive Dir. William Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

# Failure to Enforce U.S. Standards Blamed for Nursing Home Abuses

(Continued from Page 1)

came from the public in the form of tax dollars.

Yet, he observed, a staff of just three persons in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare supervises enforcement of federal regulations in thousands of nursing homes receiving Medicaid funds.

Although Congress amended the Social Security Act three years ago to require that HEW assure a proper return for federal funds under the Medicaid program, Seidman said the department is only now beginning to implement the action.

**"The AFL-CIO strongly opposes the use of federal funds to finance unregulated nursing home care that falls far below the standards stipulated in federal laws and regulations," he told the forum.**

The standards are not impossible to meet, Seidman said as he commended the operators of both non-profit and proprietary nursing homes that "offer good accomodations, a healthful environment and first-class medical and nursing care."

"Unfortunately, there are far too many nursing homes which do not begin to meet these standards," he reminded observers in the packed hearing room.

He listed fire hazards, improper foods, lack of medicines or improperly administered medicines, and poor nursing care among the abuses.

Pryor, who is pressing for the House to create a select committee to investigate the nursing home industry, noted that only 10 percent of these facilities are operated on a non-profit basis.

**"Those who are entering the nursing-home-for-profit business," he declared in a prepared statement, "are generally builders, contractors, restaurant operators, fast buck entrepreneurs."**

"The price per bed in these homes is zooming upward at an alarming rate—$700 a month is not uncommon," Pryor said, and additional charges are piled on these rates.

Two officials of the National Council of Senior Citizens—Pres. Nelson Cruikshank and Executive Dir. William Hutton also expressed concern over the excessive costs of care for the elderly while citing the "shocking neglect" of the patients.

Cruikshank, former AFL-CIO social security director, questioned the reasoning of many states that have nursing home operators and administrators on the regulatory boards that license and oversee the operations of nursing homes in their own states.

A number of other witnesses told of widespread abuses in nursing homes throughout the country:

● Mrs. Gary Weibye of Houston, Tex., said that her grandmother had been a patient in a nursing home where "sanitary conditions sent my stomach into spasms." The premises "always reeked of urine," and the food was usually served cold on dirty dishes, she added.

● At Robbindale, Minn., Mrs. Glenn Thethewey said she visited a patient dying of cancer and found her in a urine-soaked bed with dried vomit on her gown and pillow.

● Max Serchuk told of a patient in Miami who had food brought in from outside because he could not get a decent meal at the nursing home.

Joe Hamm, a former administrator of a nursing home in Detroit, told the forum that he had been "blacklisted" by the nursing home industry after he informed the governor of Michigan about appalling conditions.

**Hamm, who is now serving with the Oakland County Commission on Economic Opportunity in Michigan, said that the profit motive is the prime objective at many nursing homes, rather than the care of patients.**

Hamm said that nursing home operators were usually informed before state inspectors arrived so as to give them time to spruce up the facilities.

Hutton noted that the patients also know when there is an inspection coming. "That is when they get a decent meal and the place gets cleaned up," he said.

10-24-70

# Congress Lifts Barriers To Group Health Plans

Congress gave a strong boost to prepaid group health programs when it passed a new Health Services Improvement Act shortly before adjournment.

One section of the legislation would have the effect of lifting restrictions on group medical practice imposed in a number of communities, usually stemming from opposition by conservative medical associations.

It would do this by permitting insurance carriers and other participants in the health benefits program for federal employes to set up prepaid plans that would be open to all persons in a community.

**A Senate committee report on this section of the bill said that "prepaid group practice has become one of the most promising developments for improving the delivery of high quality medical care in the United States."**

Nevertheless, the committee noted, "in about 20 states today, prepaid group practice is inhibited by substantial obstacles, created by local laws and regulations."

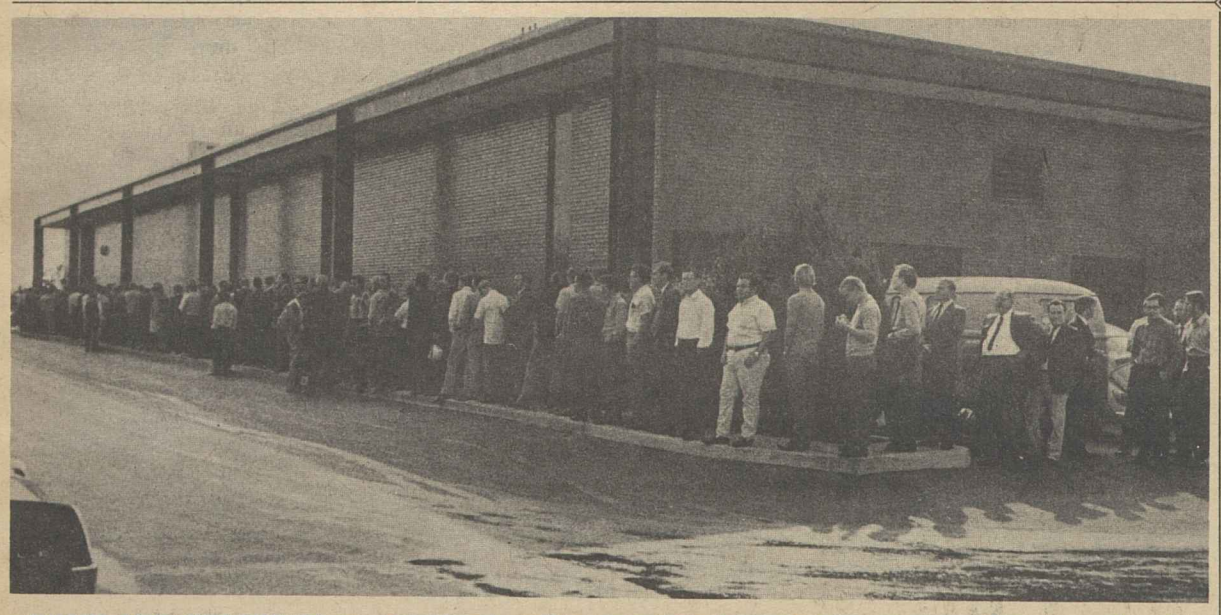
The new legislation, the committee said, "would facilitate the group practice of medicine. It provides that the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare may authorize carriers participating in federal health benefit programs for federal employes to issue contracts for prepaid group practice health services to any persons, whether or not such persons are federal employes."

It cited an innovative program in Columbia, Md., where Johns Hopkins University Medical School and the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. have formed a prepaid group practice plan.

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# Labor Spurs Record Vote To Counter 'Fear, Smear'



**FOUR JOB OPENINGS** at a California utility company brought this response from people who are desperate for work in a state where the jobless rate is at the 7 percent level. More than 700 applicants queued up for job interviews when the San Fernando Valley office of the Southern California Gas Co. advertised for four meter readers.

## *Meany Emphasizes Stake of Workers*

**By John M. Barry**

A record Election Day turnout of union voters "who understand the basic economic issues at stake" was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "to defeat the campaign of fear and smear directed against labor's friends."

Meany made the appeal in a telegram to all affiliated unions, state federations and big-city central bodies as the American people prepared to go to the polls Nov. 3.

The immediate stakes in the election are the shape of the new Congress, 35 governorships and control of 45 state legislatures.

**The broader stakes encompass organized labor's program to revitalize the economy, achieve full employment and seek solutions to pressing national problems in such areas as health, pollution, civil rights and poverty.**

As the campaign approached its climax, Meany termed labor's get-out-the-vote drive "crucial." His telegram urged unions and their members "to spare no effort to establish a record vote on Tuesday—a vote for candidates opposed to high unemployment, high prices, high interest rates and high medical costs. One day's hard work can mean two years of substantial progress."

Labor's emphasis on the declining national economy as the overriding campaign issue was given added weight in the week before the election as the government released reports confirming the spread of joblessness and the continuing business slump.

The Labor Dept. announced that in October five more major job centers, including Los Angeles, entered the category of "substantial" unemployment—6 percent or more jobless—along with 13 smaller areas. That brings the total of big manpower areas on the "substantial" list to 38, against only five a year ago. **(Story, this page.)**

And the Commerce Dept. reported that its composite index of leading economic indicators dropped still further in September to reach the lowest point so far this year.

**Earlier, in an interview with reporters from the major wire services, Meany accused the Nixon Administration of using "calculated deception" and "Madison Avenue doubletalk" in its attempt to picture the economy as improving.**

"There has not been improvement and there is no indication that there is going to be improvement," Meany declared. **(Story, this page.)**

He described as "plain old election bunk" efforts of such Administration spokesmen as Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew to obscure the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *AFL-CIO Ties Health Plan To Election*

The campaign for national health insurance moves into the voting booth Nov. 3, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told America's workers.

His nationwide radio broadcast —the second of two on the campaign issues—stressed the importance of electing COPE-endorsed congressmen and senators "who care about workers and consumers, who will move this nation forward." **(Text, Page 5.)**

**Except for unemployment, Meany said, "there is no fear that haunts the average American worker more than the fear of sickness, and the crushing medical bills and hospital bills that go with it."**

Before the new Congress, he said, will be labor-supported legislation

*(Continued on Page 6)*

*Meany Hits 'Deception':*

## Administration Line On Economy Scored

**By Jane Van Sant**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged the Nixon Administration with "calculated deception, Madison Avenue doubletalk" in its pre-election statements on the shape of the national economy. "At least they should tell it like it is," he insisted.

Meany, interviewed by reporters from the major wire services, said that despite all the Administration's optimistic observations, the government's own statistics clearly show what has happened to the economy during the 20 months since Pres. Nixon took office.

- The Consumer Price Index is up 10 percent.
- Unemployment is up 72 percent to 4.6 million with 2 million more persons seeking jobs without success.
- The effective interest rate on FHA home mortgages is up 21 percent from 7.5 percent to 9.07 percent.
- Housing starts are down 21 percent.
- The number of major industrial areas with substantial unemployment is up from six in January 1969 to 35 in September 1970. (The number subsequently rose to 38 in October.)

**This actual record of the failure of the Administration's economic "game plan" is the chief issue of the campaign, Meany declared.**

"There has not been improvement and there is no indication that there is going to be improvement."

In fact, he said, there are indications that the Administration is holding back further cutbacks and that the situation could become worse.

Meany assessed the mood among most union members as apprehensive. They don't see any signs that the recession has "bottomed out," he observed, or that we are at the "threshhold of recovery" that Administration spokesmen refer to in their statements on the economy.

**He charged that Administration spokesmen are emphasizing crime and youth revolt in their campaign appearances in an effort to avoid the "gut issues" posed by inflation and the sagging econ-**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Stone Workers Approve Merger with Steel Union

St. Louis—The Stone Workers convention approved a merger with the Steelworkers aimed at strengthening both unions, eliminating overlapping jurisdiction and paving the way for new organizing drives.

The 20,000-member Stone Workers, founded in 1903, will join with the 1.2 million-member Steelworkers on Jan. 1.

**Stone Workers Pres. Gaston LeBlanc said delegates approved the merger plan by a 240-30 vote. The Steelworkers had ratified the agreement at their recent convention.**

Under the merger agreement, the officers and staff of the Stone Workers will become part of the Steelworkers' staff, the union's locals will become Steelworkers' locals, and the Barre, Vt., headquarters of the union will be retained as a field office.

In its earliest years, the union was known as the Quarry Workers and was made up of granite workers in New England. Its membership is now spread widely across the United States and Canada, includ-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Jobless Rate Above 6% In 38 Manpower Areas

Spreading unemployment in October pushed the number of major manpower centers with a jobless rate of 6 percent or more to 38. This includes five new areas that were added since September to the Labor Dept.'s "substantial" unemployment list.

The department's report for October showed that more than one-fourth of the nation's 150 major job centers are now classified as having "substantial" joblessness. One year ago, there were only five such areas.

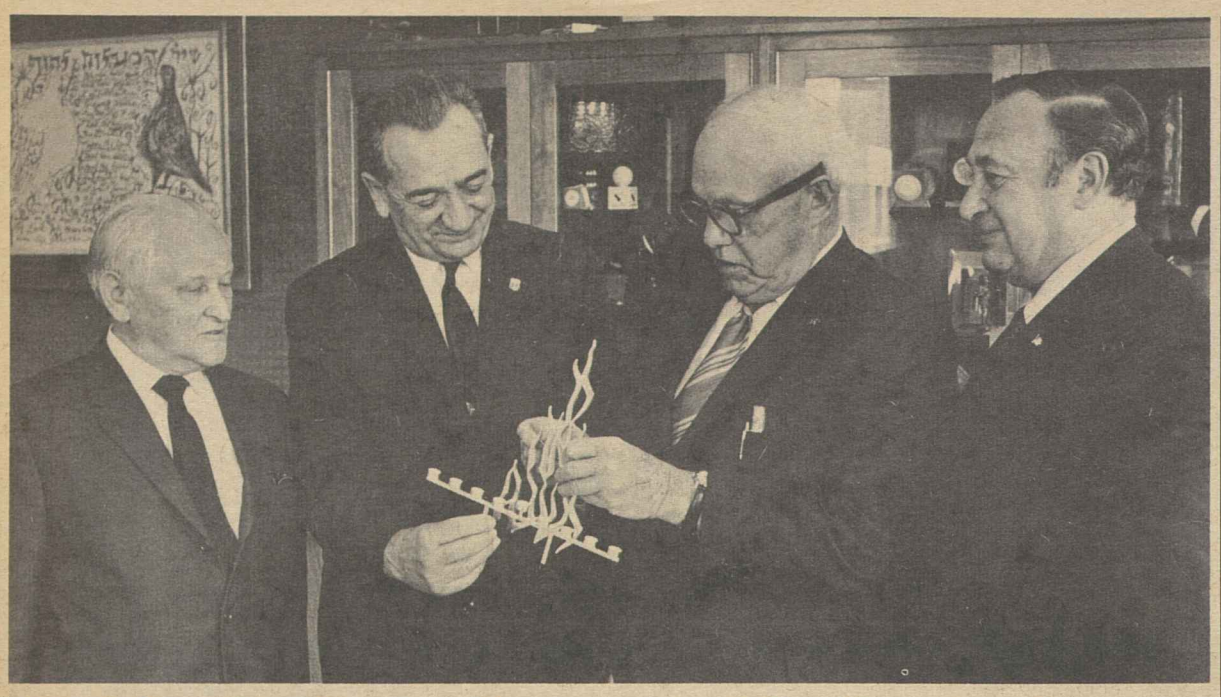
The Labor Dept. also added 13 smaller labor areas to the substantial unemployment list, raising that number to 588.

**Among the new major areas in that category are the California manpower centers of Los Angeles-Long Beach, San Diego, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Others are Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass., and New Brunswick-Perth Amboy, N.J.**

Two major employment centers were taken off the "substantial" list during the month and reclassified as having "moderate" unemployment—from 3 percent to 5.9 percent. They are Utica-Rome, N.Y., and Kenosha, Wis.

The 13 smaller areas where joblessness rose over the month to the "substantial" level are: Cocoa, Fla.; Camilla, Homerville, and Lakeland,

*(Continued on Page 8)*



**TOP ATHLETES** from 20 nations will participate in Israel's Hapoel Games, the world tournament held every five years by the sports arm of the labor federation, Histadrut. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany accepts the honorary chairmanship of the U.S. committee, and is presented a symbolic menorah by Haim Glovinsky of the Olympic Committee of Israel. At left is Israel Stolarsky, treasurer of the committee. At right is Martin L. Cohen, chairman of the U.S. committee for the Hapoel Games and manager of Local 105 of the Ladies' Garment Workers. The games will be held April 26-May 5, 1971, during the celebration of the 23rd anniversary of Israel's independence. It will also help mark the 50th anniversary of Histadrut and the 45th anniversary of the Hapoel Games.

*$2.8 Million Due Workers:*

# Wage Cheating Up In Federal Contracts

A sharp increase in wage underpayments by federal government contractors has been uncovered by compliance officers from the Labor Dept.'s wage and hour division.

Nearly 23,000 employes were cheated, deliberately or otherwise, of $2.8 million in wages due them under the Davis-Bacon Act and the Contract Work-Hours Safety Standards Act in fiscal 1970, Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran reported.

The two laws deal primarily with construction wage minimums on work performed under federal and federally-assisted contracts.

**Moran said the latest findings show an increase of 152 percent over 1969 in the number of employes underpaid, and 176 percent in the amount of wages due but not paid.**

One result of the findings is that 18 companies were debarred for failure to pay the minimum wages required by law. They will not be eligible to bid on any further government contracts for three years, Moran said.

He attributed the rise in violations uncovered to a drive on contract areas involving federally-assisted construction jobs. More than two-thirds of the underpayments exposed involve federally-assisted contracts, he said.

Moran's announcement did not disclose the amount of money recovered for the victims of wage underpayments—a duty that rests with the legal division. The AFL-CIO experience has been that not much more than a third of such losses ever are recovered, due in part to the failure of many of the underpaid workers to press their claims.

In a related field, Moran pledged "vigorous, immediate" investigation of a "mounting number of reports" of violations of the Equal Pay and Age Discrimination Act and the wage garnishment law.

He discussed the reports with the Labor Dept.'s eight recently-named regional administrators for the Workplace Standards Administration, who met for the first time in Washington, D.C. That was followed by a two-day conference of wage-hour regional directors at San Clemente, Calif.

The wage-hour division has direct enforcement responsibility for violations of the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Wage Garnishment law, the Fair Labor Standards Act and similar laws affecting the jobs and wages of 50 million U.S. workers.

**Moran said the volume of incoming complaints "points up the challenges and obligations" of the new workplace administration on behalf of wage earners. He advised field workers that investigative priority be given to cases involving low-wage earners. He said "these are the people who need our help the most."**

In the field of age discrimination, Moran cited instances of workers in their 50s and 60s "losing their jobs within a year or two of retirement eligibility for company-financed pension plans."

"Some complain their jobs are later filled by younger people at lower wage rates," he said. Many are heads of families and the loss of a job, or denial of employment opportunity, "generally results in great family hardship," he observed.

# Citizens Group to Aid Families of GM Strikers

Detroit—A nationwide Citizens' Committee to Aid the Families of General Motors Strikers has been formed "to prevent hunger from having any bearing on the outcome" of the strike.

The committee is headed by former Sen. Paul Douglas. Its members include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Dir. Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Senators Birch Bayh, Philip A. Hart, Edward M. Kennedy and George S. McGovern.

The committee "will not take sides on the merits" of the Auto Workers' strike against GM, Douglas said in a message read at a special UAW convention. The 3,100 delegates to the session voted to raise dues of UAW members not on strike to help meet the union's expenses.

**In Washington, Meany declared that "victory for the UAW strikers is vital to all American workers. We in the AFL-CIO are going to do all we can to help them."**

The committee is similar to one established in the UAW strike against GM in 1946, when a broadly representative group including some Republican officials conducted a nationwide drive for aid to strikers. No Republicans are listed on the 1970 committee.

Douglas said committee members have joined "because we believe it is essential to settle the strike on the merits and not on the basis of brute economic force." With the message was a personal donation of $100 from the 80-year-old former senator, signaling the start of a nationwide drive "to prevent hunger from having any bearing on the outcome" of the strike.

The UAW had $120 million in its defense fund when the GM strike started. As of Oct. 23, the union said, the balance was $72.8 million, and that would be exhausted by late November. The union is paying nearly $20 million a week in strike benefits at the rate of $30 to $40 a week and covering insurance premiums.

The demands of the strike are such, UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock told the convention, "that we cannot possibly raise enough additional money to provide weekly benefits" on the present basis.

**It is "absolutely imperative," he said, "that we continue hospital-medical-surgical-drug insurance and life insurance" payments while the strike lasts. In GM that costs $23 million a month, and the UAW head noted, "we have become obligated for that sum" in October. In November, "we will be obligated for another $23 million," he said.**

Convention delegates approved a dues increase formula applied as follows: 350,000 workers at Ford, Chrysler, American Motors and some supplier and farm-implement plants who will get cost-of-living raises of 26 cents an hour retroactive to Sept. 14 will pay $20 a month, plus two extra hours of pay per month; the other 550,000 UAW members will pay double dues—four hours' pay a month instead of the present two hours.

# Delegates Spur Big Delaware Vote Turnout

Rehoboth, Del.—An all-out drive for a big Election Day turnout of union members was a main order of business at the 14th annual Delaware State AFL-CIO convention.

The 200 delegates voted a strong endorsement to the Democratic candidates for statewide office—Jacob Zimmerman in the Senate race and John Daniello in the contest for the state's single House seat.

The convention called on the post-election session of Congress to pass the labor-supported occupational safety and health bill, which would put responsibility for enforcement of federal standards in the Secretary of Labor.

A report on state legislation noted partial success this year in raising the state minimum wage to match the $1.60 federal level, improving unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, barring dismissal of employes whose wages are garnisheed, and enacting pay increases for various groups of public employes.

## Charles H. Kerrigan, UAW Official, Dies

New York—Charles H. Kerrigan, who in September was named a special assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, died here of a heart attack at the age of 57.

Kerrigan was the UAW's eastern regional director for 29 years.

# *'70 Contracts Show Bigger Wage Hikes*

Major union contract settlements in the first nine months of 1970 produced an average annual wage increase of 9.6 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said key settlements so far this year have occurred in the rubber, meat packing, electrical equipment, apparel manufacture, trucking and construction industries. The annual pay rise averaged 2 percent above raises negotiated in the same period of 1969 for workers in private non-farm industries.

**The average first-year increase in the 1970 settlements was 13.2 percent of straight-time hourly pay, up from 9 percent in the corresponding period of last year.**

The BLS said that for major settlements covering 5,000 or more workers, the total wage-benefit package averaged 14.7 percent in the first contract year.

The number of workers involved in major agreements so far this year is 2.6 million, including 1 million in manufacturing and nearly 1.6 million in nonmanufacturing categories. That figure could rise to 5 million, double the year-ago figure, if settlements are reached in the auto and railroad industries.

The report showed also that:

- In manufacturing alone, the annual rate of increase in the new settlements averaged 6.4 percent. The average first-year wage increase, however, was 8.5 percent, up from 7.7 percent in a year's time.
- In nonmanufacturing alone, the annual wage-rate increase averaged 11.6 percent. The first-year average gain was 16 percent against 10.4 percent for January through September 1969.
- In construction contracts, increases over the life of the contract averaged 15.1 percent, with wages and fringe benefits showing a first-year rise of 19.2 percent.

## Maximilion Hunzeker Of AFL-CIO Staff Dies

Dundee, Fla.—Maximilion Hunzeker, field representative for the AFL-CIO and the former AFL in Florida for 18 years, died unexpectedly at his home here. He was 55.

Before joining the federation staff, Hunzeker served as president of the Citrus Workers in Winter Haven, Fla., and as vice president of the Florida Council of Citrus Workers Unions.

## Economist, Educator Ben Seligman Dies

Amherst, Mass.—Ben B. Seligman, economist and labor educator who directed the University of Massachusetts Labor Center, died at his home here. He was 57.

Seligman had been a faculty member at Massachusetts since 1965, when he took over direction of the university's labor extension service and labor studies program. Before that he had been an economics teacher in New York City high schools, managing editor of the magazine Labor and Nation, director of the Washington office of the American Jewish Committee and, from 1957 to 1965, director of research for the Retail Clerks.

# Cement Workers Elect Miechur New President

San Diego—Delegates to the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention here concluded their week-long sessions by electing Thomas F. Miechur as their new president along with three new vice presidents.

Miechur, who is administrative assistant to Pres. Felix C. Jones, will succeed Jones on the latter's retirement Dec. 31. Miechur defeated Richard A. Northrip of Birmingham, Ala., executive secretary-treasurer of the union's District 5.

Elected without opposition to succeed retiring vice presidents were Earl Benjamin of Saugerties, N.Y., V. W. Thompson of Birmingham, Ala., and Henry Bechtholdt of Seattle, Wash.

Sec.-Treas. Reuben Roe and five incumbent vice presidents were re-elected without opposition.

**The convention voted a 34-cent increase in per capita payments and improved the pension and health and welfare plans covering the union's officers, field staff and employes.**

The convention turned down a resolution that would have imposed compulsory retirement of all officers, staff and employes at age 65.

Delegates approved a two-step salary increase for all officers and staff members—10 percent effective Nov. 1 and another 10 percent a year later. They chose Las Vegas, Nev., as the 1972 convention site.

During the week, the delegates heard addresses by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress.

## Frank McCallister, Labor Educator, Dies

Chicago — Memorial services were held at the University of Chicago Oct. 27 for Frank McCallister, director of Roosevelt University's labor education division since 1949 and a pioneer labor educator. He died at 62 of an unexpected heart attack.

A member of the Teachers and the Textile Workers Union of America, McCallister was from 1946 to 1949 director of the Georgia Workers Education Service, a joint AFL and CIO project for workers' education.

Kirkland at Safety Conference:

# On-the-Job Accident Toll Termed 'National Disaster'

By John R. Oravec

Chicago—The toll of on-the-job deaths and injuries is a national disaster that is repeated every year, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council.

Yet, he observed, "no disaster in history has received so little attention as the one that blights the lives of millions of families of American workers."

There is little doubt, Kirkland said, that if the people "truly understood the price paid in human lives and suffering" in the workplace, they would demand quick and decisive action.

He called for immediate efforts to put greater emphasis on the saving of lives through the prevention of on-the-job accidents and occupational illnesses. And he predicted that delaying tactics of conservatives and special interest groups to head off a strong occupational health and safety bill in Congress "will not work."

**"The scandal has grown too great, the demand too imperative for them to succeed much longer in blocking all action," Kirkland stressed. "They are concentrating on trying to make sure that when regulation does come, it will be weak, dilatory, complicated, hard to administer, and—as nearly as possible—impossible to enforce.**

"Their tactics were so mean and their motives so transparent that I hope and believe it was the last victory the American people will allow them.

"I have every confidence," he declared, "that the Occupational Health & Safety bill of 1970 is going to become law before the 91st Congress passes into history."

The thrust of the bill is to vest the responsibility for establishing and enforcing federal job safety standards in the Secretary of Labor, he pointed out.

The jumble of regulations currently in effect favors the profit motive of employers more than the lives and well-being of their employes, Kirkland charged.

He also cited irregularities in the reporting of injuries and deaths from on-the-job accidents and diseases. "Serious efforts must be made to uncover the facts" he said in questioning the accuracy of the statistics and alluding to a study by Jerome Gordon that investigated the "Undercounting of Job Casualties."

**There is disagreement whether more than 25 million on-the-job accidents a year deserve to be labeled as "serious," Kirkland noted, "but nobody seems to dispute the fact that those accidents do happen and that most of them are swept under the rug."**

Job safety statisticians generally recognize that at least 14,500 workers are killed and 2 million injured seriously on the job every year.

Passage of effective job safety legislation is one of the key goals the AFL-CIO is currently pursuing in Congress. The measures were introduced in the House by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) and in the Senate by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.).

Both measures would give authority on job safety matters to the Labor Dept. Substitute bills backed by the Nixon Administration would delegate the authority to a number of other agencies and panels.

Kirkland said it is unfortunate that Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson is attempting to shun the responsibility for enforcement of an effective safety law.

**Every worker has the right to full and effective protection from danger on the job, he declared. This kind of protection, he stressed, "implies a single national policy, a single national set of standards, a single administrative authority and a single, uniform enforcement procedure."**

At the annual meeting of the NSC, Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers was re-elected a vice president representing the Labor Conference.

Thomas A. Dillon of Machinists District 55 succeeded Alan F. Burch of the Operating Engineers as chairman of the Labor Conference. Edward J. Legan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was elected vice chairman. Charles T. Greene of the District of Columbia Industrial Safety Division, was appointed to an unexpired term representing labor on the NSC board of directors. He succeeds the late Victor E. Whitehouse of the IBEW.

The Labor Conference established a memorial award honoring Whitehouse, who had served on the conference for 10 years. The plaque was presented to the IBEW.

Additional awards were presented to Auto Workers Local 838, Waterloo, Iowa; Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 189, Bogalusa, La.; William E. O'Brien, safety engineer of Papermakers Local 189; IBEW Local 58, Detroit; Steelworkers Local 6500, Sudbury, Ont.; Machinists Lodge 851, Joliet, Ill.; Steelworkers Local 1005, Hamilton, Ont., and Joseph Leonard, safety director of the Longshoremen.



**AWARD PLAQUE** of the Maritime Trades Dept.'s Greater New York Port Council is presented to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland for his "outstanding contribution to the maritime industry in 1970." Presenting the plaque is Anthony Scotto, president of the port council and vice president of the Longshoremen.

# Meany Keys Progress To Nonviolent Change

Dubuque, Iowa—The labor movement is committed to preserving American institutions while working to improve the system for the benefit of all, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared as he accepted the John F. Kennedy Award at Loras College.

"We in the AFL-CIO are going to continue to work for a better America and . . . a better world without abandoning the basic principles of human decency and justice under which this nation was founded," he stressed.

Meany is the seventh recipient of the award that was established by the college in 1963 and presented annually "to an outstanding American who walks in the footsteps of John Fitzgerald Kennedy."

Previous recipients include R. Sargent Shriver, Richard Cardinal Cushing and Judge Otto Kerner of Chicago.

**"American labor has a stake in preserving our American institutions," Meany said, "and we intend to do what we can to prevent their destruction under any false label of progress."**

People of the labor movement "are old timers in this business of dissent," he asserted, but "we do not believe . . . that the right to dissent is a license to burn and loot or destroy."

"And when we are dissatisfied with conditions as they are," he observed, "that dissatisfaction motivates us to advocate a change for the better," Meany continued.

"I have no illusions. I don't see perfection in the labor movement. I don't see perfection in this country as a whole. But speaking as one individual American, I can say that under this system we have here in the United States—with all the mistakes we make—that in my lifetime I have seen greater and greater progress . . . than has happened anywhere else in recorded human history."

He stressed that the labor movement is interested in matters that affect all workers—not just union members—and noted that unions have pioneered in fighting for a wide range of benefits: workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws, social security and pensions, consumer legislation and Medicare.

"We have played a major role in the enactment of these laws and many others that have contributed to the quality of American life," Meany stressed.

**Labor, he said, is now pressing for a national health insurance program in an effort to solve the country's medical care crisis.**

"Organized labor is convinced that our old system for the delivery of medical care must be replaced by a national health plan that will provide the best medical care for all," Meany said.



**STRIKING CARPENTER** is choked during arrest by police officers at Woodland, Wash., and required stitches to close a head wound. The "crime" with which John Clark was charged was kicking a strikebreaker's car as it entered the plant of Broadmore Mobile Homes, a subsidiary of the union-busting Fleetwood Industries. Union officials said Clark was wearing soft tennis shoes when he was supposed to have damaged the vehicle by kicking it. Pickets, limited to two at each gate, are outnumbered by police and company guards "protecting" strike-breakers.

# Unity March Protests Harassment of Strikers

Woodland, Wash.—Hundreds of union members throughout the Northwest paraded peacefully through this employer-dominated community in a demonstration of solidarity with members of a Carpenters local striking a trailer factory.

The show of support was area labor's response to police and court harassment of strikers, and to the union-busting tactics of Fleetwood Industries and its Broadmore Mobile Homes subsidiary here.

Strikers have been savagely beaten, union leaders charge, arrested and held in high bail for such nebulous offenses as shaking a fist at a strikebreaker and calling him a "scab" as he crossed the picket line.

Only two pickets have been permitted at each of the three plant gates. But the union reports that when the company began hiring strikebreakers, there were as many as nine city and county police cars to escort them through the picket lines, along with six company security guards with sawed-off shotguns and police dogs.

**AFL-CIO Regional Dir. James J. Leary compared company and police actions to the union-busting tactics of the Thirties.**

An amateur photographer snapped a graphic series of pictures showing police beating a striker they were arresting on the charge that he had "damaged" a strikebreaker's car by kicking at it as it entered the plant grounds.

Union officers said the striker, John Clark, was wearing soft tennis shoes when he was supposed to have kicked the car. Photographs showed Clark being choked by arresting officers and a beating on the head required stitches to close the wound. His bail was set at $950, substantially more than the bond set for two strikebreakers who were accused of beating a partially-invalided striker away from the plant to the point that he required hospitalization.

The labor march, in which members of a wide variety of crafts participated, has apparently resulted in a lessening of police and court harassment, strike leaders report.

**Union members came from Vancouver, Longview and from Portland, Ore., paraded peacefully through the city streets and along the plant fence.**

The Woodland plant is one of five Fleetwood enterprises where locals of the Carpenters are on strike. Two plants at Waco, Tex., have been struck along with facilities at West Moreland, Tenn., and Macomb, Ill.

The parent firm employs nearly 3,000 workers in 32 manufacturing plants and is a main target of a Carpenters organizing drive.

Lyle Hiller, Portland-based international representative of the Carpenters, said the company's policy is to move into a job-hungry community and enlist municipal support for a low-pay operation.

Local 1238 won bargaining rights in an NLRB election last June and struck in September after negotiations got nowhere and union members were fired.

# Struck Airline, Clerks Step Up Contract Talks

Minneapolis—Efforts to settle the long strike of 3,500 Railway & Airline Clerks against Northwest Airlines intensified here as negotiations continued with the aid of a professional mediator.

Both sides have been meeting frequently at the Federal Building with Frank B. Marzitelli of St. Paul, an executive of the St. Paul Port Authority. He was jointly chosen to assist when all other efforts to reach agreement failed.

**These developments followed a ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Earl Larson that Northwest violated the Railway Labor Act by promising to "protect" employes against enforcement of a union security agreement if they abandon the strike and return to work.**

The court issued an order restraining airline management from interfering illegally with the strike.

Union members walked out July 8 and posted picket lines at 38 Northwest locations when management refused to improve a contract offer that would have left employes at a disadvantage with other airlines workers, BRAC said.

# Deception as a Tactic

**THE 1970 ELECTION** campaign may go down in the record books as one of the most expensive, one of the most bitterly fought and one of the most divisive of this century. And regardless of the outcome it raises some fundamental problems for the nation in the months ahead.

**It is proper and necessary that an election campaign sharply draw the issues and the differences between the candidates so that the voters can reach their decisions on the basis of fact and information.**

But when the Administration, as it has in this campaign, introduces deception as a campaign tactic, then the nation suffers, for a democracy cannot thrive and grow and provide for its citizens if its leaders gear their appeal to a cynical political tactic.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a recent interview, pointed out that the Administration's maneuvering on what's happening to unemployment and inflation and other of the nation's economic ills is "plain ordinary calculated deception."

Commenting also on a major Administration political pitch developed in the campaign, Meany said:

**"I don't think crime is a partisan matter. However, we have the Vice President trying to convince the people that crime is the special interest of what he calls the so-called radical liberals or members of the opposition party. . . . I think this is just plain old election bunk. I don't believe that any responsible public official, and this goes to both parties, I don't think there are any of them who would like to see the crime rate increase. . . ."**

He added: "I think the American people are a little too smart to believe that crime is the property of one political party or the other, or that opposition to crime is confined to one political party."

**THE NEW YORK TIMES** columnist James Reston writes that the President is using the anxieties of the people "for partisan gain" and that "human frailty, human violence, human selfishness, war, crime, drugs and smut are somehow the fault of the Democratic Party and can be minimized by the election of Republicans."

Noting that Democrats are exploiting the fear of a depression just as the Republicans are appealing to the fear of anarchy, Reston says there is a fundamental difference:

"It is one thing to say: Vote for me or you may lose your job. It is much more serious to say: Vote Republican or you lose the moral basis of your life or maybe even life itself."

**It is the injection of this latter theme into the campaign, along with the Administration's calculated deception on the state of the nation's economic health, that causes grave concern over the course of the election campaign.**

The thrust of the Administration's campaign is to stretch to a dangerous degree the fabric of a democratic nation, to deepen the divisions and anxieties and, in Reston's words, to "erode the public and congressional trust on which effective government depends."

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

*Executive Council*

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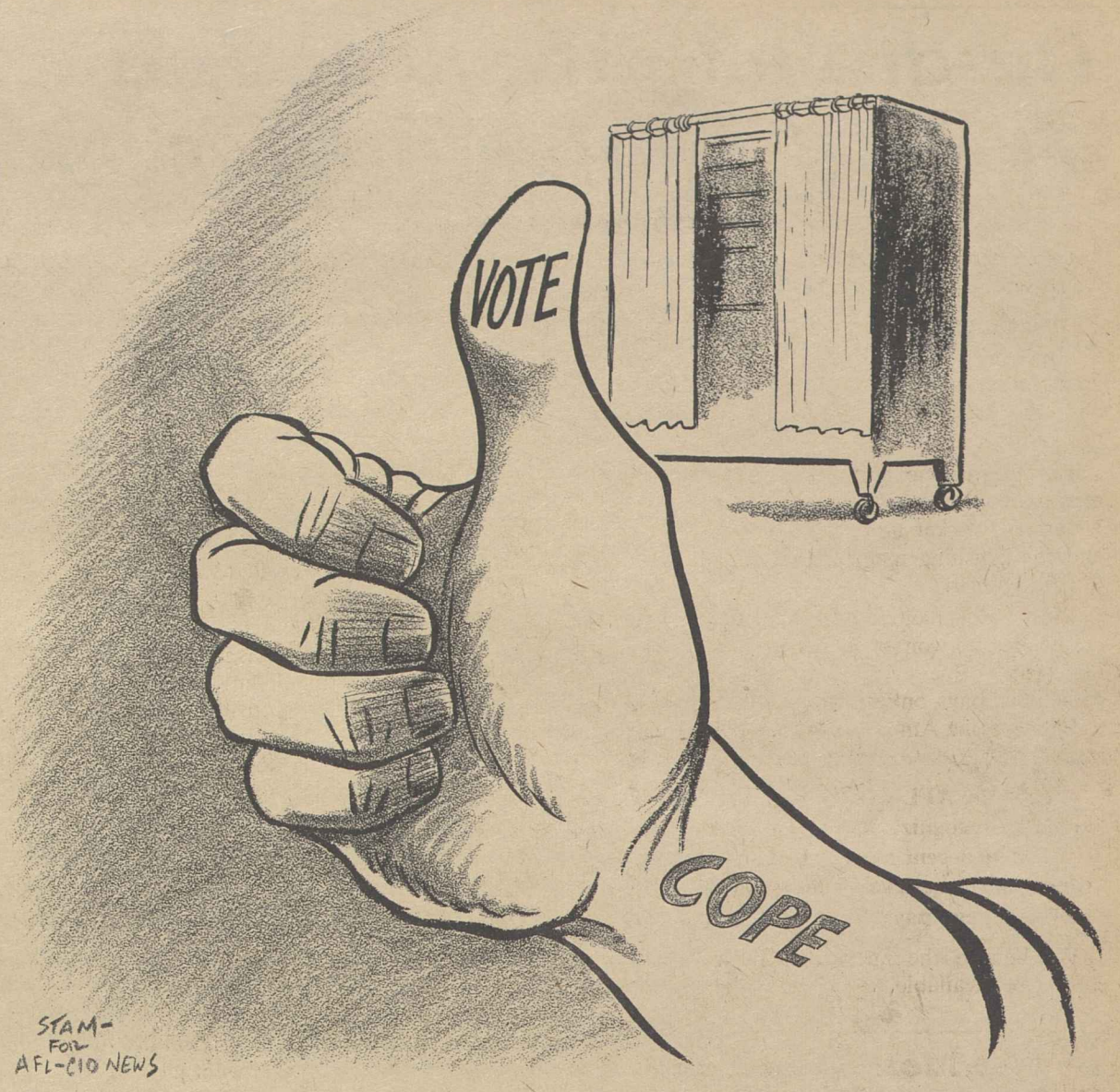
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***A Word Edgewise:***

# Trudeau's Crackdown on FLQ Employs a Dangerous Weapon

By John P. Roche

**"THERE ARE A LOT** of bleeding hearts around who just don't like to see people with helmets and guns. . . . It is more important to keep law and order in the society than to be worried about weak-kneed people." With these words Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced martial law and the suspension of constitutional rights in Quebec to deal with the terrorist activities of the Front for the Liberation of Quebec (FLQ). His decision was subsequently approved 190-16 by the Canadian Parliament.

That is quite a statement. Can you imagine the reaction that Pres. Nixon would get if he made a similar announcement? (Indeed, Trudeau makes Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew sound like a "radic-lib.")

**However, the American Constitution has no provision for emergency powers of this sort. During the Civil War and World War II, similar techniques were improvised. Abraham Lincoln employed military sanctions against "Copperheads" and occasionally locked up disloyal editors without judicial sanction, but in 1866 the Supreme Court threw out the whole business as unconstitutional.**

During World War II, the Army ran Hawaii by martial law, but in 1946 the Supreme Court asked itself the question: "Have the principles and practices developed during the birth and growth of our political institutions [supported the proposition] that loyal civilians in loyal territory should have their daily conduct governed by military orders substituted for criminal laws . . . ?" The answer: No!

Admittedly the court in both instances acted after the wars were over—and it did sustain in 1944 the detention of the American-Japanese on the West Coast, which Eugene Rostow called "our worst wartime mistake." But the principle is clear: the Bill of Rights can not be put on ice by Congress, let alone the President.

Those who consider the United States to be the "most repressive society in the world" might meditate on events in Canada. Every society is, of course, repressive to some extent—as Sigmund Freud pointed out, repression is the price we pay for civilization. But if one takes a hard look at American liberty—in comparative terms, not as measured by some perfectionist standards—we come out pretty well.

Let us take a close-up at the present plight of militant Quebec nationalists. The FLQ, which sponsored the kidnappings and murder, is by all accounts a tiny group on the fringe of French separatism—in fact, it is anti-nationalist with a weird Castro-Maoite line. Yet under its emergency powers the Canadian government can sweep up the whole separatist leadership and simply refrigerate it for 90 days.

Under the Canadian rules, drawn from British precedent, notably the Defense of the Realm Act (DORA), the police can take a suspect into preventive detention and there is no possible legal test for 90 days.

The Republic of South Africa has made wide and unscrupulous use of this detention—the minute a prime suspect emerges from one 90-day stretch, he is re-arrested and tucked away for another . . . and so on. What has been called "preventive detention" in various U.S. crime bills is in a completely different league—it is run by courts, not policemen.

**IN SHORT,** if you have been picked up in Quebec, you do not even have the opportunity to say "hello" to your lawyer for three months. You are removed from circulation by administrative decision and have three months to meditate on your sins. If you have not sinned—and most of those arrested had only the vaguest association with the FLQ—you can spend your time selecting some less perilous associates. For 90 days you have no legal recourse—and then no standing to sue for false arrest.

**Prime Minister Trudeau is now a big man in law and order circles—only 16 New Democratic M.P.'s dared stand up against him. Part of the difficulty is that urban terrorism presents unique problems to the police—and Trudeau is absolutely right in refusing to compromise with the FLQ. But admitting all this, I am deeply disturbed, perhaps even a "weak-kneed tender heart." I prefer the admitted clumsiness and inefficiency of the American system.**

Preventive detention, as the late Justice Robert Jackson pointed out in dissenting from the incarceration of the American-Japanese, is a dangerous weapon to have lying around the house. And its history suggests that it is habit-forming, that leaders can easily become addicted to it. The ferocity of Trudeau's rhetoric may have influenced me unduly, but I suggest that Canadians keep a close eye on him. He relished that dreadful confrontation just a bit too much for my suspicious taste.

***Meany Broadcast:***

# Adequate Health Care Is Part Of Worker's Stake in Election

*Following is the text of the second of two special radio broadcasts by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany entitled "The Worker's Stake in the 1970 Elections."*

**I WANT TO TALK** to American workers about the state of America's health—about what's wrong with it, what must be done to improve it, and why Tuesday's elections are so important to the nation's health.

Except for one thing—the fear of unemployment—there is no fear that haunts the average American worker more than the fear of sickness, and the crushing medical bills and hospital bills that go with it.

Most union members have some kind of medical insurance, won by their unions at the bargaining table. But even that expensive insurance sometimes pays only a third of the cost of health care. And one American in four has no insurance at all.

**We in the AFL-CIO believe that the time has come to recognize, once and for all, that the right to a decent standard of health care is a right of all Americans—not just the privilege of those who can pay.**

We believe the finest medical care on earth should be available to rich and poor, black and white, young and old, employed and unemployed alike.

We believe that doctors should be rewarded for keeping their patients healthy, as well as for curing them when they are sick.

Legislation to do this, and to do it at a lower cost than Americans now spend for inadequate health care, has been introduced by forward-looking senators and congressmen, and they have labor's full support. The 92d Congress will decide whether we win or lose that fight.

The conservatives, who are seeking your vote, and the Administration say "No." They say America cannot afford a first-class, comprehensive system of health care for all its people. We say America can afford nothing less.

That same argument has been used in opposition to full employment, industrial safety laws, a higher minimum wage, consumer protection, clean air, clean water, better schools, reasonable interest rates. On all these issues, we are again told: America can't afford them.

America can afford them—all of them.

What America cannot afford is to do nothing—to slip backward, as we have been doing for the last two years under the present Administration.

Pres. Nixon promised to make America more productive; to create new jobs and to control inflation.

But production is lower than when Pres. Nixon took office. There are nearly 2 million more men and women, who need and want jobs and can't get them, than there were two years ago. The cost of living has risen to its highest point in history and interest rates have equaled a record that stood for 100 years.

**Profits of the bankers have never been higher. Workers and consumers are bearing the burden of both inflation and recession.**

The conservatives are just prescribing more of the same: high prices, high profits, high interest rates and high unemployment.

**THIS NATION** cannot afford that kind of leadership. Americans cannot afford a Congress that would sabotage progressive legislation and repeat the mistakes of the past.

It is time to get this nation moving again; time to put America back to work building a better nation.

To do that, Americans must elect senators and congressmen who care about workers and consumers, who will move this nation forward.

**So my message to workers is this: Cast your ballot as if your job, your health, your pocketbook and your family's future depended on it. They really do. They are what is at stake in this election.**

Don't let anybody mislead you with fiery rhetoric about phony issues.

Vote for candidates who believe that what America needs is what its workers and consumers need: full employment, fair wages and stable prices. Vote for candidates who want to build America and make it a better place for all Americans.

Vote for the candidates supported by COPE. You will be helping yourself, your family and your country.

## *'The Most Worrisome, Dangerous Campaign'*

*The following is taken from a commentary by Howard K. Smith on the ABC Evening News, Oct. 21, 1970.*

**This is the single most worrisome and dangerous election campaign I've ever seen.**

**Democracy is government by the people. Plutocracy is government limited to the very rich. Well, we are very close to crossing the line between the two. The cost of running for office has been growing year by year.**

**The very rich, who alone can meet those costs, have been growing richer by the year.**

**It's become impossible to run for political office without being a millionaire, or worse, being beholden to rich interests who will pay your costs. The subtle switch from Congress representing the people to representing only the wealthy is actually taking place.**

**I shan't name names, but if you've been following the news, I don't have to. Men who were utterly unknown when this year began have leapt suddenly to fame and the right to run this country solely by pouring fabulous fortunes into the media.**

**They tell you you can't change the system. Mr. Dean Burch of the FCC is one who says that. Well, that is arrant nonsense; the British did it. There, men with modest means are on the same footing as wealthy candidates.**

**If we don't get a grip on things very soon, we're going to suffer something much worse than pollution or crime, and that is the evaporation of American democracy.**

***'There Should Have Been a Vote':***

# Delay of Job Safety Measure Pinned to Republican Filibuster

**DESPITE AN ON-THE-JOB** death toll exceeding casualties in the war in Viet Nam, key Republicans staged a last-minute filibuster to block passage in the Senate of a strong and effective job health and safety bill before Congress recessed, a union legislative specialist charged.

The Occupational Health & Safety bill "generated more heat" than almost any other issue in Congress and had survived earlier attempts to delay the bill in committee, said Jack Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers.

**"We were ready for a vote . . . there should have been a vote . . . the American electorate needed a vote to judge their congressmen and senators as they go to the polls next Tuesday," he asserted. Sheehan appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.**

Sheehan said that the "foot-in-the-door type" of job health and safety bill the Administration and Chamber of Commerce are pushing would be a serious setback in the long drive to curb job-related accidents and hazards that now kill and injure more than 2.5 million American workers every year.

"If the Administration bill were enacted as a substitute for effective legislation, that's exactly what it would be . . . a substitute for the next 30 years," Sheehan warned. He said it would so fragment the mechanism for setting and enforcing job-safety standards that the law couldn't hope to meet the growing problems of industrial injury, sickness and death.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**FOR MANY YEARS** the National Labor Relations Board has been struggling with the problem of what to do with the anti-union employer who uses every trick in the book to keep from bargaining with his employes, thus frustrating their efforts to get a better deal for themselves.

The NLRB can find a company guilty of unfair labor practices; can order it to "cease and desist" from such practices; can order it to rehire an illegally discharged employe and can even order it to reimburse the fired worker for the wages he has lost, plus 6 percent interest.

**But the NLRB, so far, has failed to come up with a way to compensate workers who have lost wage boosts and benefits that they might have gained had their employer lived up to his obligation to negotiate in all fairness with them.**

This failure has not been for lack of trying on the part of NLRB trial examiners. Over the years they have proposed various ways to remedy the loss suffered by workers because of their employer's recalcitrance. The issue became whether the NLRB had the power to do what the trial examiners suggested.

In a case involving the Auto Workers against the Ex-Cell-O Corp. of Elwood, Ind., the board decided 3 to 2 to reject the urging of a trial examiner that the company be compelled to compensate "each of its employes for the monetary value of the minimum additional benefits, if any, including wages, which it is reasonable to conclude that the union would have been able to negotiate. . . ."

**Two members of the board argued that the NLRB did not have the power to do this; two members argued that it did. Newly named chairman, Edward B. Miller, a Nixon appointee and a management lawyer, broke the tie. He voted against the remedy proposed by the trial examiner.**

Miller's rationale was that not only did the board lack the power to approve the trial examiner's remedy, but that the remedy itself was in the nature of a "penalty" which the board is not authorized to impose.

Instead of harsh monetary "penalties," Miller would depend on acting with "firmness and despatch" notably in cutting down on delays in carrying out the law.

**WHETHER THIS COURSE** can be made to work in notorious cases that have come before the board—such as the interminable battle of the J. P. Stevens textile empire to avoid negotiating with its employes—is open to serious question; but what can be said thus far is that it hasn't worked.

In any event, the search for a remedy in cases such as that of the Ex-Cell-O Corp. isn't quite over. The NLRB itself has moved swiftly to ask for a court injunction ordering Ex-Cell-O to bargain with the union. This is an important step forward although it rejects the union proposals for compensating workers. And the U.S. Supreme Court may yet have to decide what power the NLRB has to act in such cases and what remedy it may impose.

Currently before the court is a somewhat similar case brought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against Tiidee Products, Inc. of Dayton, O.

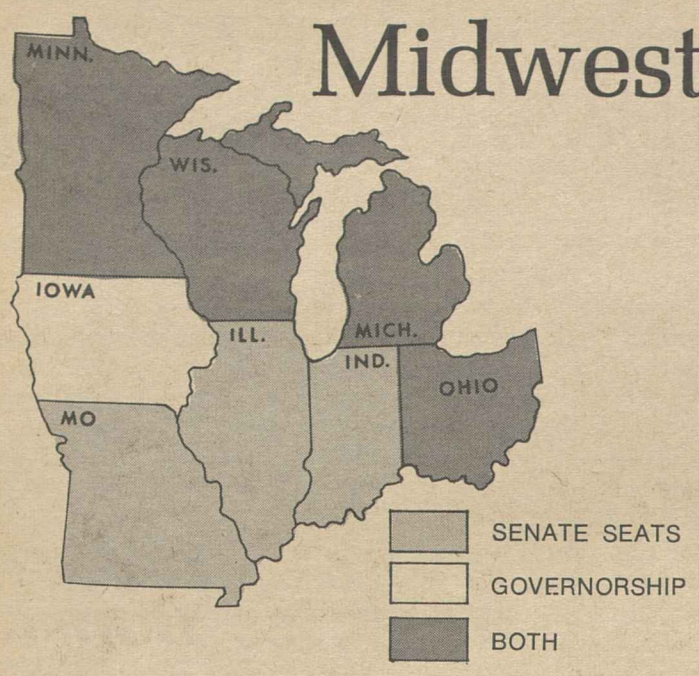
In this case, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has upheld the union's thesis that the NLRB does have power to order a remedy such as that it rejected in the Ex-Cell-O case.

**The NLRB doesn't want the Supreme Court to take jurisdiction on the grounds that the issue is "not ripe" for Supreme Court determination. The IUE, on the other hand, thinks that the issue is plenty ripe and has urged the court to take jurisdiction.**

What is largely involved is the legal distinction between a "remedy" and a "penalty." As Miller has pointed out, the National Labor Relations Act authorized "remedies" such as "making whole" a worker who has been illegally fired, but leaves open what can be done about an employer who thwarts the law by thumbing his nose at collective bargaining.




**ALTHOUGH ON-THE-JOB DEATHS** exceed those of the war in Viet Nam, key Republicans nevertheless filibustered to block Senate passage of the Occupational Health & Safety bill before Congress recessed, Steelworkers Legislative Rep. Jack Sheehan, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Sheehan was questioned by Thomas O'Toole, left, of the Washington Post and Roy McGhee of United Press International on the AFL-CIO produced public service program broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.




**AT STAKE**

**SENATORS—SEVEN: 6 Democrats, 1 Republican.**
**5 seeking re-election, 2 retiring.**
**GOVERNORS—FIVE: All Republicans.**
**2 seeking re-election, 2 retiring, 1 cannot succeed himself.**
**HOUSE—113 SEATS: 45 Democrats, 66 Republicans, 2 vacancies.**

# Election Called Critical To National Health Plan

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to establish that "the right to a decent standard of health is a right of all Americans—not just the privilege of those who can pay."

Most union members have some kind of medical insurance, negotiated at the bargaining table. But, Meany noted, "even that expensive insurance sometimes pays only a third of the cost of health care. And one American in four has no insurance at all."

The AFL-CIO president spelled out labor's basic principles on health care:

"We believe the finest medical care on earth should be available to rich and poor, black and white, young and old, employed and unemployed alike.

"We believe that doctors should be rewarded for keeping their patients healthy, as well as for curing them when they are sick."

All this can be accomplished at a lower cost than Americans now spend for "inadequate" health care, Meany noted.

And the 92nd Congress, to be elected Nov. 3, "will decide whether we win or lose that fight."

**Meany noted that the response of the Administration and the conservative candidates in the election is that the nation "cannot afford" comprehensive health care for the American people.**

The "same argument," he said, has been used to oppose a higher minimum wage, industrial safety laws, full employment programs, a crackdown on pollution and better schools.

But the truth, he stressed, is that America cannot afford to do nothing, "to slip backward as we have been doing for the last two years under the present Administration."

As he did in his first broadcast, Meany stressed the broken promises of the Nixon Administration "to make America more productive, to create new jobs and to control inflation."

Instead, he said, production is lower, unemployment is higher and living costs and interest rates have soared.

Bankers have profited, but "workers and consumers are bearing the burden of both inflation and recession."

That is the kind of leadership that "this nation cannot afford," Meany declared.

**As was the case in 1960, after a period of economic stagnation and repeated recessions, "it is time to get this nation moving again; time to put America back to work building a better nation."**

Meany urged union members and their families not to let conservative candidates "mislead you with fiery rhetoric about phony issues."

The candidates who deserve the votes of workers are those who will support programs for "full employment, fair wages and stable prices," he declared.

By voting for candidates supported by COPE, Meany stressed, "you will be helping yourself, your family and your country."

# Guidelines Set In Dispute on Farm Workers

A formula for settling the dispute between the AFL-CIO Farm Workers and the unaffiliated Teamsters was reached at a Washington, D.C., conference.

Federation Pres. George Meany and top officials met with acting Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons and other IBT officers to discuss the specific dispute over the organization of lettuce pickers and other field employes of vegetable growers in the Salinas, Calif., area.

After the meeting, Meany said UFWOC and the Teamsters agreed to follow a "very simple" formula. It calls for UFWOC to represent workers in the fields and for the Teamsters to retain jurisdiction in the areas where they have traditionally represented employes.

"Both sides have a clear understanding of how they should behave," Meany said. Application of the formula will be the task of Organization Dir. William L. Kircher for the AFL-CIO and Vice Pres. Einar Mohn for the Western Conference of Teamsters, he reported.

The meeting was "most cordial and fruitful," Meany told newsmen.

**Six Democratic Seats Up:**

# *Republicans See Hopes Fade For Senate Gain in Midwest*

**By David L. Perlman**

The chill winds of late October have blown the stardust from the eyes of Republican strategists in an eight-state Midwest region where the GOP once had high hopes of political gains.

The richest prize was the region's seven Senate contests. Six Democratic seats were up for grabs and only one Republican seat had to be defended. And this was 1970, not 1964, when the Democratic senators coasted in on a Johnson landslide, or 1958, when a nationwide Democratic surge toppled Republican senators out of office.

Democratic gains in the House were wiped out in 1966 and 1968, and 66 of the region's 113 House seats are now held by Republicans.

The GOP lock is even stronger on the governorships, with all that implies in terms of state political organization and patronage.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin all have Republican governors. Only Missouri has stayed in the Democratic column.

So a Senate turnabout seemed overdue, at least to the Republicans.

**But a week before the election, Democratic candidates were either leading or running neck-and-neck in all seven Senate races. Some of them were so far ahead that the coattail effect threatened to unseat Republicans who had been considered sure winners in other state contests.**

And in the five states with gubernatorial contests—all of which now have Republican governors—only one Republican could be described as a likely winner. Three contests were considered tossups. And the most populous state in the region, Ohio, almost certainly will elect a Democratic governor.

In the House races, Democrats are favored to keep their 47 seats and should end up with a slight gain from districts which could go either way. The figure of 47 includes two vacant seats last held by Democrats.

Here's how the political picture looked in each state:

**Illinois**—Ralph T. Smith was appointed to the Senate after the death of Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen in 1969. But he has to win the election this year to serve out the remaining four years of the term. And people who have been following the Illinois campaign question whether he can do it.

**The frontrunner now is Adlai E. Stevenson III. who besides looking like his late father proved the state's best Democratic votegetter when he was elected state treasurer and earlier in an at-large election to the Illinois House.**

On the same night recently, Smith and Stevenson dined with their supporters at political rallies in Chicago. At the Conrad Hilton Hotel, 3,000 affluent Republicans paid $250 a plate for a multi-course dinner featuring "roast prime of blue ribbon beef au jus" and Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew. Across town, at the Germania Club, 4,000 Stevenson supporters turned out for a 99-cent dinner of cold cuts, potato salad and coffee on paper plates. But they were tasting victory.

There is no gubernatorial race in Illinois this year, and the House lineup is likely to remain a 12-12 split.

**Indiana**—Conservative Republican Richard L. Roudebush gave up a safe House seat to run against two-term Sen. Vance Hartke—a key target in the GOP campaign to win control of the Senate. Their COPE records point up the contrast. Hartke has had 53 "right" votes and 6 "wrong" votes on labor's scorecard; Roudebush voted "wrong" 52 times, "right" only 5 times. The election is close, but Hartke is given a slight edge.

Democrats expect to keep their present four House seats and see a good chance of ousting Republicans in three of the seven GOP seats. One key target is a Fort Wayne area district where Democrat J. Edward Roush, a former congressman, is running against incumbent Republican E. Ross Adair. Democrats are also hopeful of ousting Rep. Roger H. Zion in the Evansville area and Rep. David W. Dennis in the Muncie area.

**Iowa**—Republican Gov. Robert Ray is expected to win a second term and any change in the present 5-2 GOP margin in House seats would be an upset.

**Michigan**—Lenore Romney, wife of the Cabinet member and former two-term governor, George Romney, is clearly not the big votegetter Michigan Republicans had been seeking.

Polls and politicians agree that she will be soundly defeated by Sen. Philip A. Hart, a champion of consumer and liberal programs during two effective terms in the Senate.

**Indeed, the landslide might be great enough to also bury Republican Gov. William G. Milliken and the rest of the state GOP ticket. State Sen. Sander M. Levin now is given an even chance of winning the governorship.**

A Congressional Quarterly election report rates all seven Democratic House seats and nine of 12 Republican seats "safe" for incumbents. Republicans Marvin L. Esch, William S. Broomfield and Jack McDonald are considered leading, but not out of range of upsets. One of the Democratic challengers given a chance is August Scholle, recently retired as president of the Michigan AFL-CIO.

**Minnesota**—With Hubert Humphrey apparently a sure winner for the Senate seat abandoned by Eugene McCarthy, the political situation is very similar to that of Michigan.

Humphrey is campaigning with familiar zest, his party is united, and Pres. Nixon will presumably find a consolation job in his Administration for Rep. Clark MacGregor, who gave up his House seat to run for the Senate.

**Humphrey's campaign is helping Wendell R. Anderson, the Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidate for governor. Anderson appears to have closed the lead given earlier to Republican Douglas M. Head, currently the state's attorney general.**

Democrats see a good chance of winning the governorship, holding their present three House seats, and winning two of the five Republican seats, including the "safe" district being given up by MacGregor. A popular television news commentator, George Rice, is the Democratic candidate there.

**Missouri**—It would be a major upset if Republican State Attorney Gen. John C. Danforth defeated Sen. Stuart Symington's bid for a fourth term. And it would be surprising if he even came close.

Democrats have a 9-1 margin in House seats and have a good chance of holding them despite strong Republican campaigns in several districts.

**Ohio** — Democrat Howard W. Metzenbaum, who managed the two successful campaigns of retiring Sen. Stephen M. Young, has proved an effective campaigner in his own right. Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., who narrowly lost to Young six years ago in the big Johnson year, was an early favorite. But people who know Ohio politics are giving a thin lead to Metzenbaum, who is running on a strong statewide Democratic tticket.

**Scandal rocked the Republican administration of Gov. James A. Rhodes, who is ineligible for a third term. And the repercussions certainly are hurting State Auditor Roger Cloud, who is the Republican gubernatorial candidate.**

The clear favorite for governor is Democrat John J. Gilligan.

A strong Democratic top-of-the-ticket sweep would open the possibility of trimming the GOP's 18-5 margin in House seats.

The Ohio State AFL-CIO is putting on a sophisticated campaign for endorsed candidates, including attractive, sprightly written mailings to each congressional district.

**Wisconsin**—Sen. William Proxmire is rated an easy winner over his Republican opponent, basketball coach John E. Erickson.

Proxmire has an impressive record, broad political support and few political enemies. Erickson doesn't seem to have found any effective campaign issue.

**The gubernatorial race is closer and rougher. The GOP candidate, Lt. Gov. Jack B. Olson, is trying to succeed retiring Gov. Warren P. Knowles through an Agnew-type campaign. But Patrick J. Lucey has a united Democratic Party behind him—deep wounds from previous campaigns appear to have fully healed—and is given a good chance for victory.**

The House lineup is not expected to stray more than one seat either way from the present 6-4 Republican margin.

# Howard Vogt Dead, Headed Tobacco Union

Richmond, Va.—Pres. Howard W. Vogt of the Tobacco Workers, who died of a heart attack at his home here, filled the union's top position "with honor and distinction," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in messages of sympathy.

Vogt's long career of service, his dedication and determination "won him admiration and friends" throughout the labor movement, they told his wife Eleanor, their son Howard, Jr., and union officers.

Vogt was buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery here after services in a funeral home Oct. 29. He died Oct. 26 while preparing to leave for his office in Washington, D.C.

**Vogt's post was filled automatically on death, as the union constitution provides, by Vice Pres. René Rondou of Montreal, Canada. He will serve until the next convention in September 1972.**

Vogt was elected a TWIU vice president in 1952 and became a full-time union representative nine years later. The 1968 convention elected him president.

*To Preserve Strength:*

# Dispatchers to Seek Tie to Larger Group

Hollywood, Calif.—The Air Line Dispatchers voted at their 28th convention to seek affiliation of the 940-member union with a larger AFL-CIO union, provided ALDA can preserve its autonomy and structure.

ALDA is a 32-year-old union representing the licensed aircraft dispatchers of 25 scheduled airlines. Dispatchers for each airline exercise operational control over that line's flights and are jointly responsible with pilots for the safety of all flights.

**ALDA Pres. Robert E. Commerce, the union's only full-time officer, reported that affiliation with some strong union, whether in or out of the aviation field, is necessary to hold union units together in the face of moves to disaffiliate.**

Dispatchers had voted against an affiliation proposal in a referendum conducted last winter. Since then, members on three airlines sought to disaffiliate independently but the ALDA board of directors denied them permission to leave.

The action to affiliate as a whole was necessary, Commerce said, to hold all dispatchers together to preserve their professional status and their bargaining strength.

He said declining profits on some airlines have led to stiffened company resistance to union bargaining efforts. In addition, the Federal Aviation Administration is seeking to reduce route qualification and training requirements, a move the dispatchers claim would have an adverse effect on air safety.

Commerce said both problems are largely responsible for the union's decision to seek merger. Earlier this year, professional air traffic controllers affiliated with the Marine Engineers, a 17,000-member union of professional seamen, he noted.

Under present law, dispatchers must have at least five hours of "operating familiarization"—observation from the flight deck of a plane—in each type of plane for which they are qualifying. They must make at least one qualification trip on the flight deck each year over the area assigned to them, and must land and check as many airports as practical, the union said.

**Before the convention the airlines asked the FAA to change the rule on annual qualifying flights. The union urged FAA to drop the proposal or hold a public hearing at which the change can be "thoroughly aired."**

ALDA's position drew the support of the Conference of Transportation Trades, a group of 27 AFL-CIO unions representing workers in the transportation industry. It filed a statement saying the proposed change is "moving away from the objective of greater air traffic safety in exchange for unjustified air carrier economic savings" through the undesirable practice of depriving dispatchers of on-the-plane training.

# Stone Workers Approve Merger with Steel Union

*(Continued from Page 1)*

ing a large group of potash miners.

In an abbreviated convention, delegates heard addresses from James Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Joseph Rourke, assistant COPE director, and Steelworkers Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony. Once the merger was approved, much of the normal convention work was eliminated.

**Molony told the delegates that "you are coming into a union similar to your own." The Steelworkers, he said, already represent a majority of workers who mine gold, ore, nickel and copper.**

Gildea said the pattern of industrial consolidation and the rising cost of providing "union services of the kind union members need and deserve" present "strong arguments" for union mergers.

"So we have seen a number of union mergers lately, in fields where union members have a deep community of interest," Gildea noted, "and we expect to see more."

All of them so far, he stressed, have strengthened the unions and benefited the members. "Nothing would advance labor's cause more than a couple of dozen more mergers of the same kind," he said.

Committees of the two unions reached a merger agreement in August, subject to ratification by the conventions.

In the merger statement, the two unions declared:

**"This agreement is particularly appropriate in light of present conditions under which employers are merging and forming conglomerates, and in light of present economic conditions. It is necessary for us to move forward and merge in order to obtain maximum strength around the bargaining table.**

"Each organization has recognized the contributions of the other to the welfare of the workers in their affiliated industries. Above all, they know that unity between the two organizations will bring fresh strength to the Steelworkers and to its local unions and members in affiliated industries. It will enable Stone Workers' officers and staff, its local unions and its members, joined with the Steelworkers, to devote even greater effort and resources to the essential task of improving wages, hours, working conditions and security of all the workers in the industries within its jurisdiction."

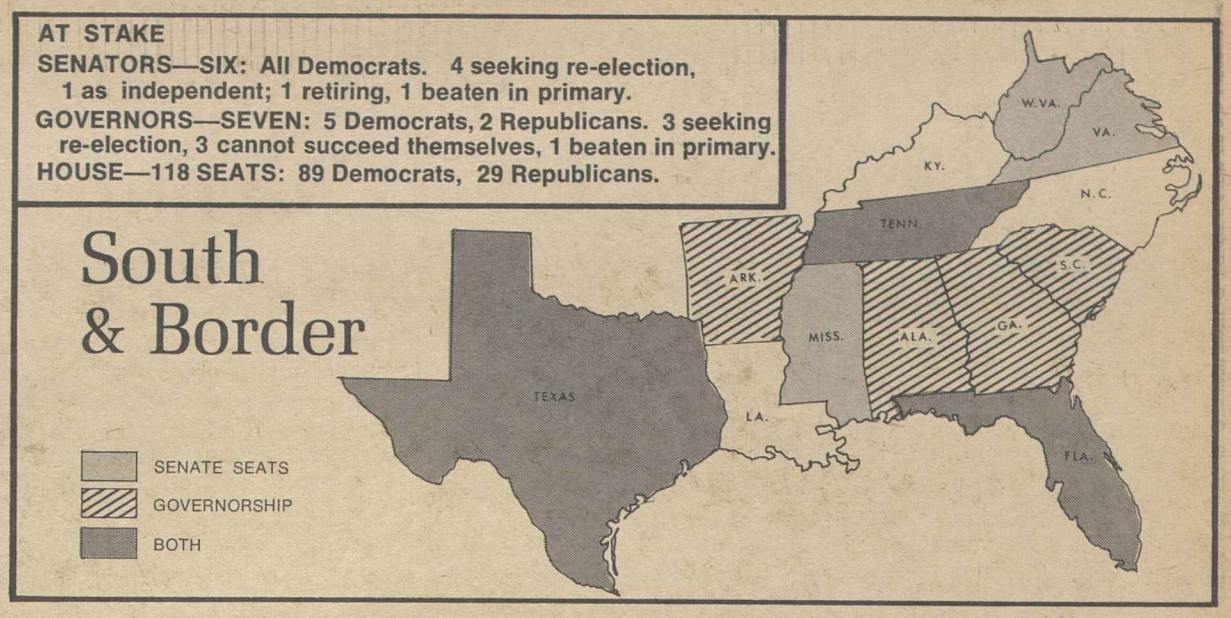
## Vernon Jirikowic, IAM Staff, Dies

Vernon Jirikowic, research director of the Machinists, died Oct. 29 after an illness of several months. He was 46.

Born in Milwaukee, Jirikowic was a tool and diemaker apprentice and, after military service, studied at the University of Wisconsin where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in labor economics. After a year with the State, County & Municipal Employes in Milwaukee, he joined the IAM headquarters staff as a research economist in 1951 and was appointed research director in 1961.

He was a key figure in major union negotiations, represented the IAM at international conferences, and served on a number of government advisory boards. He was also vice chairman of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League.

He is survived by wife, Doris, two daughters and a son, his parents, four sisters and three brothers.




# *Labor-Backed Candidates Boost Prospects of Liberals in South*

**By Rex Hardesty**

Liberal hopes in the 1970 elections have been given a somewhat surprising boost from four labor-endorsed candidates who are making strong runs in the South.

The four are Lawton Chiles for the Senate and Reubin Askew for governor in Florida, Dale Bumpers for governor in Arkansas and Albert Gore for re-election to the Senate in Tennessee. All are Democrats.

Another labor-backed candidate, George C. Rawlings, is given a slimmer chance in his race for the Senate in Virginia.

**Chiles, Askew and Bumpers are all young, aggressive newcomers facing better-known opponents. Gore, seeking a fourth Senate term, may be making one of the most surprising comebacks of the 1970 campaign in his race against Rep. William E. Brock III.**

Gore calls himself the No. 1 target of the Nixon Administration and he was the object of an early visit from Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew. But Gore, whose vulnerability seemed verified when he got only 51 percent of the primary vote, started regaining the initiative by greeting Agnew at the Memphis airport and has seemingly kept it since in a free-swinging campaign.

Tennessee observers now say that Gore can win unless he is buried in Brock's last-minute saturation TV campaign.

Chiles and Askew are state legislators in their early 40s who are running as a team in Florida. They are taking full advantage of a deep split in the GOP ranks stemming from Rep. William C. Cramer's bitter Senate primary victory over G. Harrold Carswell, who was supported by Gov. Claude Kirk.

In Arkansas, Bumpers eliminated former six-term Gov. Orval Faubus after a survey showed he was almost unknown when the campaign began. Bumpers now faces still another and more difficult test against two-term incumbent Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller. Walter L. Carruth is the American Independent Party nominee.

Rawlings is in a three-way race for the Senate in Virginia in which incumbent Harry F. Byrd, Jr., running as an independent, is the acknowledged leader.

**But Rawlings has given Virginians a campaign that many in the Old Dominion state never thought they would see—a statewide Democratic candidate running a liberal, populist campaign, speaking out against the big business interests that have dominated the state.**

The mild-mannered Republican senatorial candidate, Garland, has been virtually disowned by the White House even though he makes clear his support of Pres. Nixon. The President has obviously written off his chances and is counting on Byrd to vote with the Republicans—as he did so often while holding office under the Democratic label.

In Texas, Democratic Senate candidate Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr., who ousted Ralph Yarborough in the primary to set up an all-conservative race, is believed to be ahead of Republican Rep. George Bush, but not with a commanding lead.

In other Senate races in the 13-state southern area, Democrats John Stennis of Mississippi and Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia are running for re-election without major opposition.

In other gubernatorial contests, incumbent Democrat Preston Smith is opposed by Paul Eggers in Texas; Jimmy Carter scored a mild surprise in winning the Democratic nomination to oppose Hal Suit in Georgia, where Lester Maddox can't succeed himself and is running for lieutenant governor, and George Wallace is running without Republican opposition in Alabama. A Negro dentist, John Cashin, is opposing Wallace as a candidate of the National Democratic Party.

In Tennessee, Democratic gubernatorial candidate John Jay Hooker is believed to be running slightly behind Gore. So if the closing TV blitz wins for Brock, it could also help elect Memphis dentist Winfield Dunn over Hooker. For Hooker and Gore, the key is to hold down the GOP margins in the traditionally Republican eastern part of the state.

**Like Gore, Bumpers will face a strong finish from a well-financed professional campaign. The initials "WR 70" in the form of a cattle brand have been highly visible in Arkansas, from the impressive campaign headquarters in downtown Little Rock to the two helicopters that fly the governor, his staff and other GOP hopefuls around the state.**

Still, Bumpers was reported to hold a clear lead as the campaign moved into its final week.

One heavily-used Rockefeller TV spot claims a new job for Arkansas every 38 minutes. Bumpers retorts that Arkansas unemployment was above 5.5 percent well before the national average reached that level.

A Republican advertisement in both Little Rock papers depicted AFL-CIO State Pres. J. Bill Becker with a crown on his head as the kingmaker because of labor's endorsement of Bumpers.

A survey by the Associated Press estimated that Rockefeller will spend $100,000 on TV alone in the final three weeks of the campaign, compared to $41,000 for Bumpers.

Brock's expected whirlwind campaign climax started with full-page newspaper ads across the state saying, "Albert Gore has taken a position against school prayer three times."

**Claiming that Brock has lost control of his campaign to "out-of-state professional propagandists," Gore shook his finger in Brock's face at a live debate at the University of Tennessee and said, "But you'd better regain control of it and stop this smear or you'll be ashamed of it the rest of your life."**

Gore has hit hard at Brock's negative record in Congress.

In Florida, Askew's campaign for governor against the flamboyant Kirk is aided by the fact that Askew is from Pensacola, which is in the conservative northern Florida and Panhandle area.

If Askew holds Kirk to near a stand-off in that region, he's considered to have an excellent chance.

Chiles scored a surprisingly easy primary victory over Farris Bryant in the primary after walking the length of Florida, covering some 1,000 miles.

**Chiles also attracted attention with his fried chicken and coke feast for $1-per-person while a $1,000-a-head Republican fundraiser was being held at the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach.**

Of the 118 southern congressional seats, some 90 are considered safe for the incumbents, many of whom have no opposition.

Some of the close races are in North Carolina, where Republican Russell Jackson is challenging liberal Democrat Rep. Nick Galifianakis; in Kentucky, where Democrats are trying to seal their resurgence in the Louisville area by ousting Republican Rep. William O. Cowger; in Tennessee, where Democrat Richard Winningham has made a fight for the Chattanooga seat being vacated by Brock, and in South Carolina, where the seat Watson vacated is closely contested by Republican Floyd Spence and Democrat Heyward McDonald.

## *Activities Schedule For Studies Center*

**The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has seven institutes scheduled for November and December. They are:**

**Arbitration Institute at the University of Texas, Nov. 9-13.**

**Staff Development Program, Nov. 5-24.**

**Establishing Group Health Plans, Nov. 16-20.**

**Institute for Building Trades Business Agents, Nov. 30-Dec. 4.**

**Leadership Training for Farm Workers, two weekends, dates open.**

**Critical Problems in State Government, Dec. 7-10.**

**Manpower Seminar, Dec. 9-11.**

# Meany Spurs Drive for Big Labor Vote

## *Calls for Record Union Turnout Against 'Fear, Smear' Campaign*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

economic issues by attempting to link the crime problem to liberal candidates.

In the second of two pre-election broadcasts over the CBS radio network, Meany reminded union members and their families that a major objective of organized labor—national health insurance—is at stake in the election, and the kind of Congress chosen by the voters "will decide whether we win or lose that fight." **(Story, page 1.)**

Implicit in Meany's appeal for a big turnout of union voters was the knowledge that the public has a history of apathy in off-year elections. The Census Bureau estimates that about 124 million Americans will be old enough to vote on Election Day, but in the last mid-term election in 1966 only 45.8 percent of the voting-age population actually went to the polls—and that represented a new record.

The ability of candidates to overcome this apathy and to swing the support of the large number of undecided voters holds the key to the election.

Late in 1969, Republicans were talking confidently of their prospects of bucking the tradition that the party in the White House usually loses congressional seats in the mid-term election. They predicted that the GOP would gain seats in the House rather than lose them, and even saw a chance of capturing the 31 seats necessary to wipe out the Democratic margin of control.

**In January of this year, Republican strategists still had strong hopes that the party would post a net gain of at least seven new senators, which with Agnew's tie-breaking vote would give it a voting majority in the Senate. And many observers agreed that they could pull it off. Of the 35 Senate seats up this year, 25 are held by Democrats and eight of those were considered particularly vulnerable.**

So sure were the Republicans of their chances to topple Democratic incumbents in the Senate that a number of GOP congressmen abandoned relatively safe House seats to take on the task.

But as the year drew on, as inflation continued unabated, as unemployment turned upward, the GOP prospects diminished. The failure of the Administration's economic policies gave the Democrats a strong central issue for the campaign.

At this stage, the Republicans would be happy just to hold their own in the House, and the White House now says Pres. Nixon would be satisfied with a net gain of one or two Republican senators—enough to swing a few close votes on Administration programs.

Many observers predict that the election will turn out just that way—hardly any change. But there are enough close races so that the Democrats could add a dozen or so seats in the House and perhaps post a gain of one or two in the Senate.

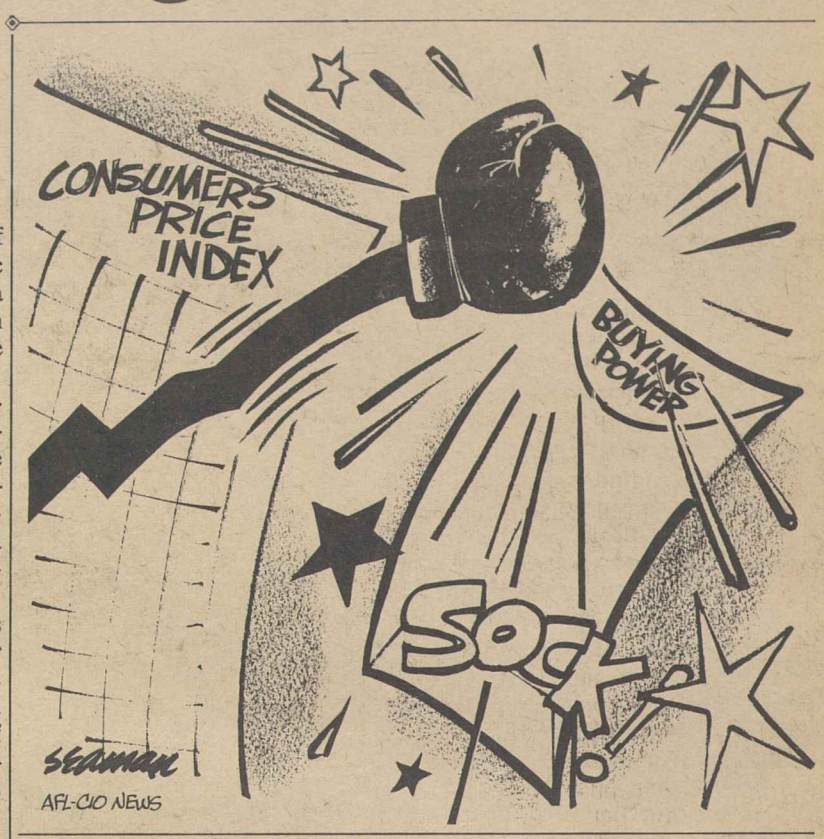
A number of the GOP's early targets in the Senate—such as Joseph D. Tydings in Maryland, Philip A. Hart in Michigan, Albert Gore in Tennessee, Frank E. Moss in Utah, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., in New Jersey—are considered well ahead or no worse than even with their opponents.

**On the other hand, Republican incumbents George Murphy in California and Ralph T. Smith are trailing John Tunney and Adlai Stevenson III, and such seemingly safe GOP seats as Winston L. Prouty's in Vermont and Paul J. Fannin's in Arizona are under strong challenge.**

In states where the Republicans were confident they could replace retiring Democrats—Ohio and Florida—the contests are rated as toss-ups.

The battle for control of the state houses finds the GOP more vulnerable, with Republicans holding 24 of the 35 governorships at issue. Here, the voters tend to focus on state and local issues, but the nationwide economic slump strengthens Democratic hopes for some gains.

The election of at least one house of the legislature in 45 states takes on special import this year. The state legislatures chosen next week will be responsible for congressional redistricting based on the 1970 census. Despite the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote rulings, the legislatures will have some latitude and the districts they carve out will inevitably favor one party or the other in 1972.




## 'Deception, Doubletalk' Laid to Administration

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**omy because its record is so poor on this score.**

Furthermore, Meany emphasized "crime is not a partisan matter." He labeled Vice Pres. Agnew's attempt to link crime with the liberals "plain old election bunk."

"The American people are a little too smart to believe that crime is the property of one political party or the other, or that opposition to crime is confined to one political party," Meany declared.

**As for Agnew's attacks on "radical-liberals," Meany said that "the radical tag has been used by political demagogues for a long, long time and it means nothing to me." The nation has to make progress in the 1970s, he said, and "this calls for liberals."**

In response to the observation that civil rights issues have been muted in the campaign, Meany stressed that this was primarily because of the predominance of the economic issues. He accused the Administration of not doing much in the field of civil rights while "trying to balance water on both shoulders."

He cited Agnew's recent statement that Nixon is still determined to appoint a "southern strict constructionist" to the Supreme Court. This, he said, suggests another appointee with the same racial attitudes as Judges Clement Haynsworth and Harrold Carswell, whose appointments the Senate rejected.

**Meany suggested, too, that the predominance of economic issues has diminished public concern with foreign policy as an election issue. But he gave Nixon credit for toning down the Viet Nam issue by "bringing our people home." The public, he said, "can see down the road that this thing is coming to an end."**

As to the possible effects of the election on Nixon, Meany said that the President's plans will be determined by "what he thinks is best for him in November of 1972, no matter what takes place in the election." Meany made it clear that he did not condemn the President for this political shrewdness, and observed that Nixon "is not the first President who has been keenly political," citing Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson as other examples.

He said he does not expect the next Congress to be anti-labor. The legislative program labor will be pressing in that Congress, he said, will cover consumer protection, health, pollution, civil rights, inflation and "everything that affects the people in any way."

Meany re-emphasized labor's strong support for legislation to limit spending in election campaigns. Because television and radio time is costly and has a tremendous impact, Meany observed that the poorer candidates are at a serious disadvantage.

**"If we got to the point where only the wealthy could hold office, I think this would be the end of our whole system of a democratic society," he said.**

As a possible solution to this problem, Meany suggested that the federal government should allocate the amount to be spent. And he stressed that in a democracy, each candidate should have equal access to the media.

"I don't think that we should continue to look at a system without worry that evidently favors those with a whole lot of money," he concluded.

## *Bank Profits Go Sky High Along with Interest Rates*

**The Nixon Administration's "game plan" for the nation's economy may have plunged the nation into a recession at the same time that prices and interest rates continued to soar. But it's been just fine for the big banks.**

**A listing of third quarter earnings reports in Business Week magazine confirms that bank profits have gone from high to higher.**

**While most manufacturing profits were down from a year ago, virtually every major bank showed big gains.**

**For the giant Chase Manhattan, the $41 million profit it made during the third quarter of 1970 was 56.5 percent above the same quarter of 1969—and the profit for the first nine months of 1970 came to 23.6 percent above the comparable period a year ago.**

**Eight of the 12 banks on the list showed a profit jump in the third quarter and 10 out of 12 had higher profits for the first nine months.**

## Jobless Rate Above 6% In 38 Manpower Areas

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Ga.; Fulton, Ky.; Minden, La.; Greenfield and Taunton, Mass.; Albany, Ore.; Orangeburg, S.C.; McAllen, Tex.; Ogden, Utah, and Pennsboro, W. Va.

Overall, 626 major and smaller job centers are now classified as having "substantial" or "persistent" unemployment, the Labor Dept. reported. "Persistent" unemployment means that the jobless rate has been 6 percent or more for a year and has been at least 50 percent above the U.S. average for several years.

Three large cities are now classed in the persistent unemployment category. They are Cleveland, Oakland and Newark. Four other major areas and 24 counties are also in the "persistent" category.

**The report showed that five major areas have unemployment rates in the range of 9 to 11.9 percent. They are Lowell, Mass.; Wichita, Kan.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.**

An unemployment rate of 12 percent or more exists in Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico.

House Speaker John W. McCormack, commenting on the report in advance of its release, said that the growing list of centers affected by high unemployment is proof of the "failing economic policies" of the Nixon Administration. He pointed out that when Pres. Nixon took office there were only six major centers on the "substantial" unemployment list.

McCormack also said there are firm indications that the nation's total unemployment rate is approaching 6 percent. The jobless rate surged to 5.5 percent in September from 5.1 percent the month before.

Administration spokesmen have downplayed "the seriousness of the situation," McCormack charged, although the rise of unemployment has accelerated in the past few months.

"Another great tragedy of this demeaning joblessness," he said, is that it is expanding at a time when there is so much that needs to be done.

**"This Congress initiated and passed legislation to provide an effective and practical method of combatting unemployment through community facilities improvement. It also initiated and passed legislation giving the President authority to control inflation and interest rates. To date the President has refused to exercise the authority given him, although conditions continue to deteriorate."**

Yet, he said, "the President and the top officials of his Administration are on the campaign trail ignoring the major issue of the day—the economy. They continue to try to distract from the evident failures of their economic policies by playing on the fears and emotions of the people."

10-31-70

## ILGWU Aids Puerto Rican Flood Victims

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers have allocated $50,000 for the relief of victims of the recent flood disaster in Puerto Rico.

The floods, caused by seven days of heavy rains, left 50 dead and more than 10,000 homeless and caused millions of dollars in damage. The relief funds, ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg said, will be used primarily to provide clothing, medicines and food for victims.

In addition, the ILGWU, which has some 16,000 members working and living in all sections of the island, has volunteered the use of its two mobile health units for emergency relief purposes.

The relief fund will be administered through the ILGWU office in San Juan by a special committee of Locals 600 and 601 headed by ILGWU Vice Pres. Alberto Sanchez and Regional Dir. Clifford Depin.

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# Surge of Liberal Victories Blocks GOP Congress Bid



**THE RESULTS OF AN EFFECTIVE COPE** campaign are checked by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at Federation headquarters election night with COPE Deputy Director Joseph Rourke as area directors call national director of COPE Al Barkan.

## *Meany Cites Gains, Hails Labor's Role*

**By John M. Barry**

A surge of Democratic victories in the mid-term elections bolstered the party across the country as a heavy turnout of voters repudiated the Nixon Administration's undisguised appeal to their fears in a bid for Republican control of Congress.

The GOP fell far short of its primary objective to win a voting majority of the Senate, adding only two of the net gain of seven seats it needed. And it lost at least eight seats in the House to widen the Democratic majority there and broaden the ranks of liberal congressmen.

Perhaps even more significant was the pickup of as many as 11 governorships by Democrats coupled with the capture of legislatures in such key states as California and Pennsylvania.

To AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the election results "proved that the voters would not be stampeded by the politics of fear and smear as practiced by Vice Pres. Agnew," by the extensive campaigning of Pres. Nixon himself, or by the lavish spending on behalf of Republican candidates.

The election, Meany said, "was a mandate to the Administration to stop trying to deceive the people about the real state of the nation's economic dilemma which has been created by the ill-advised fiscal and monetary policies of the Administration."

**He suggested that the voters have in effect told the President to "act now to reduce unemployment, high prices, high interest rates and high medical costs" and to return to his announced "bring us together" policy by "curbing the Vice President's vicious tongue."**

Meany extended "warm thanks" to those union members who took part in "COPE's most successful campaign to date." The thousands of volunteers working at the precinct level, he said, did "a splendid job and the legislative victories we will win in the next two years will be a direct result of their determined efforts."

The election was not without its disappointments for organized labor, and Meany cited particularly the losses of Senators Albert Gore in Tennessee and Joseph Tydings in Maryland. But, he emphasized:

"It was significant in the majority of the states where the President and Vice President campaigned long and extensively against labor's friends that they were roundly repudiated." **(Text, Page 6.)**

Besides Tydings and Gore, the Democrats lost Senate seats to the Republicans in Ohio, where Sen. Stephen Young is retiring, and in Connecticut, where Sen. Thomas Dodd ran unsuccessfully as an independent.

Against this, they added two liberals to the Senate roster as Rep.

*(Continued on page 12)*

**Voters Reject Nixon Appeal:**

## *Democrats Add House Seats, Keep Firm Control of Senate*

**By David L. Perlman**

America's voters refused to give the Nixon Administration a vote of confidence and re-elected the vast majority of liberal senators and congressmen the White House had targeted for defeat.

As a result, the 92nd Congress that will take office in January will be firmly Democratic, with a conservative pickup in the Senate balanced out by a clear gain in liberal strength in the House.

An independent-minded Congress will continue to reshape the President's programs and priorities. And the votes of a group of moderate-to-liberal Republicans will still be essential to counter the defection of conservative Democrats on many key issues.

### Senate

Republicans were able to win only 12 of the 35 Senate seats at issue on Nov. 3.

It was supposed to be the GOP's big year, but it wasn't. Twenty-five of the 57 Democratic Senate seats were up for election; only 10 of the 43 seats held by Republicans were at stake.

After all the shuffles, Republicans ended up with a pickup of only two Senate seats—a crushing putdown of the party's hopes for controlling the Senate in the 92nd Congress.

**In state after state, liberal Democrats ran stronger than predicted. And two big states—California and Illinois—replaced conservative Republicans with liberal Democrats.**

But there were Democratic casualties, too. Both veteran Sen. Albert Gore in Tennessee and freshman Sen. Joseph D. Tydings in Maryland lost their re-election bids.

Adding the replacement of a liberal Republican by a conservative in New York, the capture of a previously Democratic seat by the GOP in Ohio, and the earlier primary defeat of Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough by a conservative Democrat in Texas,

*(Continued on Page 3)*

### House

The election returns dented but did not break the power of the conservative coalition in the House.

There was no sweeping change comparable to the massive Democratic gains in 1964 or the big Republican comeback of 1966.

**But the net effect of some two dozen changes in party control was a solid gain for both the Democratic majority and the liberal minority in the House.**

With the help of some Republican votes, it could translate into a liberal majority on a number of key issues.

The 1970 congressional elections confirmed the Democrats as the nation's majority party.

All 435 House seats were at stake and Democrats won at least 254 of them. That's a net gain of eight seats and a solid 73-vote majority even if a still undecided Kentucky race is won by the Republican incumbent.

The pattern of the pickup reflected impressive Democratic strength.

Seats held by incumbents are always the hardest

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## Republican Governors Swept Out in 13 States

**By John R. Oravec**

The biggest gains for the Democrats in the 1970 election came in the gubernatorial contests as voters swept Republicans out of office in 13 states, giving the Democrats a majority of governors for the first time since 1966.

Beyond the immediate effect of the turnover on the states involved is the long-range political impact on the 1972 presidential nominations and on congressional redistricting that will influence the makeup of Congress for the next 10 years. In both areas, the shift of governors can only enhance the prospects of the Democrats.

Republicans went into the election holding a 32-18 edge. But Democrats turned the tide to take control of 28 state houses, leaving 21 for the Republicans.

**The gubernatorial contest in Rhode Island was too close to call as the AFL-CIO News went to press with the incumbent**

*(Continued on Page 4)*



**VICTORY SMILES** are in order for Democratic candidate Reubin Askew and his wife as he unseated Republican Gov. Claude R. Kirk, Jr., in Florida. The Nixon Administration had campaigned heavily for Kirk.

# *GOP Gains in South Offset by Reversals*

One era of American politics died, but perhaps another one was born in the 1970 elections in the South.

When Sen. Albert Gore was beaten in Tennessee, the last of the veteran liberal-populist southern senators disappeared, what with Sen. Ralph Yarborough beaten earlier in the Texas primary. And when Democratic gubernatorial candidate John Jay Hooker also lost in Tennessee, it became the first state of the Old Confederacy since Reconstruction to have all three of its major state offices—two senators and a governor—held by the Republicans. Gore was beaten by Rep. William E. Brock III and Hooker lost to Winfield Dunn.

**That's exactly the kind of sweep the GOP had in mind for Florida in 1970, but instead the victories of Democrats Lawton Chiles for senator and Reubin Askew for governor may have signalled the beginning of a younger set of populist-liberals in the South.**

Chiles and Askew, together with gubernatorial candidate Dale Bumpers in Arkansas, ran with labor-liberal endorsements and won.

Chiles and Askew knocked the Nixon Administration's "southern strategy" astray by winning in Florida. John C. West's victory in the South Carolina governor's race added to that impact. West also dented the prestige of conservative South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond, the Dixiecrat-turned-Republican who figured prominently in Pres. Nixon's 1968 convention decisions.

Chiles defeated conservative Rep. William C. Cramer and Askew beat maverick Gov. Claude Kirk as both benefited from a GOP split.

**West defeated Rep. Albert Watson, one of the most conservative members in the House with a COPE voting record of 2 right and 43 wrong. Thurmond campaigned actively for Watson.**

Bumpers scored a sweeping victory over two-term GOP Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, whose free-spending campaign failed to stem the tide.

Only one House seat changed parties in the entire 13-state southern and border region. That was in Virginia, where Winchester Republican J. Kenneth Robinson took over the Shenandoah Valley seat vacated by the retirement of Democrat John Marsh. Robinson had lost narrowly to Marsh in 1968.

One other switch was possible in Kentucky, where Democrats were trying to cap their resurgence in Louisville by ousting GOP Rep. William O. Cowger with State Sen. Romano Mazzoli. Less than 300 votes separated them in a race that may take a recount to decide.

**Otherwise, southern House races were largely a question of incumbents being returned, most of them Democrats and many without opposition.**

The same was true of two of the 13-state area's six Senate races—in West Virginia, where Robert C. Byrd was re-elected, and in Mississippi, where John Stennis was re-elected, both with only token opposition.

Rawlings was the Democratic nominee in losing to incumbent Harry F. Byrd, Jr., who chose to run as an independent rather than swear fealty to any national Democrats. Rawlings didn't come close enough to raise any liberal hopes of ousting the Byrd machine, but he did finish well ahead of Republican Ray L. Garland.

The South's other Senate race saw Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., beat Republican George Bush in Texas, an all-conservative race which nonetheless added to the failure of GOP hopes of organizing the new Senate. Democrat Preston Smith was re-elected governor of Texas.

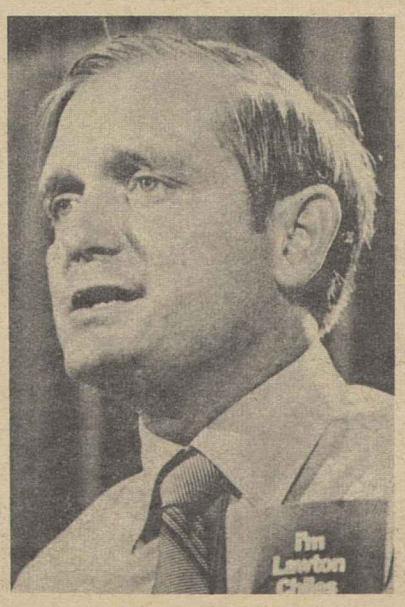
Other governor's races saw George Wallace return to the Alabama statehouse. In Georgia Democrat Jimmy Carter easily defeated Republican Hal Suit.

**But Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox, who could not succeed himself, was easily elected lieutenant governor.**

Also in Georgia, COPE-endorsed Negro Andrew Young lost by about 18,000 votes in his bid to unseat conservative Republican Rep. Fletcher Thompson in an Atlanta district.



**DALE BUMPERS**
*Arkansas Democrat*



**LAWTON CHILES**
*Florida Democrat*

*In Governorships, House Seats:*

# 8-State Midwest Area Gives Major Victories to Democrats

**By Rex Hardesty**

Democrats, most of them labor-endorsed liberals, scored impressive victories throughout the Midwest, an eight-state region in which Republicans had sought to add some Senate seats to their domination of the area's governorships.

But the opposite happened. Democrats apparently kept their 6-1 margin in Senate seats and scored decisive gains in the five races for governor, turning a 5-0 Republican advantage into a 3-2 Democratic edge.

The victory by Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson III in Illinois offset the Republican seat gained by Robert Taft, Jr., in Ohio. Pending the outcome of Democratic Sen. Vance Hartke's cliffhanger against GOP challenger Richard L. Roudebush in Indiana, the Democrats could win six of the seven Senate seats at stake.

**Democratic incumbents Philip A. Hart in Michigan, Stuart Symington in Missouri and William Proxmire in Wisconsin all kept their Senate seats easily and 1968 presidential nominee Hubert Humphrey headed toward a comeback by retaining the Minnesota seat for the Democrats.**

Democrats took state houses away from the Republicans in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio, but GOP incumbent William G. Milliken edged out Sander Levin in Michigan.

To complete the sweep, Democrats picked up four House seats, an impressive figure since it represents almost half of their net gain nation-wide in the 1970 elections.

The House victories came with or without the "coattail" help of big winners in state-wide races at the top of the ticket.

In Indiana, despite the tight Senate race, the Democrats picked up a House seat. In contrast, Democratic incumbent Hart won with 65 percent of the vote in Michigan, yet Republicans held their 12-7 margin in House seats there. Similarly, the Illinois House delegation remained in a 12-12 deadlock despite Stevenson's relatively easy Senate victory.

But coattails may have been present in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Humphrey's Senate victory spurred a recovery by the Democrat-Farmer-Labor party which swept Minnesota and put young State Sen. Wendell Anderson into the governor's chair. A gain of one House seat gave the Democrats a 4-4 standoff.

**Wisconsin Democrats, led by the re-election of Proxmire, also won the governor's race and gained one House seat to leave the state's delegation at 5-5. The new governor is Democrat Patrick J. Lucey.**

The House delegations stayed the same in Missouri and Iowa, where Republican Gov. Robert Ray won re-election over Robert Fulton, a former lieutenant governor.

**Ohio**—Aided by a loan scandal involving state GOP officials, Democrat John J. Gilligan easily won the governorship, with the aid of a vigorous effort by the Ohio AFL-CIO. But labor-endorsed Howard Metzenbaum failed narrowly in his bid to beat Taft for the Senate seat being vacated by Democrat Stephen Young. Gilligan won by almost 300,000 votes while Metzenbaum lost by less than 70,000.

Taft, son of Ohio's longtime "Mr. Republican," had to overcome a bitter party split stemming from his primary victory over James Rhodes, a two-term governor who could not succeed himself.

Gilligan won over the state auditor, Roger Cloud, who had asked several of the incumbent state officials on the ballot with him to resign because of the loan scandal. They refused and Gilligan led a ticket which swept the state offices.

**The net gain of one Democratic House seat resulted from 52-year-old Goodyear Tire Co. lawyer John F. Seiberling ousting GOP Rep. William H. Ayres from his Akron seat. The GOP was left with a 17-7 margin in Ohio House seats as they protected the seat vacated by Taft and the Democrats retained the seat left vacant by the death of Michael J. Kirwan.**

William J. Keating held Taft's Cincinnati seat for the GOP by beating black attorney Bailey Turner and State Sen. Charles J. Carney, a former union representative, was elected to Kirwan's Youngstown seat over Margaret Dennison, wife of a former congressman.

**Indiana**—If Hartke's thin margin over Roudebush lasts through the final tally, he will have survived one of the most bitter of the 1970 campaigns.

The difference between the two for labor is indicated in Hartke's lifetime COPE voting record of 53 right and only 6 wrong, almost the exact reversal of Roudebush's 5 right and 52 wrong.

**The House seat gained by the Democrats in Indiana was taken by former congressman J. Edward Roush, who beat Rep. E. Ross Adair. Roush lost to Adair in 1968 when re-districting threw them together in a new Fort Wayne seat. Roush vowed then that he would beat Adair the next time. Adair has a COPE record of 9 right against 85 wrong.**

Philip A. Sprague, a 47-year-old businessman, barely missed in his bid to oust GOP Rep. Earl F. Landgrebe and Elwood T. Hillis held Roudebush's old seat for the Republicans.

**Michigan**—Hart's decisive Senate victory over Lenore Romney, wife of the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, apparently failed to carry to the governor's race, where incumbent Republican Milliken won a narrow victory over Levin.

**Illinois**—Traditional Democratic strongholds in Chicago came through for Stevenson, who successfully resisted incumbent Sen. Ralph T. Smith's efforts to paint him as a radical.

Pres. Nixon visited the state three times and Vice Pres. Agnew twice in an effort to defeat the 40-year-old Stevenson, son of the Democratic presidential nominee of the 1950s. But the bland Smith, who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Everett Dirksen, did no better than the polls indicated he would.

Two new black congressmen were elected in Chicago, but they were merely retaining Democratic seats.

Ralph Metcalfe, a 60-year-old city alderman, won easily in the race to replace 84-year-old William Dawson, who retired from his heavily black South Side seat. Another black alderman, George Collins, defeated Republican Alex Zazrosky to fill the vacancy left by the death of Rep. Daniel Ronan in a West Side Cicero district.

**Wisconsin**—The sweep by Proxmire reached over 70 percent of the vote in one of the most decisive victories in Wisconsin history. The margin was also decisive for Lucey, who campaigned hard on the economic issues against Lt. Gov. Jack B. Olson.

**Unlike his losing race against retiring Gov. Warren Knowles in 1966, Lucey had a united Democratic party behind him this time. David Carley, who lost the primary to Lucey in 1966, worked on his campaign staff and Donald O. Peterson, a "new politics" advocate who lost this year's primary, was also backing Lucey.**

The Democrats achieved their 5-5 standoff in House seats through the victory of 31-year-old Leo Aspin, a former aide to Defense Sec. Robert McNamara. Aspin took the Racine-Kenosha seat away from Rep. Henry C. Schadeberg, who has a COPE record of 6 right and 41 wrong.

**Missouri**—Symington won his fourth Senate term with only slightly more trouble than expected in disposing of John C. Danforth, the 34-year-old minister, state attorney general and millionaire heir to the Ralston-Purina cereal fortune.

All 10 incumbent congressmen were returned, with Democrats continuing their 9-1 edge.

**Iowa**—Ray survived the Democratic blitz of governor's races in the Midwest, but not by as wide a margin as expected over Robert Fulton, a 41-year-old former lieutenant governor.

Rep. Fred Schwengel escaped a determined labor-liberal bid when he defeated Democrat Edward L. Mezvinsky in the Davenport-Iowa City House district.

**Minnesota**—The Humphrey-Anderson victory in Minnesota restored the DFL to control of both Senate seats and the governorship.

**Humphrey defeated a strong Nixon Administration supporter, Rep. Clark McGregor, for the seat being vacated by Eugene McCarthy. McGregor's Administration support included a visit by Atty. Gen. John Mitchell even before the GOP primary. Several other cabinet members visited during the campaign.**

Republicans managed to hold MacGregor's seat in the narrow victory by Bill Frenzel, a 42-year-old businessman. But the Democrats picked up a seat when Bill Bergland, a 41-year-old farmer, ousted Odin Langen, who has a six-term COPE record of 3 right and 67 wrong.

# Republicans Lose Bid to Control Senate

## *Victories of Tunney, Stevenson Help Hold Democratic Majority*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the Senate clearly shifted several degrees to the right.

But the change equally clearly fell short of Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew's claim of an "ideological" Administration majority in the Senate.

The big names in the Democratic Party won by smashing majorities —former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey leading his party to victory in Minnesota; his 1968 running mate Edmund Muskie a one-sided victor in Maine, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy amassing a strong vote of confidence in Massachusetts.

**Close elections had been predicted in Illinois and California. But there was nothing close about the landslides that swept in Adlai Stevenson III to take the Illinois Senate seat away from Republican Ralph T. Smith and Democrat John V. Tunney over Sen. George Murphy in California.**

The victories of Democrats Philip A. Hart in Michigan and Henry M. Jackson in Washington had been expected, but Hart ended up with about a 2-1 margin while Jackson crushed his opponent with a 5-1 vote. And William Proxmire had nearly a 3-1 victory in Wisconsin.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) was one of the supposedly vulnerable targets of the Agnew-Nixon campaigning. But he coasted to victory by more than 240,000 votes.

What had been billed as close elections in Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and North Dakota turned into walkaways for Democratic incumbents who weren't used to winning by such big margins.

Equally impressively, underdog Democratic candidates ran surprisingly close races against highly-favored Republican incumbents in Nebraska and Hawaii.

The Ohio and Indiana Senate races were expected to be cliff-hangers, and they were.

In Ohio, Democrat Howard M. Metzenbaum came close to capping his first try for public office by upsetting Robert Taft, Jr. But Taft pulled ahead to pick up the seat held by retiring Democratic Sen. Stephen M. Young.

**It may be weeks before Indiana voters know for sure whom they have elected to the Senate. Democratic incumbent Vance Hartke held a thin lead, and a lengthy recount appeared probable.**

Both the Senate Democratic Leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, and Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania won re-election with ease.

Three states had unusual three-way Senate races, and in two of them candidates who did not run under either the Democratic or the Republican label were winners.

In Connecticut, Democratic Sen. Thomas J. Dodd bypassed his party's primary and sought re-election as an independent. He polled 260,000 votes, while Democrat Joseph Duffey, the ADA national chairman, received 360,000. But Republican Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., coasted in with 443,000 votes.

In Virginia, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., shunned the Democratic label to win a clear majority over both a liberal Democratic opponent and a self-styled Nixon Republican who was ignored by the White House for fear of offending Byrd.

**The nation's most publicized Senate race was in New York, where liberals were divided and Conservative Party candidate James L. Buckley, blessed by the White House, was the beneficiary. Buckley received about 2.26 million votes to 2.13 million for Democrat Richard L. Ottinger, and 1.43 million for incumbent Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell, who also had the Liberal Party endorsement.**

If Florida's new senator, Lawton Chiles, lives up to his campaign impressions, he will vote with Senate Democrats more often than his retiring predecessor, Spessard L. Holland. He not only keeps the seat Democratic, but also keeps it from the extremely conservative Republican candidate, Rep. William C. Cramer.

Both Gore in Tennessee and Tydings in Maryland had close escapes in their party primaries earlier this year.

Each made a strong comeback and Tydings was favored to win by a modest margin. But the winner in a close race was Rep. J. Glenn Beall, Jr., the son of the Republican senator Tydings upset six years ago.

**The winner in Tennessee is a right-wing Republican, William E. Brock III, whose COPE record shows 45 "wrong" votes and only one "right" vote. It will be a sharp switch from Gore's career record of 65 "right," 16 "wrong" votes.**

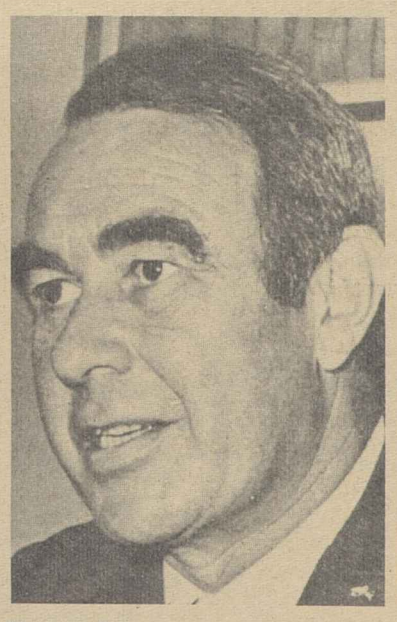
Other new faces in the Senate include William V. Roth, Delaware Republican, and Texas Democrat Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.

Roth's record in the House indicates that he will be as conservative as retiring Sen. John J. Williams.

Bentsen will certainly be more conservative than the Democrat he beat in the primary, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough. But his election was a blow to GOP strategists who had pumped large amounts of money into the campaign of Republican George Bush.



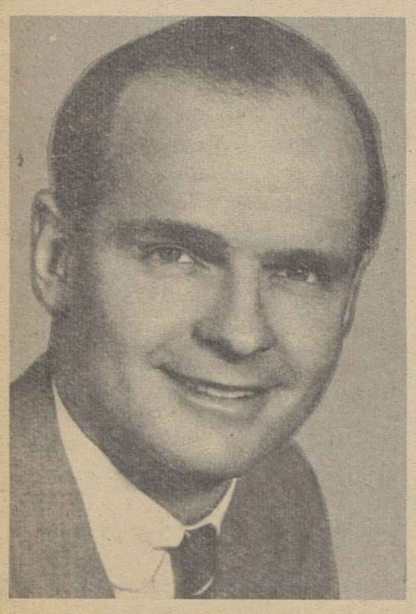
**JOHN V. TUNNEY**
*California Democrat*



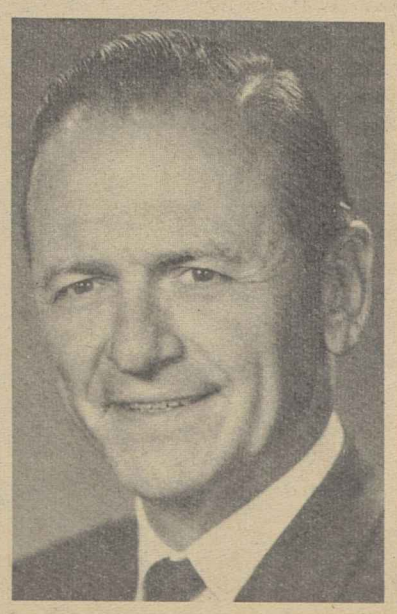
**HARRISON A. WILLIAMS JR.**
*New Jersey Democrat*



**ADLAI E. STEVENSON III**
*Illinois Democrat*



**WILLIAM PROXMIRE**
*Wisconsin Democrat*



**FRANK E. MOSS**
*Utah Democrat*



**PHILIP A. HART**
*Michigan Democrat*

## *35 Senate Winners*

**Alaska—Theodore F. Stevens (R)***
**Arizona—Paul J. Fannin (R)***
**California—John V. Tunney (D)**
**Connecticut—Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R)**
**Delaware—William V. Roth, Jr. (R)**
**Florida—Lawton Chiles (D)**
**Hawaii—Hiram L. Fong (R)***
**Illinois—Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)**
**Indiana—Undecided**
**Maine—Edmund S. Muskie (D)***
**Maryland—J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (R)**
**Massachusetts—Edward M. Kennedy (D)***
**Michigan—Philip A. Hart (D)***
**Minnesota—Hubert H. Humphrey (D)**
**Mississippi—John Stennis (D)***
**Missouri—Stuart Symington (D)***
**Montana—Mike Mansfield (D)***
**Nebraska—Roman L. Hruska (R)***
**Nevada—Howard W. Cannon (D)***
**New Jersey—Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)***
**New Mexico—Joseph M. Montoya (D)***
**New York—James L. Buckley (C)**
**North Dakota—Quentin N. Burdick (D)***
**Ohio—Robert Taft, Jr. (R)**
**Pennsylvania—Hugh Scott (R)***
**Rhode Island—John O. Pastore (D)***
**Tennessee—W. E. Brock, III (R)**
**Texas—Lloyd Bentsen (D)**
**Utah—Frank E. Moss (D)***
**Vermont—Winston L. Prouty (R)***
**Virginia—Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Ind.)***
**Washington—Henry M. Jackson (D)***
**West Virginia—Robert C. Byrd (D)***
**Wisconsin—William Proxmire (D)***
**Wyoming—Gale W. McGee (D)***

*** Incumbent.**

## Western States Provide Net Gains for Liberals

Democrats picked up one of everything in the nation's five westernmost states, producing a split of the four Senate and governors' races at stake.

Rep. John V. Tunney ousted incumbent California Sen. George Murphy and William Egan defeated incumbent Gov. Keith Miller in Alaska. The Democrats also gained a net of one House seat, beating two incumbent Republicans but failing to hold Tunney's seat.

**While Tunney was winning in California, incumbent Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan was also winning; while Egan was winning in Alaska, so was Republican Sen. Theodore F. Stevens; while Democrat John Burns was keeping his job in Hawaii, so was Republican Sen. Hiram Fong.**

Finally, in Washington and Oregon, where there was only one statewide race, it was also one of each—Democratic Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson in Washington and Republican Gov. Tom McCall in Oregon both winning re-election.

To labor and liberals, none of the races was as easy as Jackson's nor as important as Tunney's. Jackson defeated GOP State Sen. Charles Elicker by a margin of almost 6 to 1. And Tunney not only ousted one of the nation's most conservative senators, he was one of only two liberals in the country to remove conservative incumbents, dooming the Nixon Administration plans to win GOP control of the Senate.

To do so, Tunney had to withstand an attempt by Murphy to tie him to the rocks that were thrown at Nixon in San Jose, Calif., in the last days of the campaign.

Reagan, the darling of the GOP's rightwing, ran some 40,000 votes behind Tunney, but still disposed of Jess Unruh, who has figured in the internecine warfare among state Democrats during the past decade.

**Going down to defeat with Murphy was Max Rafferty, the arch-conservative state superintendent of education who was defeated by Negro William Riles. Rafferty also failed in his 1968 bid for the Senate. The man who beat Rafferty two years ago, Alan Cranston, now teams with Tunney to give California one of the nation's most labor-oriented Senate teams: Cranston has a 12-0 record of right votes on the COPE scoreboard while Tunney is 32-2.**

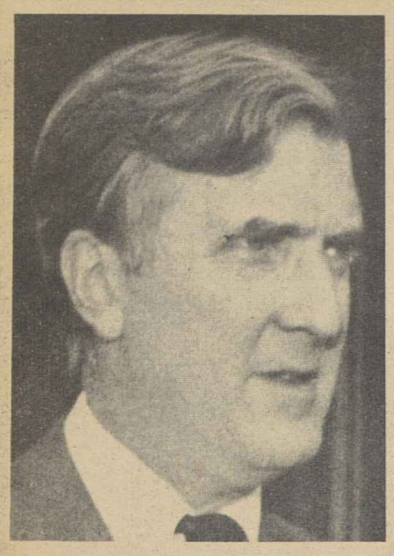
Jackson's romp in Washington was accompanied by a victory by labor-endorsed Mike McCormack over Republican incumbent Catherine May, giving Democrats a 6-1 margin in the House delegation. Nicholas J. Begich, also with labor's endorsement, beat Republican Frank Murkowski for Alaska's lone House seat, which was vacated by Howard W. Pollock for an unsuccessful try at the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

But the Democratic gain in the five-state region was left at one when Republican Victor A. Veysey defeated David A. Tunno.

### Meany Backs March Against Dystrophy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appealed to "all AFL-CIO affiliates and their members, through their community service activities," to support this year's March against Muscular Dystrophy.

In a letter to Jerry Lewis, national chairman of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Meany wrote that while the MDAA had succeeded in reversing hereditary dystrophy in an animal species, "I know that it will take much more time and money to find the causes and cures of neuromuscular disorders in man."



**JOHN J. GILLIGAN**
*Ohio Democrat*



**WENDELL R. ANDERSON**
*Minnesota Democrat*



**MARVIN MANDEL**
*Maryland Democrat*



**PATRICK J. LUCEY**
*Wisconsin Democrat*

# Key Republican Losses Shake Up Plains States

The five Plains states came out of the elections as a major plus sign for the Democrats, who picked up four additional House seats and three state houses.

While holding their own in other races, the Democrats gave a scare to a number of Republicans thought to be home safe—including Nebraska Sen. Roman L. Hruska.

South Dakota was an especially happy surprise for the Democrats as they scored a clean sweep with a gain of two congressional seats and the governorship.

**Republicans also lost congressional seats in North Dakota and Kansas and the governorships of Nebraska and Oklahoma.**

This is how the major contests turned out state-by-state:

**North Dakota**—Incumbent Democratic Sen. Quentin N. Burdick amassed votes at a 2 to 1 ratio to defeat Republican Rep. Tom Kleppe. Burdick beat Kleppe, a millionaire businessman from Bismarck, in 1964 with 57.6 percent of the vote.

The Republican House seat that Kleppe had vacated was taken by Democratic State Sen. Arthur A. Link, in defeating Robert P. McCarney, a Bismarck auto dealer.

The eastern congressional district was retained by Republican Rep. Mark Andrews for his fifth term. He defeated a 29-year-old Democrat, James E. Brooks of Fargo.

**South Dakota**—Voters turned against the GOP with a vengeance to turn out incumbent Republican Gov. Frank Farrar and elect Democratic candidates to the two congressional seats held by retiring Republicans.

**Thirty-eight-year-old Richard L. Kneip is only the second Democrat to be elected governor in the state in the past 13 elections.**

Frank E. Denholm, a farmer, lawyer, former FBI agent and former county sheriff, defeated Republican Dexter H. Gunderson in the eastern congressional district. In the other congressional upset, James Abourzek outpolled Republican Fred Brady.

**Nebraska**—The campaign pledge of Democratic gubernatorial candidate J. James Exon that he advocated no increase in taxes appears to have paid off as he upset Republican incumbent Norbert T. Tiemann. When Tiemann was first elected in 1966, the state had no sales tax or income tax. It now has both. Exon, however, did not propose the repeal of the taxes.

Former Gov. Frank B. Morrison gave Hruska a stiff challenge and the race remained undecided late into the night before the conservative Republican edged out a narrow victory.

Republicans retained the three congressional seats they held going into the election.

**Kansas**—A Democrat was elected to one of the four House seats held by the Republicans while Democratic Gov. Robert Docking was re-elected to a third term. In defeating Republican challenger Kent Frizzell, Docking piled up a 70,000-vote lead. He won re-election in 1968 by only 37,000 votes.

**In the second congressional district, Dr. William R. Roy, who holds both medical and law degrees, defeated Republican incumbent Rep. Chester L. Mize. Roy had been a Republican, but switched to the Democratic ticket shortly before the filing deadline.**

The other three congressional seats remained in Republican control.

**Oklahoma**—Incumbent Republican Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett mostly ignored his Democratic challenger during the campaign, but the voters did not. They gave 39-year-old David Hall 336,552 votes to defeat Bartlett's bid for a second term. Bartlett polled 333,608 votes.

All incumbent congressmen were returned to office, keeping the state's lineup as it was, four Democrats and two Republicans.

**State Parties Strengthened:**

# *Turnover Gives Democrats Majority of Governorships*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**Democrat Frank Licht holding a thin lead.**

Ohio is one of the biggest prizes in the Democratic victory. Here heavy labor support helped elect John J. Gilligan by more than 280,000 votes over Republican Roger Cloud, the state auditor.

In Pennsylvania, Milton J. Shapp defeated Republican Lt. Gov. Raymond J. Broderick by about 500,000 votes. This led the way for a Democratic landslide that gave the party control of both houses of the state legislature for the first time since 1936.

Florida's Republican Gov. Claude R. Kirk, Jr., plagued by a party feud, largely of his own making, was turned out of office by State Sen. Reubin O'Donovan Askew. The Democrat was little known when the campaign began, but polled about 230,000 more votes than Kirk.

Democrat Dale Bumpers, also a political unknown until he defeated former Gov. Orval E. Faubus in the primary, piled up a massive lead to unseat incumbent Winthrop Rockefeller in Arkansas.

**But in New York, Republican Nelson A. Rockefeller had little difficulty in winning a fourth four-year term over Democratic-Liberal candidate Arthur J. Goldberg.**

California voters returned incumbent Republican Ronald Reagan to the statehouse as he defeated former Democratic Assembly Speaker Jess Unruh by about 500,000 votes.

Scoring an upset in Nebraska was Democrat J. James Exon, who rode a wave of taxpayer protests to defeat Republican Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann. In South Dakota, 38-year-old Democrat Richard S. Kneip unseated Republican Frank Farrar.

Alaska's voters turned Republican Gov. Keith Miller out of office and brought back Democrat William A. Egan, the first governor of Alaska when it won statehood.

Minnesota elected Wendell R. Anderson over Republican Douglas M. Head to succeed the retiring GOP incumbent, Harold E. Levander. Liberal Democrat Patrick J. Lucey easily defeated Lt. Gov. Jack B. Olson in Wisconsin.

**Another young liberal Democrat, Cecil Andrus, ousted conservative Republican Gov. Don Samuelson in Idaho.**

The Republican-held seat in Nevada went to Democrat Mike O'Callaghan, a liberal. In New Mexico, popular liberal Democrat Bruce King was elected over Pete V. Domenici.

Oklahoma turned down the bid of Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett to succeed himself and elected the Democratic challenger David Hall.

In the southern states, Republicans made no gains except in Tennessee, where Winfield Dunn defeated John Jay Hooker for the seat held by retiring Democrat Gov. Buford Ellington. South Carolina elected Democrat John C. West over Rep. Albert W. Watson, who ran with the strong support of the Administration and Strom Thurmond, the state's Dixiecrat turned Republican Senator. The new Democratic governor in Georgia will be Jimmy Carter. George C. Wallace, running as a Democrat, won in Alabama without Republican opposition.

**Incumbent Democratic governors winning re-election were John A. Burns in Hawaii, Robert Docking in Kansas, Kenneth M. Curtis in Maine, Marvin Mandel in Maryland, and Preston Smith in Texas.**

Voters re-elected Republican governors John A. Love in Colorado, Francis Sargent in Massachusetts, William Milliken in Michigan, Walter Peterson in New Hampshire, Deane C. Davis in Vermont, and Stanley Hathaway in Wyoming.

Republicans scored a victory in Connecticut for the first time in 16 years with the election of Rep. Thomas J. Meskill over Democratic Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario.

# Opposition Split Helps GOP Connecticut Gains

A deep division among Connecticut Democrats helped Republicans pick up a U.S. Senate seat and take over the governorship for the only net party shifts in the six New England states.

Still undecided, however, was the governorship of Rhode Island where the Democratic incumbent, Frank Licht, held a lead of 2,248 votes with about 7,500 absentee ballots remaining to be counted.

Elsewhere in the region, two important Democratic spokesmen in the Senate—Edmund S. Muskie in Maine and Edward M. Kennedy in Massachusetts—scored big victories. Both piled up votes in the 63 percent range, somewhat less than they polled six years ago in the Johnson landslide, but heavy enough to assure their continued influence in the party.

**Muskie's vote-pulling strength may have been the factor that saved the Maine governorship for the Democrats as incumbent Kenneth M. Curtis won narrowly over Atty. Gen. James S. Erwin. Curtis's troubles stemmed largely from opposition to a new state income tax.**

Taxes also were an issue in Rhode Island, where Licht was opposed by Herbert F. DiSimone. Sen. John O. Pastore easily won re-election over the Rev. John McLaughlin, a Jesuit priest.

Kennedy's big margin in Massachusetts appeared to have no bearing on the contest for governor, in which the incumbent liberal Republican, Francis W. Sargent, defeated Boston Mayor Kevin H. White.

The Connecticut Senate contest was a three-way affair, pitting the Rev. Joseph Duffey, a minister and the Democratic candidate, against Republican Rep. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., and the incumbent, Sen. Thomas Dodd, who chose to run as an independent. Duffey and Dodd between them outpolled Weicker by a comfortable margin, but the Republican had the winning plurality.

Growing GOP strength in the state was more clearly evident in the contest for governor as Rep. Thomas J. Meskill focused on local issues to defeat Democratic Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario.

In Vermont, Sen. Winston L. Prouty had a much easier time than had been predicted in winning re-election over former Democratic Gov. Philip Hoff, and Republican Gov. Deane C. Davis retained his post with an easy victory over State Sen. Leo O'Brien, Jr.

New Hampshire Gov. Walter Peterson was re-elected by a slim margin over conservative Democrat Roger J. Crowley.

Despite new faces in Connecticut and Massachusetts, the party lineup of House seats from the six states remained unchanged — 16 Democrats and nine Republicans.

## *Governors Elected*

**Alabama—George C. Wallace (D)**
**Alaska—William A. Egan (D)**
**Arizona—Jack Williams (R)***
**Arkansas—Dale Bumpers (D)**
**California—Ronald Reagan (R)***
**Colorado—John A. Love (R)***
**Connecticut—Thomas J. Meskill (R)**
**Florida—Reubin Askew (D)**
**Georgia—Jimmy Carter (D)**
**Hawaii—John A. Burns (D)***
**Idaho—Cecil D. Andrus (D)**
**Iowa—Robert Ray (R)***
**Kansas—Robert Docking (D)***
**Maine—Kenneth M. Curtis (D)***
**Maryland—Marvin Mandel (D)***
**Massachusetts—Francis W. Sargent (R)***
**Michigan—William G. Milliken (R)***
**Minnesota—Wendell R. Anderson (D)**
**Nebraska—J. J. Exon (D)**
**Nevada—Mike O'Callaghan (D)**
**New Hampshire—Walter R. Peterson (R)***
**New Mexico—Bruce King (D)**
**New York—Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)***
**Ohio—John J. Gilligan (D)**
**Oklahoma—David Hall (D)**
**Oregon—Tom McCall (R)***
**Pennsylvania—Milton J. Shapp (D)**
**Rhode Island—Undecided**
**South Carolina—John C. West (D)**
**South Dakota—Richard F. Kneip (D)**
**Tennessee—Winfield Dunn (R)**
**Texas—Preston Smith (D)***
**Vermont—Deane C. Davis (R)***
**Wisconsin—Patrick J. Lucey (D)**
**Wyoming—Stanley K. Hathaway (R)***

*** Incumbent.**

# Democratic Margin Widened in House

## *Party Scores Pickup Of at Least 8 Seats*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to take over; most party changes come about when an incumbent is not seeking re-election and the seat is up for grabs.

**But in this election, Democratic challengers ousted nine Republican incumbents, including several long-entrenched conservatives. Only two Democratic incumbents were beaten, and one of them was the victim of a redistricting that gave him a heavily Republican constituency.**

Geographically, the Democratic gains were heaviest in the nation's midsection — from the Midwest through the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain states, traditional strongholds of the GOP.

The only Republican multi-seat pickup was in New York, where Democrats had a topheavy 26-15 margin and the GOP had high hopes for a six-seat pickup. But the net gain of two seats still left the congressional delegation with a 24-17 Democratic majority.

Only one seat in the South changed hands, and no one expects any change in the voting record of a Virginia Republican succeeding a Democrat who had 1 "right" vote and 48 "wrong" votes on the COPE tally.

On a state-by-state basis, here is where party changes took place:

**Alaska**—The state's lone congressional seat toppled to Democrat Nicholas J. Begich.

**California**—When John V. Tunney gave up his marginal district to make his successful Senate race, Republican Victor V. Veysey picked it up.

**Colorado**—Craig Barnes upset veteran Democrat Byron Rogers in the Democratic primary. But Denver District Atty. James D. McKevitt won the seat for the GOP with a hardline "law and order" campaign.

**Connecticut**—An even split. Republican Robert H. Steele, Jr., took the 2nd district seat vacant since the death of Democratic Rep. William St. Onge. But Mrs. Ella T. Grasso, the Democratic secretary of state, won the 6th district seat vacated by Republican Governor-elect Thomas Meskill.

**Indiana—A former Democratic congressman, J. Edward Roush, who had an almost perfect COPE record, will represent the 4th district around Fort Wayne instead of Republican E. Ross Adair, who had very few "right" votes during 10 terms in the House.**

**Kansas**—In the 2nd district, Democrat William L. Roy upset incumbent Chester L. Mize, an unexpected Democratic bonus.

**Maryland**—The district left open when Republican J. Glenn Beall moved to the Senate was won by Democrat Goodloe E. Byron, whose father and mother each held the seat for one term from 1939-43.

**Minnesota** — Conservative Republican Odin Langen held the rural 7th district for six terms, but the new congressman will be Democrat Bob Bergland.

**Montana**—Democrat Arnold Olsen had squeaked through by narrow margins for four terms, but he was edged out this year by Republican Richard G. Shoup.

**New Mexico**—After Ed Foreman moved from Texas to New Mexico, he was hailed as the first person elected to Congress from two states. Now, after his defeat by Democrat Harold L. Runnels, he can lay claim to being the first congressman denied re-election by voters of two states. A big liberal gain.

**New York**—Redistricting confuses the arithmetic but the Republicans ended up with two more seats than they now have. In the process, Republican Norman F. Lent took a now heavily Republican district away from Allard K. Lowenstein, Republican Peter A. Peyser took over the seat Richard L. Ottinger gave up to try for the Senate, and ex-football quarterback Jack F. Kemp took a seat Richard McCarthy had to abandon to make an unsuccessful primary race for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

**One newly-created district went Democratic, another Republican, and in a battle between two incumbents, Democrat Samuel S. Stratton defeated liberal Republican Daniel E. Button. Liberal Democrat John G. Dow came back this year to win the seat he had lost in 1968 to Republican Martin B. McKneally.**

**North Dakota**—Wheat farmers aren't very happy with the Administration farm bill and that may have helped Arthur A. Link take a Republican seat that Thomas S. Kleppe gave up for an unsuccessful run for the Senate.

**Ohio**—For 22 years, Republican William H. Ayres managed to win election from a heavily Democratic district in Akron, a strong union city. This year he lost his political magic and a liberal rubber company lawyer, John F. Seiberling, Jr., won the seat for the Democrats. Ayres was ranking Republican on the House Labor Committee, a title that now falls to Minnesota's Albert H. Quie.

**South Dakota**—A Democratic sweep in the state included both House seats, which had been held by conservative Republicans who didn't seek re-election.

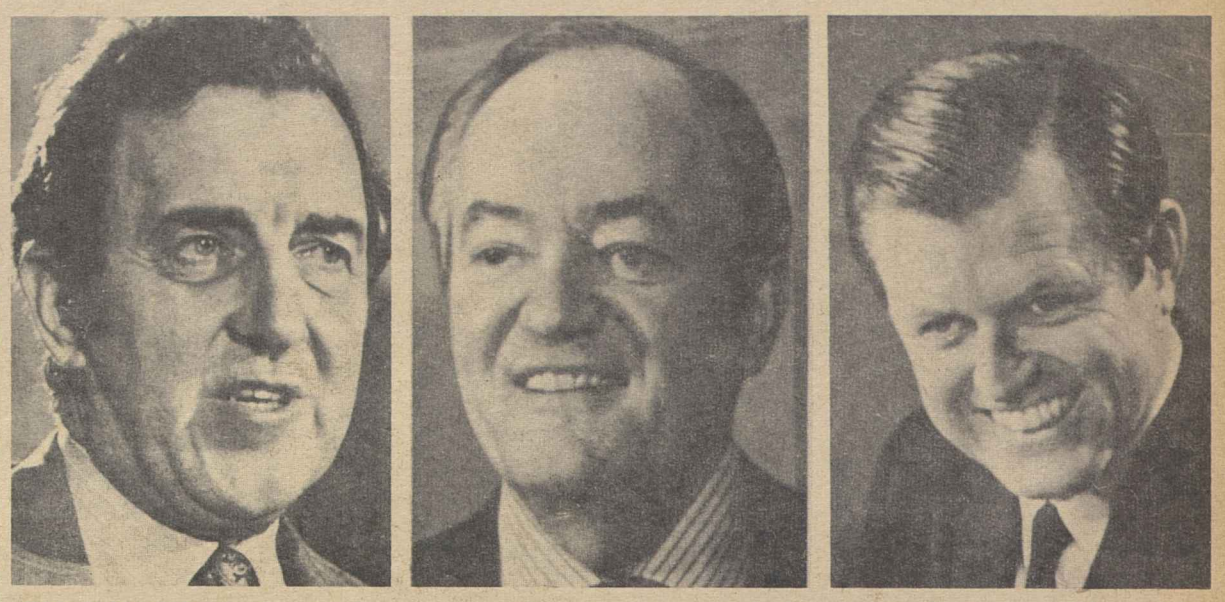
**Utah**—Another case where a Republican incumbent gave up a safe seat for a futile run for the Senate. K. Gunn McKay, a nephew of the late Mormon church leader, won it for the Democrats.

**Virginia**—J. Kenneth Robinson won the 7th district where an incumbent Democrat did not seek re-election to give the GOP a 6-4 majority in Virginia's House seats.

**Washington**—After six terms, conservative Republican Catherine May was upset by Democrat Mike McCormack.

**Wisconsin**—Another upset as Democrat Les Aspin toppled Henry C. Schadeberg, whose COPE record showed 41 "wrong" and 6 "right" votes.

**Wyoming**—A comeback for former Rep. Teno Roncalio who took back the lone House seat for the Democrats.



**BIG WINNERS** in Senate elections were these big names in the Democratic Party. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, left, was re-elected from Maine; Hubert H. Humphrey returned to the Senate from Minnesota six years after he had left to become vice president, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy won re-election from Massachusetts.

## Two Senate Losses Mar Showing Of Liberals in Mid-Atlantic Area

Two Senate races marred an otherwise impressive showing by liberal Democrats in the populous mid-Atlantic region—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

The bright spots were in Pennsylvania, where labor-backed Democrat Milton J. Shapp easily won the governorship of the nation's third largest state, and in New Jersey, where Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., led his party to an impressive victory.

**But in New York, a liberal split and carefully-calculated Agnew-Nixon political gamesmanship enabled Conservative Party candidate James L. Buckley to be elected senator with only 39 percent of the vote.**

He edged out Democrat Richard L. Ottinger, who had 37 percent. Incumbent Sen. Charles E. Goodell, who ran on both the Republican and Liberal Party lines, trailed with 24 percent. Goodell was a conservative congressman when Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller appointed him to the Senate after the death of Robert F. Kennedy. It was his abrupt swing to the left that put him on the White House purge list. Goodell received 226,000 votes on the Liberal Party line—more than twice the margin by which Buckley outpolled Ottinger.

In Maryland, Democratic Sen. Joseph D. Tydings had made his mark as an effective senator. But the gun lobby had targeted him for defeat and a low voter turnout in Baltimore contributed to his narrow loss.

The victor was Rep. Glenn Beall, Jr., the son of the Republican senator Tydings had defeated in 1964. Beall has a moderate voting record in the House, but is now indebted to the White House.

**While Tydings went down, Maryland voters gave a landslide victory to Democratic Gov. Marvin Mandel, who was named to the post by the legislature after Spiro Agnew became vice president. And a Democrat picked up the House seat Beall gave up to run for the Senate.**

There were no surprises in other major contests. Rockefeller won his widely-predicted re-election in New York, Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott had no trouble winning a new term in Pennsylvania and conservative Republican William V. Roth, Jr., won his expected promotion to the Delaware Senate seat left open by the retirement of equally conservative Sen. John J. Williams.

In the House races, Democrats showed impressive strength. They held on to most marginal districts in New York despite a redistricting which gave the GOP a net gain of two seats. They ousted two Republican incumbents to make up part of the loss of Democratic seats.

Most impressive, however, was the party's strong showing in New Jersey, where two of the nine Democratic seats were considered tossups and two others were listed as possible Republican gains.

All Democrats kept their seats and by impressive margins. Henry Helstoski, for example, had won all three of his terms in a heavily Republican district by less than 3,000 votes. This year, his winning margin was above 19,000. And Richard Roe, who barely won a special election last year, coasted in with 21,000 votes to spare.

The victory of Williams puts him in line to succeed Ralph Yarborough of Texas as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee in the 92nd Congress — assuming that Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) chooses to retain his chairmanship of the Public Works Committee.

**Williams is the chief Senate sponsor of the labor-backed occupational safety and health bill and was a key target of White House efforts to defeat Senate liberals. He had strong support from New Jersey's labor movement—and from the state's voters who gave him a winning margin of 250,000 votes.**

In Pennsylvania, the election of Shapp was coupled with a Democratic takeover of the legislature.

Apart from the legislative prospects this opens up, the statewide win has important political punch. Pennsylvania is scheduled to lose two congressional seats before the next election and it is the legislature which will draw the new district lines and the governor who will sign or veto the redistricting bill.

Pennsylvania Democrats retained their 14-13 margin in House seats and Delaware's lone seat stayed Republican.



**GOVERNOR-ELECT** Milton Shapp is embraced by his wife Muriel and son Richard as his victory in Pennsylvania led a Democratic landslide to carry both houses of the state legislature. Shapp defeated Republican Lt. Gov. Raymond Broderick.

## Outreach Program Slated in Wichita

Wichita, Kan.—The Central & Western Kansas Building & Construction Trades Council has been awarded a one-year Labor Dept. contract for the operation of an Apprenticeship Outreach program.

A grant of $54,397 will be used to recruit and prepare 30 minority group youths for apprenticeship openings in the building crafts.

The Wichita project is the 81st Outreach program being operated by the building trades and other organizations in 83 major industrial centers across the country.

## Peru Daily Lauds CARE Relief Work

Volunteer efforts of many American organizations including the AFL-CIO to bring aid to thousands of Peruvian earthquake victims through CARE were praised by the Lima daily newspaper La Prensa.

"The performance of the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. [CARE] is effective and deserving of praise," the publication said.

"This is an organization," it continued, "that responds wherever there is an emergency situation or some urgent problem without considering the political beliefs of the countries helped. . . ."

The AFL-CIO efforts to aid the earthquake victims centered on the delivery of $300,000 worth of medicines and baby food. The operation was conducted by the federation's Inter-American Affairs office of the Dept. of International Affairs.

# Election 1970

**TO THE AFL-CIO,** yesterday's results were a source of great satisfaction, with some keen disappointments.

The results and the big turnout prove that the voters would not be stampeded by:

- The politics of fear and smear practiced by Vice Pres. Agnew;
- The most lavishly financed campaign in off-year history—that of the Republican party;
- The extravagant and wasteful expenditures of presidential prestige and dignity;
- The dismal predictions of commentators that America had lost confidence in its ability to govern itself.

**It was a mandate to the Administration to stop trying to deceive the people about the real state of the nation's economic dilemma which has been created by the ill-advised fiscal and monetary policies of the Administration.**

As we see it, the voters delivered several key messages to the President. They were to:

Act now to reduce high unemployment, high prices, high interest rates and high medical costs;

Return to his announced "bring us together" policy by curbing the Vice President's vicious tongue.

We feel keenly the losses of some Senate friends for whom we worked hard, especially the defeats of Senators Gore and Tydings. We consider the New York senatorial results to be a disgrace.

The Administration's claim to victory in New York, achieved by cutting the political throat of a member of the President's own party, is somewhat grotesque.

**It was significant in the majority of the states where the President and Vice President campaigned long and extensively against labor's friends that they were roundly repudiated.**

Overall, we find the congressional outlook to be a gain and the victories of liberals to the governorships of key states to be most satisfying.

Finally, I want to extend my warm thanks to all the union members who participated in COPE's most successful campaign to date. It was well planned and well executed but it depended upon the hard work of thousands of volunteers at the precinct level. They did a splendid job and the legislative victories we will win in the next two years will be a direct result of their determined efforts.

*—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Nov. 4, 1970.*

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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***A Word Edgewise:***

# Worst Kind of Permissiveness Is Weak Firearm Controls

**By John P. Roche**

**THERE ARE** certain aspects of American behavior which simply leave me baffled: the resistance of ice hockey players to helmets, the willingness of commuters to drive 70 miles a day rather than take the train, and our incredible leniency towards drunken driving, to take a few examples. But the thing that puts all these in the shade is our casual attitude towards firearms. The other day some statistician noted that there are more guns in the United States than there are people.

Let us take one painful example. A young woman walked into a Portland, Ore., hardware store and asked for a .357 Magnum handgun (a real cannon) and what might be called in a boutique its "accessories." She paid cash and signed a piece of paper and that was that.

**Perhaps the clerk checked to make sure she was over 18 (or whatever the shooting age may be in Oregon), but she walked out of the store with the gun. Her name was Susan Saxe—she is currently on the FBI list as an alleged accomplice in a bank robbery in Brighton, Mass., where a policeman was killed.**

What kind of a lunatic business is this? Setting aside for the moment the question of rifles and shotguns, isn't it perfectly reasonable to suggest that no private citizen in the United States should be permitted to carry a pistol? Unless—as is the case in New York and other states with tight laws—he has been given a permit by the police. This seems so sensible that it is hard to believe anyone would even want to argue about it.

Yet the minute one makes this suggestion, the howls go up. First, the critic is accused of lack of virility, or manliness—a person who wants us to become a nation of effete snobs. Now here I will confess: gunfire makes me nervous, and I am particularly sensitive about being shot at. In addition, I do not enjoy hunting—my only training was in shooting at people and my favorite weapon, the Browning automatic rifle (BAR), is not exactly suited for deer stalking.

**Maybe a pistol gives you an ego boost. When I was in Viet Nam, I was offered a handgun for self-defense and for a minute I felt a manly throb. Then I realized (1) that I couldn't hit a barn at 10 feet with a pistol, and (2) that the problem was land mines and mortar fire.**

(In this connection, there was once a hilarious picture of Sen. Charles Percy in the papers. Percy, visiting the Mekong Delta in a chopper, came under 82 mm. mortar fire in a landing zone. While others hugged the ground, the senator was apparently shooting a pistol at the tree tops—the range of an 82 mm. is roughly 4,000 yards, hardly subject to suppression by a .45 pistol.)

At any rate, I turned down my chance to pack a gun, and if this makes me an effete snob, you can make the most of it.

**THEN THE OPPONENTS** of arms control march in triumphantly with a collection of the phoniest statistical propositions we have seen since the cigarette companies folded their hands and allowed as how smoking cigarettes was not beneficial to the health. In this context, we are shown that the homicide rate is highest precisely where regulations are the strictest.

Now if I told you that the greatest number of auto accidents occurred in the states with the most cars, you would throw the paper away this second. But that is the level of these generalizations.

**Finally, if you have not quit arguing because you are ashamed of being effete, and you have plowed your way through the bogus statistics, they hit you with the Sunday punch: it is part of a plot to disarm Americans and leave them at the mercy of the ..... (The blank can be filled in with different ogres as local conditions dictate: "Blacks," "Reds," "Hippies," "Mafia," etc.)**

Sorry, it's still no go. Handguns should be banned from private circulation and only used (for example, by pistol clubs that sponsor marksmanship competitions, and the like) under strict regulation. I will return to the question of rifles and shotguns on another occasion, but hunters do have a legitimate interest that does not relate to the rights of a young woman who wants to buy a .357 Magnum and help launch a revolution. Let's end this absurd and dangerous brand of permissiveness.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***Muskie on Campaign:***

# 'Politics of Fear' Assailed As Danger to Democracy

*Following are excerpts from the nationwide election eve television broadcast by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.).*

**IN THE HEAT** of our campaigns, we have all become accustomed to a little anger and exaggeration. Yet, on the whole, our political process has served us well, presenting for your judgment a range of answers to the country's problems and a choice between men who seek the honor of public service.

That is our system. It has worked for almost 200 years, longer than any other political system in the world. And it still works.

But in these elections of 1970, something has gone wrong. There has been name calling and deception of almost unprecedented volume. Honorable men have been slandered. Faithful servants of the country have had their motives questioned and their patriotism doubted.

This attack is not simply the overzealousness of a few local leaders. It has been led, inspired and guided from the highest offices in the land.

**The danger from this assault is not that a few more Democrats might be defeated—the country can survive that. The true danger is that the American people will have been deprived of that public debate, that opportunity for fair judgment, which is the heartbeat of the democratic process. And that is something the country cannot afford.**

Let me try to bring some clarity to this deliberate confusion. Let me begin with those issues of law and order, of violence and unrest, which have pervaded the rhetoric of this campaign.

I believe that any person who violates the law should be apprehended, prosecuted and punished, if found guilty. So does every candidate for office of both parties. And nearly all Americans agree.

**I believe everyone has a right to feel secure, on the streets of his city and in the buildings where he works or studies. So does every candidate for office of both parties. And nearly all Americans agree.**

Therefore, there is no issue of law and order, or of violence. There is only a problem. There is no disagreement about what we want. There are only different approaches to getting it. And the harsh and uncomfortable fact is that no one, in either party, has the final answer.

For four years, a conservative Republican has been governor of California. Yet there is no more law and order in California today than when he took office.

Pres. Nixon, like Pres. Johnson before him, has taken a firm stand. A Democratic Congress has passed sweeping legislation. Yet America is no more orderly or lawful nor its streets more safe than was the case two years ago, or four or six.

We must deal with symptoms—strive to prevent crime, halt violence and punish the wrongdoer.

But we must also look for the deeper causes, in the structure of our society.

**If one of your loved ones is sick, you do not think it is soft or undisciplined of a doctor to try and discover the agents of illness. But you would soon discard a doctor who thought it enough to stand by the bed and righteously curse the disease.**

Yet there are those who seek to turn our common distress to partisan advantages, not by offering better solutions but with empty threat and malicious slander.

**THESE ATTACKS** are dangerous in a more important sense, for they keep us from dealing with our problems.

Names and threats will not end the shame of ghettos and racial injustice, restore a degraded environment or end a long and bloody war.

Slogans and television commercials will not bring the working man that assurance of a constantly rising standard of life which was his only a few years ago and which has been cruelly snatched away.

No administration can be expected to solve the difficulties of America in two years. But we can fairly ask two things—that a start be made and that the nation be instilled with a sense of forward movement, of high purpose. This has not been done.

**There are only two kinds of politics. They are not radical and reactionary, or conservative and liberal, or even Democratic and Republican. There are only the politics of fear and the politics of trust.**

One says: You are encircled by monstrous dangers. Give us power over your freedom so we may protect you.

The other says: The world is a baffling and hazardous place, but it can be shaped to the will of men.

Ordinarily that division is not between parties, but between men and ideas. But this year the leaders of the Republican party have intentionally made that line a party line. They have confronted you with exactly that choice.

***Young Workers, Students Team Up:***

# Frontlash Campaign Swells Rolls of Low-Income Voters

**YOUNG WORKERS** and students played key roles in the successful "Frontlash 70" drive to register low-income voters and help them understand the issues at stake in Nov. 3 elections, the chairman of the organization's executive board reported.

"It's a little soon to tell" just how much Frontlash 70 helped swell the total vote by registering voters and motivating them to cast their ballots, but it runs well into the "hundreds of thousands," said Penn Kemble. He noted that prime areas of Frontlash 70 effort included California, Illinois, Utah, Tennessee, Vermont and New Jersey, where "Senate races were looked upon by both parties as crucial, and low-income people really need very much to make their voices heard in elections."

**Kemble, who is also chairman of the Youth Project on Democratic Change of the League for Industrial Democracy, cited restrictive state registration laws as a major obstacle to "greater participation by low-income people . . . in the democratic processes."**

"It's really quite unfortunate that there are not uniform national standards" for voter qualification, he asserted, citing the example of Texas, where voters must "re-register every year . . . in January . . . some six or eight months before the election actually takes place." He pointed out that in California, where the registration law is much broader and Frontlash 70 volunteers could be deputized as voter registrars, more than 100,000 new voters were added to the rolls through the direct effort of the organization.

"That speaks pretty well for what young people can do when they put their minds to it," he declared.

**KEMBLE REFUTED** the charge that "unions aren't interested in young people," declaring that the Frontlash 70 experience proved that to be "quite a false charge."

He praised the "enthusiasm that local union leadership and local rank-and-file have shown in working with young people—exchanging ideas—and, in other ways, reaching out to a new generation." He said that is often overlooked until one is "actually engaged with labor" in a working relationship.

Kemble appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, where he was questioned by Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Murray Seeger, of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**ONLY TWO YEARS AGO** there was deep and widespread concern over the desperate housing situation in this country.

The magnitude of the housing crisis was documented at that time by two groups—The President's Committee on Urban Housing and the National Commission on Urban Problems.

The first committee estimated that in 1968 "about 7.8 million American families—one in every eight—cannot now afford to pay the market price for standard housing that would cost no more than 20 percent of their total incomes."

**In time the housing issue spilled over to Congress which enacted the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968. It was landmark legislation designed to initiate new programs to stimulate, by means of interest subsidies, a massive upsurge of home construction for moderate income housing.**

A national housing goal for the next 10 years was set: 26 million dwelling units, 6 million for low- and moderate-income families. This meant 2.6 million homes a year.

In contrast, only 1,291,000 housing starts were recorded in 1967. The year the legislation was passed, 1,507,700 starts were recorded. However, after the Nixon Administration took over it has been pretty much down hill. In the latest report, for September, there were 1,396,000 starts on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Closely related to the very basic problem of shelter is jobs—and in construction, unemployment has reached frightening levels. In September 1970 it was 13.8 percent, up from 7.4 percent a year earlier.

**WHAT IS PAINFULLY** obvious is that not only will the goal of the 1968 Housing Act be unmet by 1978 but also that, with the new family formations and the loss of homes to demolition, condemnation and fire, the housing situation has been reduced to emergency status.

Almost every day the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development issues an analysis of housing demands for individual cities and without fail each tells the same story.

When we compare the rate of home building in this country with other countries, the picture looks even more dismal. Last year we built 7.69 housing units per 1,000 residents. During the same period, Sweden built 13.43 units per 1,000, Japan built 11.89, the Soviet Union built 9.80, the Netherlands 9.63 and France 8.23.

If mere words were action HUD Sec. George Romney would have met the crisis.

**"In my view," he said a few months ago, "we face a full scale housing crisis. I consider it an emergency because of the important role housing plays in meeting the physical and social needs of people. After all, food, clothing and shelter—those are the three fundamentals."**

Despite this strong statement by the nation's chief housing officer, the Administration has adopted a low-priority, business-as-usual policy toward housing.

Congress provided the President with anti-inflationary tools to spur homebuilding but he has chosen to ignore them. In signing the standby credit control bill the President made clear that he would not use its provisions, which permit him to roll back interest rates and to channel funds into housing credit needs.

The President vetoed the HUD appropriations bill, providing $18 billion for all the programs of HUD, National Aeronautics & Space Administration, Veterans Administration and independent offices.

The Administration's own housing bill offered nothing meaningful in terms of new programs or new money. It offered codification of all the many housing laws which, while needed, could perpetuate the shortcomings of the laws themselves.

Housing is too critical not to be top priority. If the lame duck session of this Congress does not take fundamental action the new Congress must or the nation, as a whole, will lose.




**REGISTRATION** of many thousands of low-income voters across the country was accomplished by young workers and students who volunteered in the Frontlash 70 campaign, Penn Kemble, center, tells reporters on Labor News Conference. Kemble was interviewed by Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

***How-to-Buy:***

# FTC Finally Cracking Down On Claims of 'Orange Drinks'

By Sidney Margolius

**THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION** has moved to cut down the nutritional claims for the "orange drinks" that many moderate-income families buy as a beverage, including as a breakfast drink.

As we have pointed out many times, these "drinks" often are as much as 90 percent water and sometimes more. The big 46-ounce cans can mislead you into thinking you are getting a lot for your money. If you read the labels, you can see that the leading ingredients are water and sugar.



In the case of "Hi-C," the FTC has charged its manufacturer, the Coca Cola Co., with making false nutritional claims, and says that the name "Hi-C" itself is misleading. In fact, the FTC charges Hi-C is less nutritious even though often it is more expensive than real orange juice.

That's true enough. A survey we have just completed shows that while such "orange drinks" seem to cost no more than frozen or canned orange juice, actually they cost much more in terms of vitamin C content, let alone the other nutrients real orange juice provides. An ounce of the sugar-water drinks provides 5 milligrams of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) compared to about 12.5 per ounce of orange juice and about 11 for grapefruit juice.

**Thus, it takes six ounces of Hi-C and most other drinks to provide the 30 milligrams of vitamin C considered to be the minimum daily requirement. You get this much in just 2.5 ounces of orange juice which costs less than half the price of the "drinks." The usual four-ounce serving of orange juice provides about 50 milligrams of vitamin C. This is nutritionally more desirable than the minimum 30, which is a desirable minimum only for children.**

Hawaiian Punch is even weaker in vitamin C than the other "drinks." It takes eight ounces of this pat-on-the-wrist "punch" to provide 30 mgs. of vitamin C. In terms of this nutrient, Hawaiian Punch costs three to four times more than orange juice.

If the FTC charges against Hi-C stick, the Coca-Cola Co. still has its flank protected. It also makes two of the leading orange juice concentrates—Snow Crop and Minute Maid. But note the lower cost of the private-brand frozen concentrates. We shopped several regional chains selected at random. Most co-ops and supermarket chains in your own area also have their own private-brand juices. In fact, one company packs most of the frozen orange juice for the various chains under the chains' names.

**THE SO-CALLED** "instant breakfast drinks" are also questionable. These are really invented foods consisting mainly of sugar, flavorings, artificial color and added vitamin C, with one or two other added vitamins, plus fillers. Revealingly, Start, Tang and Awake are all made by General Foods.

So don't say there is no competition in the food business. Different divisions of General Foods compete against each other in advertising, invented product names, price and variations of the vitamins and flavorings they add to these synthetic beverages.

**Start and Tang are powders. You add water. Awake has the silliest idea of all. It is a frozen concentrate of sugar syrup (water and sugar) with the added flavorings and synthetic vitamins.**

The synthetic drinks are even cheaper in vitamin C than orange juice, but do not have all the other nutrients of the real juice. Synthetic vitamin C is cheap. We figure that a nine-ounce jar of Tang for 59 cents gives you about 10 cents worth of vitamin C plus a penny's worth of vitamin A. Thus you are paying $1.05 a pound for a product that is mostly sugar with flavorings and 11 cents worth of vitamins. Sugar is 13 cents a pound.

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**NEW CHAIRMAN** of the National Safety Council's Labor Conference, Thomas A. Dillon, business representative of Machinist District 55 in Joliet, Ill., accepts a gavel from retiring chairman Alan Burch, left, at the NSC annual congress in Chicago. NSC Pres. Howard Pyle is at the right. Burch is the safety director of the Operating Engineers.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Nostalgia for Past Competing With Razzle-Dazzle of Present

By Jane Goodsell

**SEEMS LIKE** the world is moving backwards and forwards at the same time. The more futuristic we get, the more desperately we cling to the linsey-woolsey coziness of the past.

No sooner did psychedelic nightclubs and topless go-go dancers burst upon the scene, than along came a revival of the Victorian ice cream parlour featuring Gay Nineties decor, root beer floats, and straw-hatted waiters wearing striped aprons and handlebar moustaches.



The emergence of hard-edge pop, op and kinetic art was paralleled by a renaissance of art nouveau with its quaint curlicues and flowery embellishments. The beat of electronic hard rock is counterpointed by the syrupy melodies of Lawrence Welk and the earthy twang of country music.

We are fascinated by the new-fangled, yet we hanker wistfully after the old-fashioned. This makes for some pretty funny contrasts.

As for example: in my own bookcase, "Future Shock" nestles cozily beside a recently re-printed edition of the 1902 Sears Roebuck catalog; and "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex" is only a few inches removed from "What Ever Happened to . . . . . ?", a nostalgic look-back at such outmoded antiquities as buckle galoshes, horsehair crinolines, T. L. compliments and the crippe.

**Clearly I'm not the only member of the reading public who is beguiled by the present but hooked on the past. Right up there on the best-seller list, along with all those books on ultra-modern subjects like sex and women's liberation, is a book called "Hard Times" on the bygone days of the depression.**

Or take movies. As modern films become ever more contemporary (wider screens, dazzling technical proficiency, explicit sex), so does the craze for old flicks pick up momentum. Even kids who went through the psychedelic experience of seeing "2001" five times, rate "The Bank Dick" (an old W. C. Fields film) as groovy.

Take interior decorating. The operative word nowadays is "eclectic" which means, roughly, a mixture of everything, and it sure is.

Plexiglas tables, tubular steel chairs and abstract prints mingle stylishly—if somewhat schizophrenically—with early American rockers and old copper wash boilers serving as wood baskets. With so many people coming down with nostalgia, the current demand for antiques far exceeds the supply and prices have soared.

**It has also become a lifestyle. Many people nowadays bake their own bread, grind their own coffee, do crewel embroidery and make homemade ice cream in handcrank freezers.**

What it more likely proves is that human beings can take just so much of plastic, computers, moonshots and complaints from Portnoy without feeling a desperate need to connect with something that seems to them more real than reality. And if they can find it by kneading yeast dough, browsing through a turn-of-the-century catalog, or hiding their heads under a patchwork quilt, why the dickens shouldn't they?

***Isolated from Workplace:***

# Limited Goals Mar 'Women's Lib' Drive

**THE WOMEN'S** liberation movement, which has created such controversy in recent months, is not a new phenomenon but part of a long struggle for women's equality, Bayard Rustin writes.

The fact that a major feminist demonstration was held on Aug. 26, 1970 is indicative of the historical character of this movement since the date was the 50th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment granting female suffrage, the executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute says. He continues:

"The modern feminist movement differs from the suffragette movement of a half century ago in that its demands have more to do with economic equality than political rights. To a considerable degree, this is a reflection of technological changes that have taken place in the society which have freed the more affluent women from household chores and have enabled them to gain a high degree of education. They are now demanding that jobs and other opportunities be opened to them on a non-discriminatory basis. The force of their argument is reflected in economic statistics which show that the income differential between men and women is greater than it is between whites and blacks.

**"If the women's liberation movement should be criticized, it is not because their demands are unjust. What is wrong with these demands is that they don't go far enough. They are inadequate in that they are proposed in isolation from the broad social and economic context of American life. The feminists are making the same mistake that many other social protesters have made: that is, they do not connect their demands with larger issues which ultimately will determine whether the specific demands can be met.**

"It is not enough to have day care centers that will free the mother from the children. There should also be the demand for the expansion of pre-school education and for quality integrated schools that will liberate the minds of the children and enable them to develop themselves to their fullest potential.

"The demand for equal employment opportunities cannot be met in the absence of full employment. As long as a sizable portion of the population is out of work, workers, regardless of their sex or race, will have to compete for jobs, and employers will be able to hire those willing to work for least pay. It should be added in this context that the demand for female equality is too often stated in terms of giving women the same rights as men. What happens is that women then consider their own privileges—such as laws protecting women workers—to be expendable.

**"Rather than giving up these rights, they should be demanding that similar privileges be granted to all workers.**

"The failure to date of the women's liberation movement to make their demands within this larger context is not accidental. It is, in fact, a commentary on the affluent social origins of many of the feminists. They are, for the most part, women who already have access to adequate health care, whose children (if they have them) probably attend excellent schools, and who don't need jobs but better jobs. This is one of the reasons why so few black women have participated in the feminist movement.

"If the feminists do not make the larger demands I have suggested, their movement will become just another middle class foray into limited social reform, the main result of which will be to divert valuable social energies away from the problem of fundamentally transforming our society's institutions. And without such a transformation leading to full social equality, all Americans—female or male, black or white, poor and rich—will not be free."



*Dilemma for Parents:*

# Aid Needed to Solve College Cost Crisis

New York—A greater federal investment is essential to solving the mounting cost crisis in education, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis told the College Entrance Examination Board.

Davis, in a luncheon speech at the board's national conference here, said that "union members who have come to take it for granted that their children should go to college are now having to ask themselves whether they can bear the financial burden."

He made these points in outlining the problem:

- Tuition and required fees, on the average, have more than doubled in the last ten years.
- Federal funds and private contributions to higher education have both diminished.
- Increasing unemployment makes it extremely difficult for students to find summer jobs.

**At least part of the answer to the dilemma facing parents, he stressed, must be provided by increased federal funding for education. "It will take a great deal of money, but it is money invested, not money spent," Davis declared.**

Citing the enormous benefit to the United States from the GI educational program as an example, Davis asserted that "tax support of higher education ultimately costs the public nothing." In fact, he observed, because of higher earnings flowing from their education, veterans have more than repaid the government through the resulting higher income tax payments. And the entire system has benefitted from the 2.2 million veterans who became engineers, doctors, teachers, electricians and professionals in all fields.

The AFL-CIO, Davis pointed out, has consistently urged Congress to provide full funds for current higher educational programs and has given strong support in the state legislatures to the budgets of state colleges and universities.

He stressed, however, that the federation opposes the plan to give tax credits to parents to offset college tuition payments. This plan, said Davis, would lead to higher tuition and offer no benefit to low-income families, students working their way through college, or veterans under the GI bill.

Davis underscored organized labor's position that higher education should be available to all persons to the limit of their ability without "mortgaging their future earnings."

Opposed to this view, he noted, is "a strong train of thought which would predetermine, on the basis of background, income and other factors, who would benefit from a college education and who would not."

**"There is no question in our minds," he continued, "that there are some individuals of influence in our society who would restrict higher education to the elite, for the most part, while all others would pursue a vocational educational program."**

Davis voiced sharp disagreement with Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew's position that college and universities should close their doors to all but those students who have demonstrated superior intellectual qualifications. Agnew's view, Davis suggested, is based on the false assumption that society has given every citizen an equal opportunity to demonstrate his intellectual qualifications.

The high premium on college and graduate degrees makes it difficult to persuade young people to enter vocational schools, Davis said. He emphasized the need to train people in skilled crafts and service industries, but insisted that first the status of these careers must be upgraded.



**BUILDING TRADES CRAFTSMEN** presented their views on such topics as Viet Nam, students and civil disorder before 300 students at Hamline University in St. Paul, Minn. The three workers were invited by the students to take part in the forum, aimed at promoting better understanding between workers and the campus community. Seated from left are Gary Carr, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 455; Tom Szalapski, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 110, and Joe Vincent, Carpenters Local 1644. They are members of the construction crews building a new library at the university. Hamline Prof. Richard Benjamin, right, introduced the speakers.

# Bakers Ask Consumers To Shun Struck Firms

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers have turned to consumers for aid in their battle for adequate contract terms with two big Maryland baking firms.

Backed by three other unions, the bakers urged consumers not to buy baked goods produced by strikebreakers at plants of the Stroehmann Bros. Baking Co. and Schmidt's Baking Co.

The don't-buy campaign was launched at a meeting of union officers, field representatives, and delegates from the Meat Cutters, Retail Clerks and Teamsters.

The campaign resulted, the B&C said, from the attempt of the Stroehmann firm "to force an impossible settlement down the throats of workers" at its Cumberland plant. The posture of the company, it said, is "in line with its traditionally militant antiunion position."

**Stroehmann recently bought Ort's Baking Co. in Cumberland, where employes had enjoyed 30 years of union-management peace. The workers walked out in July, and Schmidt Baking followed the lead of its Cumberland competitor in forcing a strike also.**

Stroehmann operates nine plants —seven in Pennsylvania, one in New York and the plant in Cumberland. Schmidt Baking has plants only in Baltimore and Cumberland.

Schmidt bakers in Baltimore struck after several tries at forming a union. Demanding union recognition, they stayed out.

A campaign to bring unorganized workers of both firms into the labor movement is under way. The don't-buy campaign covers all of Pennsylvania, a great part of New York state, southern New Jersey, Maryland, including Greater Washington, and portions of Virginia and West Virginia.

The union said that among those fired for refusing to cross a union picket line at the Stroehmann Bakery in Williamsport, Pa., was a 65-year old worker who needs one more year of service to win a pension, and a widow, the sole support of her family, who worked 28 years at the Williamsport plant.

## Business Executives Hit by Unemployment

New York—Even business executives are being hit by the current wave of unemployment.

A study made by the Council of Better Business Bureaus reports that some 390,000 executives are looking for jobs, many of them in "a state of shock."

The council said it is planning a booklet cautioning job-hunting executives against being victimized by high-priced "job counselors."

# *Indiana Labor Maps Program Of Legislation*

Indianapolis—A state legislative program that proposes collective bargaining rights for public employes, improvements in jobless benefits and workmen's compensation was adopted by the seventh biennial convention of the Indiana AFL-CIO.

The 800 delegates to the three-day convention also called for repeal of the state's 2 percent consumer tax in favor of a graduated income tax structure.

Besides increased payments for unemployed workers, the proposal urges coverage for all workers and dependents. Training of displaced workers and extension of jobless benefits for workers on strike more than six weeks are included in the program.

The convention also backed resolutions calling on Congress to increase social security benefits, improve vocational education programs, establish a national health insurance system and boost the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour.

Pres. Willis N. Zagrovich and Sec.-Treas. Max F. Wright were re-elected to new two-year terms. Two new members were elected to the executive board: Domenic Ala of the Clothing Workers and Joseph Bradley of the Boilermakers.

Speakers at the convention included Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, national COPE Dir. Al Barkan, Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.).

### *New Pamphlet Aids Health Plan Drive*

**A new AFL-CIO pamphlet as part of the federation's campaign for national health insurance is now available.**

**"National Health Insurance —Labor's No. 1 Goal" is a 12-page publication based on a radio address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spelling out the crisis in national health care and the legislative cure through a national health insurance plan.**

**Copies of the pamphlet are available without cost in reasonable quantities from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.**

# Cheating on Wage Law Hits Low-Paid Hardest

A new government study shows that nearly nine of every 10 workers illegally underpaid by their employers are in the lowest income groups, Administrator Robert D. Moran of the wage-hour division of the Labor Dept. told employers at a meeting in Agawam, Mass.

Moran announced to the Employers Association of Western Massachusetts that his division has devised a new system of reporting to determine what workers need help the most.

He hailed as "extremely gratifying" a report showing that for the three-month period ending Sept. 30, "our investigations disclosed approximately $27.5 million owed to 124,000 employes as the result of violations of laws enforced by the wage-hour division."

**Moran said the report shows that 44 percent of the underpaid workers earn less than $1.60 an hour and 42 percent earn between that and the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower family income figure ($5,700 a year to $7,300 for a family of four).**

"In other words, 86 percent of the back wages owed to employes because of statutory violations disclosed by wage-hour compliance officers . . . was owed to people who have become known as the working poor," Moran said.

He said he has discovered that the lowest-paid workers have not been receiving first priority in investigations of minimum pay violations under the wage-hour law, the Davis-Bacon public contracts law, and the equal-pay law covering woman workers.

Instead of using wage underpayments in dollar amounts as a yardstick to use in measuring the performance of districts, Moran wants his directors to help him improve service to the lowest-paid workers.

At Agawam he disclosed also that his new data reveal that nearly 99 percent of the $3 million in payments below the minimums in the Equal Pay law are owed to women earning less than the amount needed to support a family of four.

Rudolph Oswald, an AFL-CIO economist who specializes in wage-hour matters, says Moran's latest report underscores the continuing shortage of compliance officers to enforce the laws listed by Moran.

Unless underpayments are recovered the laws "mean nothing," said Oswald. Not much more than a third of the money withheld by cheating or careless employers ever is recovered, his figures show.

Oswald said Moran's new data also show that minimum wage law violations continue not only as to underpayments of the minimums but also because of employers' failure to pay overtime required by law.

**In many cases, he declared, workers paid slightly more than the minimum are being denied overtime pay, although they work overtime and should be paid for such work.**

Violations of the Equal Pay Law, he said, tend to pull down the wages of women workers in general because of discrimination against some workers solely because they are women.

# N.H. Delegates Urge Passage Of Safety Bill

Shelburne, N.H.—Delegates to the New Hampshire State AFL-CIO convention here termed occupational safety and health legislation "vital" to America's workers and urged Congress to complete action on it this year.

"The need for federal action is clear," the convention said, because "the states have abdicated their responsibility."

Other major resolutions approved by the delegates urged a $2.50 an hour minimum wage, proposed dependents' allowances in state unemployment and workmen's compensation programs, called for quotas on textile and shoe imports, and asked strong action to clean up polluted air and water.

The convention warned against permitting race to divide working people. It called for strict enforcement of civil rights laws coupled with "massive planning and social investment to make possible the development of new jobs and new housing for all workers."

The convention gave its Toland Award for the person who has contributed most to the improvement of labor-management relationships to Richard P. Flynn, president of Bookbinders Local 33 and a past president of the state central body.




**THE THREAT TO JOBS** posed by unlimited imports of electric, electronic and optical products is explained in leaflets being distributed in front of Macy's store in New York City by members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The campaign, under the banner of "Fair International Trade and Employment" calls for limitations on job-destroying imports, fair international labor standards to protect workers all over the world from exploitation, orderly expansion of world trade and regulation of multinational corporations.

Firm Still Defies Law:

# 11th NLRB Order Hits J. P. Stevens

A three-member panel of the National Labor Relations Board ruled that J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., failed to bargain in good faith with the Textile Workers Union of America when it arbitrarily changed the wage-payment system at its Gulistan plant in Statesboro, Ga.

It was the 11th consecutive NLRB finding of violations of the federal labor law by Stevens, the nation's second largest textile firm and a big government contractor.

Board Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members Gerald A. Brown and Howard Jenkins, Jr. upheld a trial examiner's finding that plant management illegally changed the wage system at Gulistan not long after the union was certified as the workers' bargaining agent.

**The board ordered Stevens to restore the former wage structure, compensate employes for any lost pay, bargain with the union on wages, hours and other conditions and, if an agreement is reached, put it into written form.**

The TWUA had charged that the switch from incentive pay to a flat rate system 16 months ago was in retaliation for the workers' vote for the union in an NLRB election.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said of the latest board decision: "Even the most conservative and business-oriented view of the National Labor Relations Act cannot be stretched far enough to encompass the anti-labor policies of J. P. Stevens. . . .

"At this stage of the company's history of anti-labor activity one can only marvel at the patience of the law enforcement branch of the federal government, contemplate with awe its sanctimonious posture of concern about violations of the law, and ask again, 'How long, O Lord, how long?' "

NLRB records show that Stevens has in a decade of legal battling managed to avoid bargaining with any union despite the law and numerous court rulings.

**In the Statesboro case, the corporation's defense is that Stevens has no duty to bargain with the union until a U.S. Court of Appeals makes a final ruling. It argues that an NLRB order is of no effect until a court so states, and therefore, to proceed on a case not yet settled by the courts would be to deny the corporation due process of law.**

The board has asked the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans to enforce a previous order issued against Stevens in 1969 to bargain with the TWUA for its Gulistan plant employes. Stevens destroyed the union's majority at that time by a "campaign of extensive and egregious unfair practices to thwart the union's organizing drive at the Gulistan plant," the board ruled.

Stevens committed its 11th violation of the law by failing to observe this order when it changed the wage system, the latest ruling says. The order was in line with the board's so-called Gissel rule that an employer may be directed to recognize a union whose majority it has illegally destroyed.

# Alabama Unions Plan Low-Cost Housing Units

Tuscaloosa—The Alabama AFL-CIO has received federal approval for the drawing of initial plans to build low-income-family housing in Birmingham, Florence and Decatur, council officers reported at the eighth biennial convention of the state central body.

That means the start of preliminary work on 800 housing units to be built with federal loans costing $11 million, Pres. Barney Weeks advised 550 delegates from the state's affiliated unions. Eventually the state council hopes to sponsor low-cost housing in every Alabama city where union members are concentrated, Weeks said.

The convention gave Weeks and Sec.-Treas. A. G. Trammell new two-year terms, and authorized the executive board to proceed with its housing program.

**Weeks reported a membership gain of 15,000 since the 1968 convention and noted the success of a state-wide prescription drug program launched by the state body. Since its start 18 months ago, more than 32 stores have signed contracts to furnish members of affiliated unions with needed medicines at actual cost plus what Weeks called "a small professional fee."**

Members of AFL-CIO unions are saving more than $500,000 a year on drugs because of the program, Weeks estimated.

Among convention speakers were Gov. Albert P. Brewer (D), whose term in office expires Jan. 15; Chief Justice-elect Howell Heflin of the Alabama Supreme Court; Bill Baxley of Dothan, attorney general-elect; Jerry Beasley, lieutenant-governor - elect; Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO central bodies' coordinator, and Irma Angevine, executive director of the Consumers Federation of America.

The incoming state officials assured the delegates that labor and the consumer will get fair treatment when they assume office next January.

**The convention called on the state attorney general to set up a consumer protection department, and Baxley promised the delegates he would do just that early in his new term of office.**

Heflin pledged that labor will get a fair hearing in the state's top court, and Beasley announced that legislation of interest to labor will be referred to fair committees in the next session of the legislature.

The convention adopted a policy statement calling for a state minimum wage of $1.60 an hour. On the federal level, it voted to back the AFL-CIO drive for national health insurance and an occupational health and safety law.

# Georgia Labor Asks Improved Minimum Pay

Augusta, Ga. — The Georgia State AFL-CIO laid the groundwork at its 14th annual convention for an all-out drive to boost the state minimum wage to $1.50 an hour.

The 650 delegates also called on the state legislature to extend coverage of the wage law to more workers. Through labor's efforts, the legislature earlier this year adopted the state's first minimum wage law setting a floor of $1.25 an hour for covered workers.

Delegates voted to increase monthly per capita payments from 10 cents to 12 cents. The additional income will be channelled mainly into COPE operations and legislative programs of the state body.

Pres. J. O. Moore told the convention that 8,000 new members were enrolled in the state body since the last convention to boost the total membership to 74,000 members.

Moore was re-elected to his second two-year term as president, defeating former Sec. J. W. Giles. In the contest for secretary, H. H. Marbry of the Carpenters was elected over Melvin Tate of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers. Mrs. Louise Dean was re-elected treasurer.

Speakers at the three-day convention included Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery and Georgia Commissioner of Labor Sam Caldwell.

# Times, News Reach Pacts With Guild

New York—Wage increases as high as $100 a week are provided in new three-year contracts tentatively agreed upon by the Newspaper Guild and the New York Times and the Daily News.

Guild negotiators reached agreement a few hours before a scheduled walkout and sent the terms to a vote Nov. 9 by 2,600 Guildsmen at the Times and about 1,400 at the News.

No details were released pending unit votes, but a Guild spokesman said the papers offered the same 41.69 percent package increase won by the Guild at the Post, and by other unions from the publishers.

Under the pattern formula, top minimum wages for experienced reporters, copy editors and advertising salesmen will rise at the Times from $255.25 to $361.66 a week in the third year and at the News from $242.55 to $343.67.

Guild members have been working under a contract extension since Mar. 30. Besides wages, which will go up in yearly increments of 15, 11 and 11 percent, issues at the two dailies include a full union shop, percentage increases applied to top minimums in all Guild classifications, conversion of a six-minute reduction in working time per day to cash or other benefits, and improved pensions.

Theodore W. Kheel, chief mediator in the talks that started last February, said contract approval by members of the Guild and the photoengravers would close out the 1970 round of negotiations. Kheel was aided by federal and state mediators.

## Eugene Goslee Named Labor Board Solicitor

The appointment of Eugene G. Goslee as solicitor of the National Labor Relations Board was announced by NLRB Chairman Edward B. Miller. Goslee, 48, is a veteran NLRB attorney.

Goslee succeeds William Feldesman, now on leave for an assignment on behalf of the International Labor Organization in Africa. On his return, Feldesman will become a special assistant to Board Member John H. Fanning.

# Court Asked to Outlaw Housing Barrier to Poor

The AFL-CIO has joined with the National Urban Coalition and 14 other organizations in asking the Supreme Court to overturn a section of the California state constitution that requires referendum approval by the voters before a low-income public housing project can be built in a community.

A three-judge federal district court unanimously found the state requirement to be discriminatory, and the cooperating organizations have asked the Supreme Court to sustain that finding.

**The brief submitted by the 16 organizations termed the referendum requirement "loaded dice" since it applies only to housing for the poor and has the effect of fencing them out of areas where employment is expanding and segregating them in depressed inner city areas.**

Cities and counties, through equitably-applied zoning laws and building codes, can set appropriate standards for housing, the brief noted. But to require that only housing developments for low-income families pass the additional hurdle of voter ratification is clearly discriminatory, the organizations stressed.

The brief said the requirement is "precisely analogous" to a law that would allow an unlimited number of peremptory challenges against black or poor jurors, while providing that other prospective jurors could be challenged only for cause.

Also stressed in the brief was the inequity of a situation wherein one type of federal subsidy—to help provide adequate housing for people with low incomes—is made subject to local referendum approval, "while subsidies for those with higher incomes flow unhampered by the need to obtain public approval of the subsidy."

Among the organizations joining in the brief were civil rights groups such as the NAACP, the National Urban League and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, the Alliance for Labor Action, and industry groups including the National Association of Home Builders.

# IUE Membership Ratifies Dues Hike

All 10 constitutional amendments approved earlier this year by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers convention were ratified in local referendums.

Trustees of the IUE said the issues were ratified by wide margins. The closest votes were about 4 to 1 on four of the amendments.

All amendments go into effect next Jan. 1.

They provide, among other things, for an increase in minimum monthly dues from $5 to $6 in steps over a four-year period and 25 cents more every two years thereafter, mandatory retirement of officers and staff members at age 65, and the establishment of procedures for calling and conducting special conventions.

*Video Tape No Substitute:*

# GE Told to Permit On-Spot Job Study

Video tapes of work performed at a General Electric Co. plant in Dover, O., are not a reasonable substitute for on-the-job inspection of the work by the union representing the workers, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The decision upheld a refusal-to-bargain charge brought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against GE in May 1969. The IUE charged that the company refused to let a union expert into the plant to observe two disputed jobs and to advise IUE Local 705 whether it had grounds for processing a grievance.

Union members initiated the grievance, charging that pay rates were too low on jobs whose grades had been reduced. One was a grinding job, the other that of a set-up punch press operator in the Dover fabrication department, where IUE members make wire for electric lamps and electronic parts.

**NLRB Trial Examiner Harold X. Summers heard witnesses and ruled that while unions do not have an automatic right to make in-plant studies, in this case there was no alternative. He said video tapes offered by GE were subject to misinterpretation and were inferior to on-the-job inspection.**

Board members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown agreed with Summers and ordered GE to permit the inspection. Chairman Edward B. Miller dissented, saying he would have dimissed the charge.

After the union filed its grievance at Dover, an IUE representative asked permission to come into the plant to evaluate the two jobs. The GE community relations supervisor at Dover said it was against company policy to let "outsiders" into the plant. When he offered the use of video-tape recordings of the jobs, the union said it could not intelligently process a grievance without actually seeing the work performed.

The examiner agreed with the union. The test of all similar union requests, Summers wrote, is whether the action proposed "is the only reliable and reasonably expeditious device for accomplishing an objective of the labor act—making it possible for a bargaining representative intelligently to process a grievance."

Summers concluded that at Dover, no local union officials were qualified to decide whether the grievance was reasonable or unreasonable. He said it was necessary that the evaluation be made by someone who was qualified—and the IUE representative was such a person.

**Video tapes, he concluded, were not a good substitute because "opportunity abounds" for the camera to be "selectively deficient, by design or otherwise," and a tape, however skillfully produced, must omit "much of the contextual surroundings in which the job is performed."**

Summers gave this clinching argument: GE set the rates on the two jobs in the first place through visual inspection by more than one trained observer, not by tapes. In his opinion, the in-plant evaluation was necessary.

GE previously had lost several other disputes with IUE over time-studies and in-plant inspection. Cited as precedent in the latest ruling were two recent cases in GE plants at Hickory, N.C., and Youngstown, O.

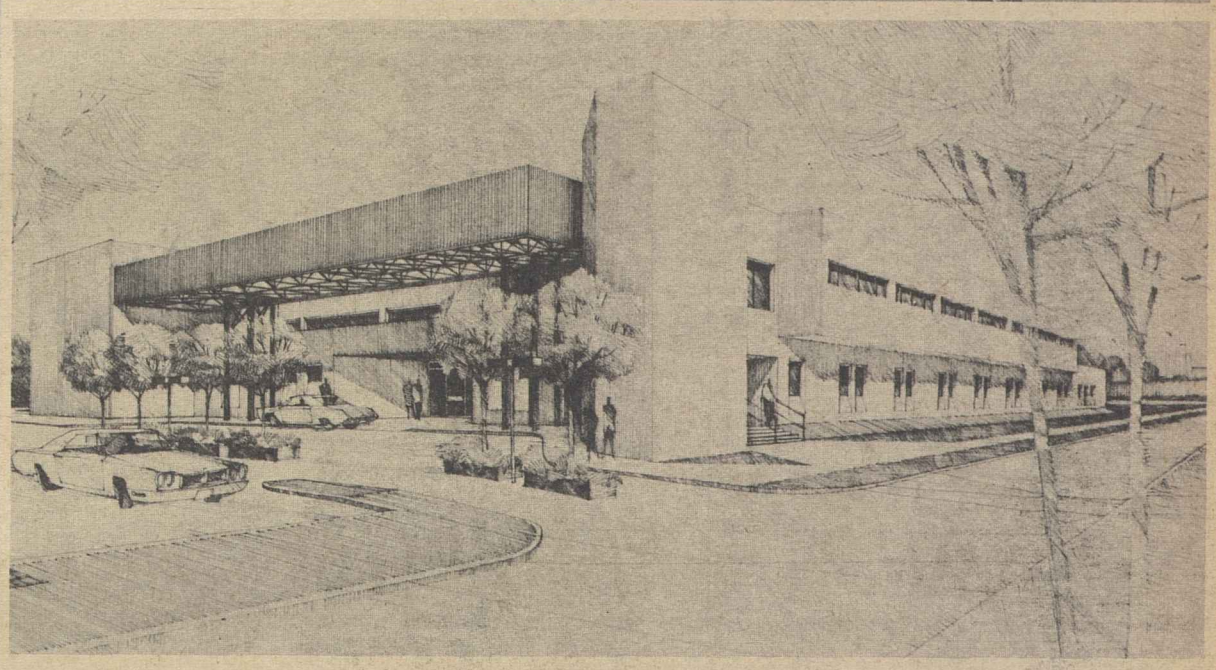
## Meany Mourns Cardinal Cushing

Richard Cardinal Cushing, who died at 75, was "a true friend of workers and their unions and a real humanitarian," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to Catholics of the Boston archdiocese.

Meany expressed "deep sadness" on hearing of the death of the churchman, who died of cancer after retiring two months ago as archbishop of Boston. Meany's message said: "Please extend to the priests and people of the Archdiocese of Boston the sincere condolences of the AFL-CIO and my personal deep regrets."

The cardinal gave up his post after 26 years to Archbishop Humberto S. Medeiros, named by Pope Paul VI to succeed him. He was to be buried Nov. 7 after a funeral mass in Holy Cross Cathedral, Boston.





**GREAT DAY** for New Haven labor came at groundbreaking for $2 million health care center under enabling legislation fought for successfully by labor with wide community support against opposition of state medical society. Speakers, top photo, included Mayor B. G. Guida, standing on wood pile, and to the right of the mayor, Pres. Vincent J. Sirabella of New Haven AFL-CIO. The center, shown below in architect's drawing will give member families comprehensive health and hospital care on a prepaid basis in cooperation with nearby Yale University-New Haven Medical Center.

# Unionists Study Impact Of Switch to Metrics

Individual workers should not be compelled to bear the burden of the nation's conversion to the metric system of measurement, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger stressed at a study conference of union representatives.

Although recognizing the eventual benefits to business and world trade, Goldfinger emphasized that increased use of the metric system is not just a matter of conversion tables, but a human problem, involving a change in education and thinking. It is essential, he said, that there be enough time for the necessary adjustment process.

While the AFL-CIO has not taken a policy stand on this issue, Goldfinger said consideration is being given to the problems involved in conversion. Chief among them, he said, is the need for retraining and re-education for the entire work force so that upgrading and eligibility for different jobs do not become a problem.

**Other potential problems involve the cost of tools, which would have to be altered or replaced, collective bargaining contracts in cases of wage incentives based on current methods of measurement, and blueprint reading.**

The conference, one of several being held by the Bureau of Standards, provided an opportunity for representatives of labor to discuss the problems and advantages of increasing worldwide use of the metric system.

Other labor representatives at the conference were Chic St. Croix of the Oil Workers, Graham McKelvey of the Mine Workers, Thomas Hannigan of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, John Weiser of the Textile Workers Union of America, Bert Gottlieb and Robert Franco of the Transportation Institute, John Turner of the Auto Workers, and William Cotton of the Air Line Pilots.

## *Florida Unions Seek Alliance With Colleges*

Hollywood, Fla.—Full cooperation with universities and colleges in the operation of labor studies programs was stressed at the 14th annual convention of the Florida AFL-CIO.

The 400 delegates to the three-day convention called on unions throughout the state to assist educators in setting up such programs.

Tentative steps already have been taken by several local unions in the Miami area for operation of studies centers in union halls in cooperation with the new Florida International University.

In an address to the delegates, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers called for increased emphasis on union participation in community services activities. Beirne told the delegates that deeper involvement in these activities, would not only benefit union members and the community, but would also enhance the overall image of labor.

**A net gain of 8,000 members over the past year, boosting the total membership of the state labor body to about 85,000 was reported by state AFL-CIO Pres. Charlie Harris. The increase came despite a loss of a number of members through the disaffiliation of the Chemical Workers, Harris pointed out.**

Delegates drafted proposals for legislative programs keyed to curbing air and water pollution on both the state and national levels. The convention also called for an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour, passage of the occupational health and safety bill now before Congress and passage of other labor-supported legislative measures.

# New Haven Health Plan Earns Praise for Labor

New Haven—Organized labor deserves the thanks of the people of Connecticut for spearheading a drive for the state's first community-sponsored prepaid health care plan, Mayor B. F. Guida said at groundbreaking ceremonies for a $2 million health care center.

New Haven AFL-CIO Pres. Vincent J. Sirabella said the success of the plan will determine whether other centers can be built in the state.

Sirabella told how the Yale Medical Center and the Yale-New Haven Hospital played a key part in early negotiations that led to an agreement of affiliation to provide hospital and medical care for plan subscribers and their families.

**The center, a $1 million structure, will open next summer after installation of facilities and equipment costing another $1 million. The two-story building was designed to provide members with comprehensive health care "through one door," said Sirabella, who is chairman of the board of directors of the plan.**

The plan will give enrollees and their families comprehensive health care services on a pre-paid basis, along lines favored by most labor groups, in cooperation with the medical center. Services will include preventive, diagnostic and treatment care in the health center; hospitalization when needed, and all physician and supporting services at home and in the hospital, as well as at the health center.

The city and state central labor bodies launched the health care program in 1967, got the state legislature to pass enabling legislation against the opposition of the state medical society, and won support from the university, business and civic community.

The plan's board includes Mrs. Ruth W. Greenberg, former education director for the State AFL-CIO, as secretary and treasurer, and these unionists as directors: Pres. John J. Driscoll of the State AFL-CIO, Dominic Furco of the Typographical Union, Dominic Panagrossi of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Lawrence N. Spitz, assistant to Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Harry Kaplan of the United Electrical Workers, Stanley Rogers of the Auto Workers and John D. Sansone of the Teamsters.

## Six Seminars Slated for CSA Liaison Staff

Six on-the-job training seminars for more than 185 full-time AFL-CIO Community Services representatives from 135 industrial communities are scheduled for next February and March.

Leo Perlis, director of Community Services Activities for the federation, announced that the seminars will be coordinated by William A. Davies, AFL-CIO-CSA national representative with United Community Funds & Councils of America. They will be held in cooperation with three universities.

The schedule:

Feb. 7-12, University of California, Berkeley.

Feb. 14-19, University of Houston, Houston.

March 7-12, University of Miami, Coral Gables.

March 14-19, University of Miami, Coral Gables.

On March 21-26, two separate classes will run concurrently at the University of Miami, Coral Gables.

# Liberal Gains Rebuff Administration

## *Meany Cites Voter Repudiation Of Agnew 'Fear, Smear' Tactics*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

John V. Tunney ousted Sen. George Murphy in California and Adlai Stevenson III defeated interim appointee Ralph T. Smith in Illinois.

One Senate race remained in doubt pending the counting of absentee ballots. In a direct liberal-conservative confrontation, Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana held a slim lead over Republican Rep. Richard L. Roudebush.

Final result of the Rhode Island governorship also hinged on absentee ballots as did the last cliff-hanger among the House races in Kentucky, with Democratic challenger Romano L. Mazzoli holding a slim lead over conservative Rep. William O. Cowger.

In his post-election comments, Nixon and Republican Party officials expressed public satisfaction over the results. The President claimed that he now has a working ideological majority in the Senate, but Democratic leaders disputed his view.

GOP spokesmen also argued that the results reversed the historic tradition that the party holding the White House usually suffers heavy congressional losses at mid-term.

**But all of the factors that make up that tradition were not present in the 1970 election. Nixon, for one thing, was the first President since 1848 to take office while the opposition party retained control of Congress. Thus, there was little room this year for the usual fallout of congressmen who rode the President's coat-tails into office.**

This year, in fact, it was the Democrats who were most vulnerable, especially in the Senate. They held 25 of the 35 Senate seats up in 1970 against only 10 for the Republicans. And they took 23 of the contests, counting Hartke and Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, who ran as an independent this time but announced he would vote with the Democrats to organize the Senate. In the 1972 election, the Democrats will have the numerical advantage. Only 14 of the party's Senate seats will be at stake then against 19 for the Republicans.

The election produced no clear evidence of the much-heralded "conservative trend" among the electorate. While Gore was suffering defeat to conservative Rep. William E. Brock III in Tennessee, further to the south in Florida, equally conservative Rep. William Cramer lost out to a labor-backed newcomer, Lawton Chiles. While the liberal Tydings was losing in Maryland, the liberal Tunney was winning in California.

And in New York, where the winning Senate candidate, James L. Buckley, actually bore the Conservative Party label, he did not win a majority over his two liberal opponents. Democrat Richard L. Ottinger and the incumbent Republican, Charles Goodell.

Nixon was counting Buckley as an ideological gain, however, and Goodell was the victim of an Administration purge led by Agnew.

Meany called the New York senatorial results "a disgrace" and said the Administration's claim to victory there, "achieved by cutting the political throat of a member of the President's own party, is somewhat grotesque."

**The Administration's performance in New York can only produce strained relations with other liberal Republican senators, a number of whom campaigned on Goodell's behalf in an effort to counter Agnew's denunciations of his own party's candidate and his obvious preference for Buckley.**

Nixon and Agnew's campaign tactics also left a strong residue of bitterness among victorious Democratic senators whom the GOP had targeted for defeat. Many of the very senators the Administration had attempted to equate with violence, campus disorders and narcotics peddling—the "radical liberals" as Agnew labelled them—will be back in office throughout the final two years of Nixon's term.

The rejection by the voters of the "law and order" campaign theme, drummed steadily by Republican leaders while they ignored pressing economic issues, also damages the President's reputation as a campaigner raising new questions as to his credibility and his standing with the public.

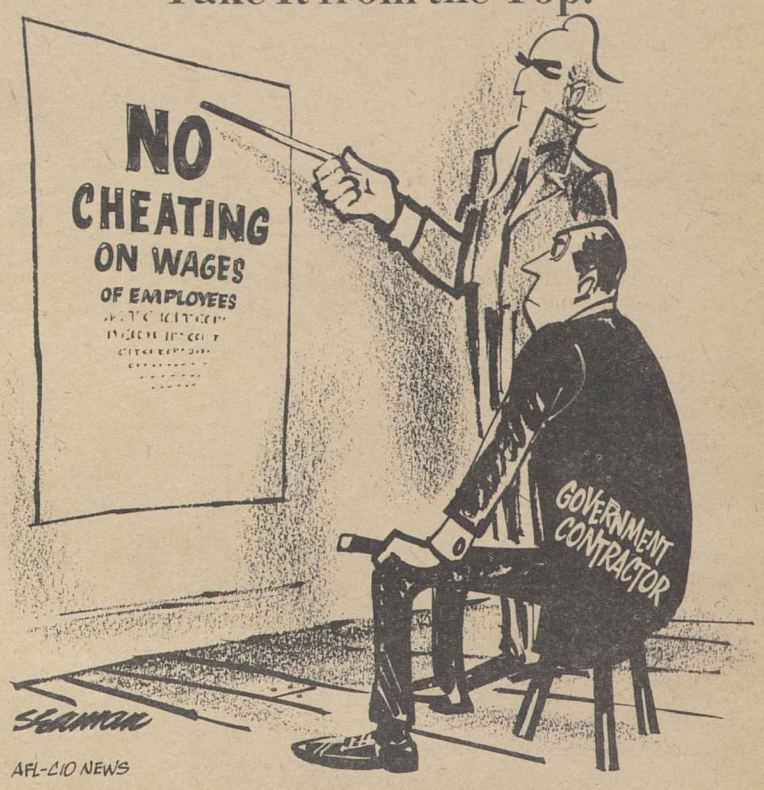
Another big factor in 1972 will be the Democratic Party's gain of governorships, giving it 29 of the 50 against only 18 before the election. The new Democratic governors will play a significant role in choosing their party's presidential candidate and their victories are a sign that the party's rebuilding efforts on the state level are bearing fruit.

The gains in the states also extended into the legislatures, which will have the task of drawing up new congressional districts based on the 1970 census, thus influencing the makeup of Congress for the next decade. The Democrats captured outright control of the legislatures in such important states as California and Pennsylvania, gained one house in a number of states including Wisconsin and Utah, and narrowed the Republican majority in still others.

**AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in a speech the day after the election, called the switch of state houses "a major, major triumph which puts us in a better position for 1972 and its importance cannot be overstated."**

Kirkland said the election was a victory for the labor movement because it was a vindication of labor's stand on "the really vital issues that concern people—not cops and robbers or permissiveness, whatever the hell that is—or even the war, but the critical condition of the economy, the need for jobs and for income to meet the whole range of problems that hits in the pocketbook, the advance to a better life."

'Take It from the Top!'




# Rocky Mountain States Produce for Democrats

Democrats in the Rocky Mountain States wrestled three state houses and three congressional seats from the Republicans while returning all five incumbent senators to office. But two congressional districts considered to be safely in the Democratic column before the elections were lost to the GOP.

Of the six gubernatorial contests—all held by Republicans—in the eight-state area, Democrats won in Nevada, New Mexico and Idaho. Voters returned GOP incumbents in Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming.

**Congressional districts switching over to the Democratic column were in Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Republicans, however, took over House seats formerly held by Democrats in Montana and Colorado.**

With a net gain of one, the Democrats have improved their standing in the House but Republicans still hold a 9 to 8 edge.

Here is a state-by-state rundown:

**Montana**—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield was re-elected to a fourth term by a wide margin over Republican challenger Harold Wallace. But Democratic incumbent Arnold Olsen, who was not expected to have serious opposition in Missoula Mayor Richard Shoup, lost to the Republican in a cliff-hanger.

**Idaho**—Liberal Democratic candidate Cecil Andrus knocked off Republican Gov. Don Samuelson by more than 10,000 votes. Andrus had failed in his bid for governor in 1966.

**New Mexico**—Bruce King, Democratic speaker of the state house of representatives for the past six years, defeated Republican Pete V. Domenici for the gubernatorial seat held by outgoing Republican Gov. David F. Cargo. Democratic Sen. Joseph M. Montoya won over the serious challenge of Republican Anderson Carter. State Sen. Harold L. Runnels upset conservative Republican incumbent Rep. Ed Foreman in the southwest congressional district.

**Utah**—Democratic Sen. Frank E. Moss won re-election handily over Republican Rep. Laurence J. Burton in what was expected to be a closely contested race. Democrat K. Gunn McKay was elected to the seat held by Burton in defeating Richard Richards, a former Republican state chairman.

**Colorado**—Republican Gov. John A. Love was elected to a third term over Democratic Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan. Republicans picked up an additional congressional seat as Denver District Atty. Mc-

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Kevitt defeated Democratic candidate Craig S. Barnes.

**Nevada — Sen. Howard W. Cannon was re-elected by a three-to-two margin in what was expected to be a serious challenge from Republican William Raggio. Liberal Democratic candidate Mike O'Callaghan defeated Ed Fike for the governorship for the seat being vacated by incumbent Republican Paul Laxalt.**

**Arizona**—Republicans appeared to have lost a little strength, but not enough to block the re-election of Sen. Paul J. Fannin and Gov. John R. Williams. Democratic gubernatorial candidate Raul H. Castro ran somewhat stronger than running mate Sam Grossman in the Senate race.

**Wyoming** — A Democrat took over the lone congressional seat held by Republican Rep. John S. Wold, who lost in his effort to unseat Democratic Sen. Gale W. McGee. Former Democratic Rep. Teno Roncalio was successful in his comeback bid over the stiff opposition of Harry Roberts, the state superintendent of instruction.

# COPE Choices Post .610 Winning Average

COPE-endorsed candidates had a .610 batting average in the 1970 elections, the best record since the 1964 liberal sweep.

Counting all the endorsed candidates for the 92nd Congress and the governorships, COPE chalked up a 60.4 percent victory margin; if undecided contests go to those currently leading the percentage would climb to 61.7.

In 1968 COPE-endorsed candidates won 56.4 percent of the contests. In 1966 the figure was 53 percent and in 1964 it reached a record high of 67 percent.

The 1970 figure will match the 62 percent chalked up in 1962.

**COPE organizations at the state and local levels endorsed 336 candidates for the House of Representatives of whom 203 won, with one contest undecided. In the Senate 31 candidates were endorsed and 18 won, with one contest undecided.**

In the governorships 29 were endorsed and 18 were victorious with the resurns still out in one contest.

COPE endorsements are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO groups. The endorsements are based primarily on the records or the espoused programs of the candidates in terms of a wide number of economic, welfare and labor issues.




**A STAUNCH FRIEND** of America's workers, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), will be missing from the 92nd Congress. And the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council held a thank-you luncheon for the senator. Clyde M. Webber, executive vice president of the American Federation of Government Employes adds his name to a multi-union tribute. AFGE Pres. John F. Griner, right, helps hold the placard.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Council Asks New Policies To Spur Stagnant Economy

**Job Safety Tops List:**

## *Long Agenda Faces Lameduck Session*

Passage of an effective occupational safety and health law is at the top of labor's agenda for the post-election session of the 91st Congress.

Congress returns Nov. 16 from an election recess to face what the AFL-CIO Executive Council termed a "shockingly long" list of unfinished business.

A Republican filibuster kept the Senate from acting on the safety-health bill before the mid-October recess and the Executive Council said it is "vitally necessary" that the legislation be passed before adjournment. Any bills left dangling then will be wiped off the calendar and the legislative process will have to start from scratch when the 92nd Congress convenes in January.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a news conference that the key to effective legislation is enforcement, and that is why labor is insistent on the bill sponsored by two New Jersey Democrats—Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels.**

The Williams-Daniels bill assigns responsibility for establishing and enforcing safety-health standards to the Dept. of Labor which, Meany stressed, is supposed to concern itself with the welfare of working people.

He was sharply critical of Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson for his opposition to taking on the responsibility. And the Executive Council said it was "appalled" that the Secretary was supporting instead a "big-business-oriented measure" that it termed "weak, inadequate and an administrative monstrosity."

The council statement acknow-

*(Continued on Page 5)*

## Jobless Rate Hits 5.6%, Wages Drop

**By John R. Oravec**

The nation's unemployment rate went up another notch in October—from 5.5 to 5.6 percent—to hit the highest level since January 1964, the Labor Dept. reported.

While the number of jobless workers remained close to the September mark of 4.7 million, seasonally adjusted, nonfarm payroll employment dropped to 70.1 million, a decline of 481,000, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Its monthly report attributed the decline largely to the direct and indirect effects of the auto strike. Although strikers are not counted as being unemployed, their absence affects the payroll employment category.

The job decline was most noticeable in manufacturing especially in the durable goods industries that includes transportation equipment. But employment in the nondurable

*(Continued on Page 12)*



**CHECKING THE AGENDA** at the Executive Council meeting are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland with James Gildea, Meany's executive assistant, and left, Vice Pres. Charles Luna, president of the United Transportation Union.

***Talks to Continue:***

## Rail Board Terms Called Insufficient

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Four unions representing 400,000 railroad employes settled down for hard contract bargaining with the strong support of the AFL-CIO after calling a presidential emergency board proposal insufficient for a fair settlement of their long dispute with the carriers.

The five-man emergency panel named Sept. 18 by Pres. Nixon recommended wage increases totaling 32.5 percent in seven steps spread over a three-year period. It also recommended one "fringe" benefit asked by three of the unions—accident insurance coverage for off-track employes.

The board rejected all other union proposals for improved benefits and recommended that the railroad companies be given one of their major objectives—"substantial relief" from "restrictive" work rules.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks said at a news conference in Washington that the recommendation falls short by 47.5 cents an hour of 1970 wage settlements for BRAC members in the airline and trucking industries, and is also deficient in other significant contract areas.

**The panel's recommendations, Dennis said, may serve as a basis for renewed talks. He warned, however, that unless an acceptable proposal is made by the carriers before Dec. 1, he will have no choice except to call for a walkout of BRAC members on the railroads at 12:01 a.m. Dec. 11. Passenger, coal and defense-related rail services would be exempt from the strike, Dennis said.**

"Railroad workers have had it,"

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Hits Nixon 'Game Plan' As Failure

**By Saul Miller**

The AFL-CIO called for "immediate government action" to counter the "prolonged stagnation" of the economy without regard to the effect of policy changes on the 1972 election.

Citing the various powers given the President to cope with the economic situation, the federation's Executive Council called additionally for action at the upcoming lameduck session of Congress on an "irreducible minimum" of matters of major concern to the American people. **(Story this page.)**

**The council's two-day fall session in Washington reviewed with general satisfaction the results of the 1970 elections and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the outcome was a "net gain from our point of view" and a failure by the President to influence the results in key states.**

It reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's strong support for Israel in the Middle East crisis and called for more economic and military assistance from the United States and the NATO powers. **(Story, Page 3.)**

In other areas, the council pledged federation support to the railroad unions in their current negotiations **(Story this page),** voted funds for the national committee to aid General Motors hardship cases and asked all affiliates to contribute, and supported a Bakery Workers' boycott of two firms engaged in a union-busting campaign **(Story, Page 3).**

In a strong statement on the economy in which it reviewed the salient developments of the Admin-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Big Democratic Gains Brighten State Outlook

**By David L. Perlman**

Big Democratic gains in elections to state legislatures have brightened the outlook for labor's program and dimmed Republican hopes of picking up a substantial number of House seats in 1972 by redrawing congressional district boundaries for political advantage.

In the 45 states that elected legislators this year, Democrats came out with a net gain of more than 200 seats.

In at least seven states, they captured one or both houses of the legislature from Republican control. And they did not lose control of any house that already had a Democratic majority.

**Reports from AFL-CIO state central bodies indicated that Democratic gains roughly matched liberal pickups. In a few states, increased Democratic majorities meant a switch of effective legislative control from conservatives to liberals.**

The battle over congressional redistricting extends beyond the 16 states where population shifts uncovered by the 1970 Census dictate the gain or loss of House seats. Most of the other states will also have to redraw congressional boundaries to equalize population in accordance with the one-man, one-vote principle.

*(Continued on Page 9)*

## *Tentative Settlement Reached in GM Strike*

Detroit—The Auto Workers reached tentative agreement with General Motors Corp. on terms of a national contract covering 400,000 striking workers and started the process of sending the proposed terms to a vote of the members involved.

The UAW executive board took the first step by approving the GM agreement unanimously. Next came submission of the settlement proposal to the 350-member UAW-GM council, representing local unions across the country.

**After intensive debate the council voted to recommend membership approval of a package described by UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock as one providing major gains in the four areas at the top of the union's priority list—markedly higher wages, removal of the cap on the cost-of-living escalator, the principle of retirement after 30 years service, and major improvements in the supplemental unemployment benefits program.**

Approval of national contract terms will not automatically end the strike that started Sept. 15. The

*(Continued on Page 2)*



**COUNCIL MEMBERS** John H. Lyons and Floyd E. Smith listen to John F. Griner (standing) during brief break in AFL-CIO Executive Council sessions as Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky studies draft of statement.

# Auto Workers Reach Tentative GM Accord

*(Continued from Page 1)*

union traditionally has bargained on two levels — national and local. That means a favorable vote on national issues must be followed by membership approval of local supplementary agreements before plant picket lines are withdrawn.

Still unsettled also is a national GM contract for some 25,000 UAW members in Canadian plants.

**The GM proposal will give workers in U.S. plants wage increases ranging from 49 to 61 cents an hour this year, and two additional increases of 3 percent in the second and third years of the contract—plus cost-of-living raises.**

For members who worked in strike-exempt plants, 26 cents of the 1970 wage hike will be retroactive for all hours worked since Sept. 15.

The cost-of-living clause of the contract calls for a further pay increase of 1 cent an hour for every .4 rise in the government's Consumer Price Index, with no ceiling. Another improvement will restore the quarterly adjustment of the CPI starting Dec. 6, 1971, and then every three months—a provision that was removed in the 1967 contract settlement.

**A major UAW goal was the 30-and-out principle—pensions at any age after 30 years of GM service. The new pact makes it possible for 30-year workers beginning Oct. 1, 1971, to retire at any age with a $500 monthly pension, reduced by 8 percent for each year under age 58. A year later the early retirement age drops to 56, with an 8 percent reduction in benefit for each year of age below 56.**

Other improvements include a new SUB plan, financed by GM contributions of 5 to 10 cents an hour per worker, instead of the present 5 to 7 cents; a fourth week of vacation after 20 years, instead of the present three weeks after 20; a paid holiday week beginning the day before Christmas and ending on New Year's Day; an extra day's pay as a Christmas week bonus; and improved sickness and accident insurance, along with changes in other fringe benefits and working conditions.

Full insurance costs will continue to be paid by GM.

The strike on both sides of the border was voted after General Motors, one of the world's largest profit-making corporations, made one unsatisfactory offer in contract negotiations and refused to improve it as the strike deadline drew near.

Virtually identical proposals were made by Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. but the UAW voted to strike only GM, the pacesetter in producing both autos and profits. It was the first GM strike since 1964.

**The strike affects 145 manufacturing plants in the U.S. and Canada. GM also produces parts for other auto firms at 27 plants which were exempted from strike action, as were Ford and Chrysler plants.**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member of a citizens' committee to aid the families of GM strikers. The committee is headed by former Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois. Earlier, Meany had pledged the backing of the federation for the strikers, whose eventual victory, he declared, "is vital to all American workers."

## State Dept. Panel Includes Unionists

Past Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists and Arthur A. Netrefa, retired staff representative of the same union, have been named as public members of State Dept. selection boards. The boards evaluate the performance of 3,100 foreign service officers and foreign service reserve officers in State Dept. offices around the world.

Siemiller is vice president for labor relations of the National Alliance of Businessmen, which helps find jobs in private business for the long-time unemployed. Netrefa was an IAM representative in the Chicago area from 1940 to 1968.

## Rep. Dawson Dies at 84, Oldest House Member

Chicago—Rep. William L. Dawson, the first Negro to head a congressional committee, died here at the age of 84. Dawson, the oldest member of Congress, had announced his retirement and did not run for re-election this year.

A former Republican, he became a New Deal Democrat in 1939 and represented Chicago's South Side in Congress since 1942. He was chairman of the House Government Operations Committee.

**Basis for Bargaining:**

# *Emergency Board Proposal Short of Rail Unions' Goals*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Dennis told a press conference. "We have been stalled and stalled. . . . We have been held back. We have not been given our just due. We now intend to get justice."

Officers of the three other unions involved issued a joint statement saying the 32.5 percent pay hike proposal "presents a basis for further negotiation and disposition of this issue." They called the proposed rules changes, however, "destructive of work methods and procedures that are an integral part of railroading."

The three are Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union, Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes and Vice Pres. Richard Smith of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, representing dining car crews.

Luna said the proposed rules changes would result in paycuts and layoffs for many UTU members. What the panel proposes, he said, "would give us wage increases with one hand and take them away with the other."

**The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Washington, pledged strong support of the railroad unions in their battle "for fair contracts with substantial wage increases and realistic benefits."**

For more than a year, the council said, the four unions have been "patiently seeking to win wage and benefit adjustments" on a par with other union settlements in the transportation industry.

During these months, the unions have complied fully with the requirements of the Railway Labor Act "to achieve a realistic economic agreement with the highly prosperous railroad industry," the council statement noted.

As a final step in the long negotiating process, Nixon appointed the emergency board after securing a court order halting a strike against three of the nation's 180 freight and passenger carriers.

The council observed that during the 30 days following the board's report, "the unions will endeavor to negotiate with the railroads, and after that 30-day period they will have the right under the law to order a strike in pursuit of their economic objectives."

Asserting that "further interference by the federal government after the provisions of the Railway Labor Act have been fulfilled would be unfair in the extreme," the council called on the carriers "to bargain in good faith, with recognition of contemporary wage trends, so that a work stoppage on the railroads may be averted this winter."

**Following the council meeting, Pres. George Meany told newsmen that the railroad unions have observed the law for nearly 50 years, that they give up the right to strike for a period and that, when the law's processes are exhausted, "they should be free to strike the same as others."**

If railroads cannot be subject to the normal stresses of labor-management relations and their employes are denied the right to strike, Meany said, "then the paramount public interest should indicate that there should not be a profit."

"If we get to that point," he declared, "I would advocate that the government take over the railroads.

"And frankly, the way the railroads are being run, I have an idea that might be an improvement."

Members of the emergency board included Chairman Lewis M. Gill, Robert O. Boyd, William H. Coburn, Jacob Seidenberg and Rolf Valtin, all Washington area arbitrators. Four of them presented the board's recommendations to the White House in Nixon's absence from Washington. The chairman reported that Boyd is hospitalized with a stroke but is expected to recover.

The board report notes that the carriers urged panel members to follow the "pattern" of past wage settlements with the shopcrafts and other unions—a 5 percent raise retroactive to last Jan. 1; increases of 4 cents an hour on Apr. 1 and Aug. 1, 1970; a 3 percent increase next Jan. 1, and another 3 percent a year later for a total of 11 percent, plus 8 cents an hour.

The board voted instead to recommend 5 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 32 cents effective Nov. 1, 1970, 4 percent next Apr. 1 and three additional raises of 5 percent each on Oct. 1, 1971, Apr. 1, 1972, and Oct. 1, 1972, for a total of 32.5 percent.

**Gill pointed out that while the recommendations add up to "well over 9 percent a year in total increases," they are "well under 9 percent in actual cost to the railroads because of the deferred effective dates."**

Actual costs, he said, would be 6.5 percent the first year, 4 and one-third percent the second year and 5.25 percent the third year—a total of 16 and one-twelfth percent.

The chairman noted that the board is recommending seven rules changes to meet the carriers' "most pressing immediate needs." The changes cover work rules on interdivisional runs, interchange of cars between railroads, combining the functions of road and yard employes and of clerk and telegrapher classifications.

He said the recommendations would give management "more leeway and flexibility in using the work force, speeding up the movement of trains through the yards, and generally improving the efficiency of operations."

**In the board's opinion, the most important recommendation, according to Gill, is for the establishment of a high-level joint committee consisting of labor and management executives, to be headed by a neutral party chosen and paid for by the unions and carriers.**

The board "envisions the standing committee as a body which will seek long-range reforms and solutions to numerous labor relations problems in the industry," the chairman said. It does not, however, recommend that the chairman be given the authority to make final and binding decisions—an authority favored by management.

The railroads frequently have charged they are hampered by costly outdated rules. Crotty summed up the position of his union on the subject: the rules are tied in with wages, some were negotiated in lieu of more wages, and they cannot be changed without considering their relation to wages.

# Foreign-Made TV Films Hit As Job Threat

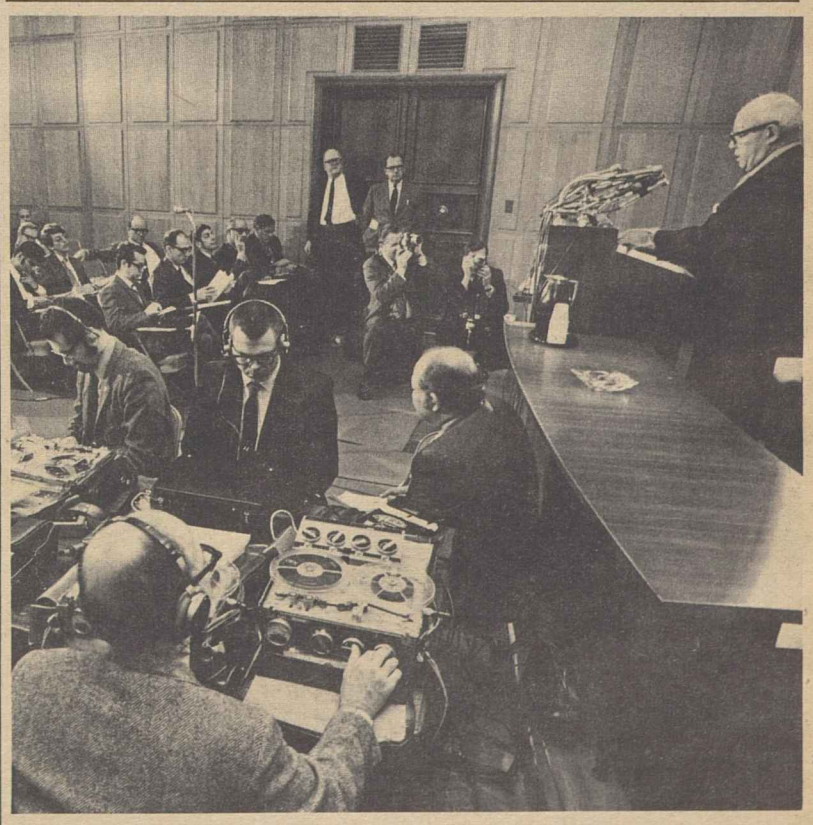
American industry continues to support foreign-made TV productions for use in the United States while thousands of film workers are without jobs, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged.

It cited the example of General Mills, Inc., big cereal foods firm which bought a 30-minute Christmas animation television special to be shown in prime time over the CBS television network. The council noted also that a General Mills subsidiary, Kenner Toys, Inc., has contracted for four one-hour animated special films to be shown on CBS stations. All will be produced by Astransia Studio Inc. of Sydney, Australia.

"It will make for a cruel Christmas for the families of the American workers in this industry who are currently unemployed—30 percent of them," the statement said.

"The products advertised on these shows will not be purchased by these families—they won't be able to enjoy them."

The council emphasized that "when American industry purchases products such as these animated films from foreign concerns, it deprives American workers of jobs. In this case it deprives American families of a happy, merry Christmas."



**TV AND RADIO** sound engineers, photographers and reporters all intently cover AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's press conferences during Executive Council sessions. Here Meany assails Administration's economy policy, calls for a new "game plan."

# Council Urges Action to Spur Economy

## *Nixon 'Game Plan' Scored as Failure*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

istration's "game plan" to cool the economy, the council said that "the Administration which choked off economic expansion in 1969 and engineered the recession, has thus far refused to provide the necessary stimulus" to change federal policy. It added:

"The American people need immediate government action to counter the present stagnation and rapidly bring the economy to full employment. Workers must not be compelled to endure additional months of spreading economic distress while the Administration debates the degree and timing of policy change geared to having the greatest political effect on the campaign of 1972." **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

**Meany stressed at press conferences that after 21 months of experience and trying to sell the electorate on its economic policies and getting turned down, it's time for the Administration to "change its game plan," which was conceived as reducing inflation without causing a rise in unemployment.**

The hardships imposed by the Administration's "game plan" have been particularly severe on workers, the council pointed out, noting the drop in buying power, the continuing rise in the number of unemployed, the weakening job markets.

Only an immediate and sustained upturn can create the large and growing number of jobs needed to wipe out unemployment and care for a growing labor force, the council said, "but there is no such turnaround in sight."

It noted again the President's refusal to use the selective credit controls voted by Congress, along with other powers, and urged Congress to direct the Federal Reserve System to establish "low interest rate ceilings on specific types of loans and to allocate credit to where it will do the most good for America."

**In other comments on the recent elections, Meany told reporters that the Administration was not very successful in its appeal to "blue collar" voters and workers generally, and that Vice Pres. Agnew was a great fund-raiser for the Republicans and a great entertainer but his value as a vote-getter was questionable.**

Meany placed major emphasis on the necessity for the lameduck session to vote on meaningful job safety legislation, stressing especially the position of the Administration and Labor Sec. Hodgson in opposing a strong bill that would be administered by the Labor Dept.

## Expanded Aid To Israel Held Vital to Peace

The "vital national interests" of the United States and its NATO allies "demand that we grant Israel unstinting help," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council adopted a statement noting with satisfaction that "our government has responded to Israel's plea for urgently needed military and economic assistance." Calling for even greater assistance, the council said the cost would be a "tiny fraction" of the price of a world war in the Middle East touched off by the Soviet Union's drive for domination of the area.

**The U.S. government would be well-advised also, the council said, to insist that the newly extended cease-fire proposal "be made fool-proof through clearly specified enlarged powers of supervision for the prevention of violations."**

This referred to the violation by the Soviet Union and Egypt of the earlier cease-fire agreement by installing new missiles in the Suez Canal zone area. The council urged the U.S. government "to persist in its demand for Egyptian withdrawal" of the missiles.

In a review of the Middle East situation, the council noted that "Israel has always maintained that direct negotiations between the embattled forces provide the best road to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," and that over 20 years Egypt and her supporters had "consistently violated every cease-fire agreement negotiated through the United Nations."

### Pilots Announce Plans For New Headquarters

Construction will begin immediately on a new, $5 million eight-story headquarters for the Air Line Pilots Association in Washington, D.C., the union announced. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1972.

The new union headquarters will be located at Massachusetts Ave. and 17th St., N.W.

## *Efforts Backed to Improve War Prisoners' Treatment*

**The wide-ranging effort to insure humane treatment of American prisoners of war in North Viet Nam received the strong support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.**

**In a statement marking the observance of Veterans Day, the council stressed concern for Americans held in North Viet Nam, "whose names are kept secret" by the captors.**

**The council cited the efforts of the American Legion and the American Red Cross to call world attention to treatment of American prisoners of war.**

**Special commendation should be given, the council said, to "the Red Cross campaign for mail urging the North Vietnamese, in the name of humanity, to provide the names of their prisoners, to guarantee them adequate diet and medical care and to permit the exchange of mail between prisoners and their families, and the American Legion program of prayer."**

**"No effort can be spared by the government or any American organization which believes in human decency to end the misery of the prisoners of war and their families," the council declared.**



**A REPORT ON THE ELECTIONS** is made to the AFL-CIO Executive Council by National COPE Dir. Al Barkan. Election results generally favored endorsements of COPE state groups.

## *New Outreach Craft Training Set for 1,025*

Local AFL-CIO Building Trades Councils will provide instructors to prepare 1,025 minority youths for apprenticeship entrance tests in 18 urban areas under a new government contract awarded the Workers' Defense League.

The 18-month Labor Dept. contract for $1,385,825 will be used to recruit and tutor the youths in Apprenticeship Outreach projects for 18 skilled building and construction trades.

Locations covered under the new agreement are the New York City areas of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Harlem, and the counties of Westchester, Suffolk and Nassau; Buffalo and Rochester, N.Y.; Newark, N. J.; Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn.; Cleveland; Nashville; Lexington, Ky.; and Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh-Durham and Wilmington, N.C.

Through previous Outreach contracts with the Labor Dept. the Workers' Defense League placed about 2,000 minority apprentices up to last August, all but 120 in the building and construction trades.

The league, with the cooperation of the building trades councils, placed 304 electricians, 289 carpenters, 243 plumbers and pipefitters, 242 painters, 182 sheet metal workers, 90 iron workers, 79 roofers, 78 elevator constructors, 68 bricklayers, 61 cement masons, 55 plasterers, 49 glaziers, 46 machinists, 43 operating engineers, 19 lathers, 17 asbestos workers, 3 tile setters and 121 apprentices in miscellaneous trades.

The Labor Dept. reports that there are now 81 Outreach projects being operated by labor and community organizations in 83 major industrial areas.

### Youngstown Sheet, Tube Agrees on Incentives

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers announced that 530 more employes of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. will receive incentive pay of 10 cents an hour under a just-concluded agreement between union and management.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said all but two of 11 major steel firms have agreed to incentive pay coverage for union members under a 1969 arbitration award. The latest pact raises to 13,970 the number of Sheet & Tube employes eligible for incentive pay in the company's plants at Youngstown, Struthers and Campbell, O., and East Chicago, Ind.

## Bakery Union Backed In Boycott of 2 Firms

A consumer boycott by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers against two Eastern bakery firms has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which called on all affiliated unions to "give this struggle their full support."

The council said the entire bakery industry, organized and unorganized alike, is "watching with interest" the struggle of workers to win fair conditions from the Stroehmann Brothers Bakery, a six-state chain, and Schmidt Baking Co., with outlets in Baltimore and Cumberland, Md.

In effect, the two firms are the "advance guard for an industry-wide attack on the union," the statement declared. It noted that B&C members have been on strike in Cumberland for more than four months.

**"Thirty years of industrial peace," the council said, were "shattered with the entrance of Stroehmann Brothers into Cumberland through the purchase of a previously independent company." Stroehmann, based in Williamsport, Pa., owns nine plants and warehouses. The council statement described it as "the most aggressive and fastest-growing independent wholesale bread producer" on the East Coast.**

Stroehmann products sold in supermarkets and independent stores bear the brands of both Stroehmann and Ort's. Schmidt products are sold under the Schmidt Blue Ribbon brand.

When the Cumberland workers walked out over company provocation, the council noted, workers at other Stroehmann plants were fired for honoring picket lines established by the Cumberland strikers and for refusing to become strikebreakers.

When the strike was joined by Schmidt Baking employes in Cumberland, 90 percent of the company's Baltimore plant also struck, seeking recognition of the union. The council said the strike was called "after three previous attempts to secure union recognition were frustrated by long legal delays resulting in a large turnover of production workers."

The statement added that union representation elections were possible "only when management was certain that sufficient turnover had taken place" in employe ranks.

B&C launched its consumer boycott against both companies Oct. 8 in what the council statement described as an attempt to convince the companies that they should "engage in genuine collective bargaining."

The boycott was announced at a meeting at which representatives of the Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters and Teamsters pledged support of B&C's boycott effort.

**Full Measure of Quality!**




UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

## Striking Clerks Reject Airline Settlement Bid

Minneapolis—Members of the Railway & Airline Clerks voted down a wage offer from the struck Northwest Airlines in favor of continuing their five-month strike until an acceptable back-to-work agreement is negotiated.

Any final settlement must be acceptable also to other unions whose members have been observing picket lines since 3,500 members of the Clerks walked out July 8 and posted pickets at 38 Northwest locations. The other unions include the Machinists and Transport Workers.

The wage proposal was sent to a vote to sound out membership sentiment, the Clerks said. Negotiations were to resume here after the Veterans Day holiday.

The walkout was called when management refused to offer contract terms comparable to those of other recent settlements in the airline industry.

Management's wage offer followed a ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Earl Larson that Northwest violated the Railway Labor Act by offering to protect employes against being ousted from the union if they abandon the strike and return to work.

During the strike Northwest shut down most of its domestic flights but continues to operate some overseas schedules with supervisory help and strikebreakers, BRAC said.

# The Unfinished Business of Congress

*Following is the text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on The Unfinished Business of the Congress, Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1970.*

**THE LIST** of unfinished business before the 91st Congress is shockingly long.

While the time remaining at the disposal of the 91st Congress will not permit action on all the major matters of concern to the American people, the AFL-CIO Executive Council believes the Congress should act, as an irreducible minimum, on the following matters:

## Occupational Safety & Health

A law giving the Secretary of Labor authority to establish uniform, national occupational safety and health standards, with the power to adequately enforce them, heads the list of vitally necessary action before the Congress.

The AFL-CIO strongly endorses the Williams-Daniels bill. It opposes any attempt by the Administration to substitute a big-business-oriented measure.

Labor seeks a bill fair and just to both employes and employers. Such a bill is indispensable to the life, health and safety of every American worker.

**The Williams-Daniels bill vests responsibility for establishing and enforcing job safety and health standards in the Dept. of Labor. We are appalled by the Secretary of Labor's position in favor of a bill that is weak, inadequate and an administrative monstrosity.**

Labor insists that the responsibility for implementing job health and safety legislation belongs with the Labor Dept., which exists to protect the interests of workers. We reject any attempt to fragment that responsibility and authority, which would ensure management control over standards and enforcement and thwart the purpose of the legislation.

## Nomination of Sidney P. Marland, Jr.

The Senate must reject the presidential nomination for Commissioner of Education, because he is clearly unfit to hold high public office.

The AFL-CIO is deeply disappointed at Pres. Nixon's choice of Sidney P. Marland, Jr., as America's chief educator. The nomination reflects disregard for the rights and welfare of teachers, and raises realistic fears of undue influence on public education programs by private industry.

Our objections to Marland's appointment rest on two grounds:

First, Marland is an outspoken enemy of the right of teachers to have a voice in their own economic and professional affairs through the collective bargaining process.

**Second, his close personal association with business leaders who are seeking ways to extract corporate profits from public school systems clearly casts the strongest doubt on his ability to defend the public interest and raises the specter of a conflict of interest.**

The AFL-CIO believes that this nomination should be rejected quickly and decisively.

## Political Broadcast Bill

The 1970 election campaigns demonstrated the urgent need for a measure which Pres. Nixon vetoed for political reasons—a measure to control political spending on television and radio.

Nothing has shaken public confidence in the American electoral system more than the demonstrated ability of a rich candidate to smother an opponent of more modest means in floods of purchased radio and TV propaganda.

**The result has been to create serious and entirely justified fears that public office in America may soon be barred to all save the rich, or to those with wealthy supporters.**

The Congress, having spoken decisively once in favor of setting aside the appearance that public office in America is a purchasable commodity, should lose no time in overriding the President's politically motivated veto.

## Social Security

The Senate should continue the good work begun by its Finance Committee in improving the wholly inadequate social security bill passed by the House.

Labor fully supports that committee's action in rescheduling the proposed general increase in benefits from 5 percent to 10 percent, establishing a $100 minimum benefit and strengthening the cost-of-living escalator clause.

Welcome as they are, these improvements still fall short of making a real impact on the economic plight of the aged. The only solution to poverty among the old is to provide adequate benefits.

**At the same time, the AFL-CIO vigorously opposes provisions in the House version that would make serious reductions in Medicaid coverage and services.**

We urge the Senate to make this and other improvements, and to pass the kind of comprehensive social security legislation that will assure elderly Americans the right to live in decency during their declining years.

## Family Assistance

The AFL-CIO reaffirms its support of the principle embodied in the Family Assistance Bill proposed by the Administration.

While proposed benefits fall short of need, the program of federal benefits to all families with children whose income is below poverty levels is a step in the right direction.

**But the bill as passed by the House, and as now under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, needs a number of improvements if it is to receive our support.**

We urge the Senate to take the following constructive steps:

**1.** Assure the American people that the intent of Congress is that all Americans shall have the opportunity to live at standards not below the poverty level.

**2.** Guarantee that training and work assignments provide:

(a) The same standards of suitability now provided the unemployed covered by unemployment insurance, and

(b) the highest federal minimum wage required for covered employment or the prevailing wage, whichever is higher.

**3.** Provide that when the federal government assumes administrative functions now performed by state and local jurisdictions, the conditions of employment, including collective bargaining agreements, held by all employes shall be protected.

## Foreign Trade

On foreign trade, the bill reported out by the Ways & Means committee of the House of Representatives represents a patchwork of forward and backward steps, in the light of very serious and growing problems that face America in the related areas of international trade and investment.

By deleting two of the House committee's backward-step proposals—tax deferral for export corporations and elimination of the American Selling Price—the bill that was tentatively approved by the Senate Finance Committee in September represents a substantial improvement. The tax deferral gimmick—called DISC—in particular, is a travesty of tax and trade legislation.

The AFL-CIO has urged the U.S. government:

**1.** To stop helping and subsidizing U.S. companies in setting up and operating foreign subsidiaries—for example, to repeal Section 807 and similar provisions of the Tariff Code, and to repeal the tax provision which permits the deferral of U.S. taxes on the income of U.S. companies from their foreign subsidiaries.

**2.** To supervise and curb the substantial outflows of American capital for the investments of U.S. companies in foreign operations.

**3.** To press, in appropriate international agencies, for the establishment of international fair labor standards in world trade.

**4.** As a stop-gap in the face of growing unresolved problems, to regulate the flow of imports into the U.S. of a variety of goods and product-lines, in which sharply rising imports are displacing significant percentages of U.S. production and employment in such markets.

**The bills before the Congress fail to deal with the first three areas of needed action. However, they do deal, in part, with needed stop-gap measures.**

The bills provide an approach toward curbing the flood of imports of textiles and apparel, as well as a partial approach toward curbing the rising import of shoes.

The proposed escape clause mechanism is much improved over existing legislation and procedures.

The proposed procedures to stem the rising flood-tide of imports of other products—such as electrical equipment—are a bow in the direction of required action, but there is reason to doubt the effectiveness of the complex and cumbersome methods that are proposed.

The most directly negative and harmful feature of the House Ways & Means committee bill, which the Senate Finance Committee has tentatively rejected, is the so-called DISC proposal. The AFL-CIO urges the Congress to reject this tax giveaway to large corporations.

**The AFL-CIO also asks the Congress to support the Senate committee's tentative rejection of the House Ways & Means Committee proposal to eliminate the American Selling Price, which would impose especially severe tariff cuts on some chemicals—a selective action that could result in the loss of thousands of jobs.**

With such changes, the proposed trade legislation would represent, for the most part, a step forward toward the needed modernization of U.S. government policies affecting international trade and investment.

## Housing

Two major housing measures await action—one a substitute for a measure vetoed by Pres. Nixon. Both are fully supported by the AFL-CIO.

The substitute measure for the vetoed bill—the Independent Offices-HUD Appropriations Bill—needs immediate attention.

We were not impressed by the President's argument that the measure was inflationary and we urge the Congress to include in the bill $350 million more than the budget request for Urban Renewal and a similar additional $350 million for sewer and water projects.

The second bill, which would reauthorize present housing programs (with some changes), has been approved by the Senate and will be considered by the House.

The bill provides some additional grants to public housing programs to subsidize operational and maintenance expenses when rental income fails to cover such expenses.

The bill also provides:

- Federal assistance of $750 million to local public bodies to prevent reduction of mass transit services.
- Insurance for high crime areas.
- Pilot programs to reclaim abandoned housing.
- A new-communities program, providing grants toward planning, as well as guarantee and loan functions, within a newly established Community Development Corporation for which the bill authorizes $4 billion.

The House-reported bill is very similar, and includes a provision for an assistant secretary for nonprofit programs.

## Electoral Reform

The Senate should act without delay on the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College in favor of direct popular election of the President.

The weight of support this measure has received in the House, (which over a year ago passed it by a vote of 329 to 70) and in every responsible segment of public opinion, makes it clear that those senators who filibustered to prevent action were defying the national will and thwarting the democratic process.

**The AFL-CIO thoroughly agrees with the American Bar Association that the Electoral College method is "archaic, undemocratic, complex, ambiguous, indirect and dangerous."**

We urge the Senate to act quickly in order to place the amendment in the hands of the state legislatures for action before the 1972 election.

## Manpower

With nationwide unemployment reaching critical proportions, the AFL-CIO urges the House to pass without further delay the Employment & Training Opportunities bill.

This bipartisan bill, along with a similar measure passed by the Senate, is aimed at creating badly needed public service jobs and vastly improving the host of manpower training programs.

Scheduled for House action the first week that Congress returns, the Employment & Training Opportunities Act should be enacted into law as quickly as possible.

## Minimum Wage

There is urgent need for the Congress to modernize the $1.60 minimum wage floor adopted in 1966. Today that wage falls far short of basic needs, and even the limited protection is denied to millions of workers.

The AFL-CIO strongly urges the immediate modernization of the Fair Labor Standards Act by:

- Increasing the minimum wage to at least $2 an hour.
- Extending coverage to the 17 million workers not now protected.
- Providing double-time pay for overtime work.
- Providing premium pay for overtime in excess of 8 hours a day.

Shortening the work week or the work year.

## The Wage Board Bill

A wage board bill now in conference should be promptly reported and passed as a matter of justice for those government employes affected.

For Lameduck Session:

# Job Safety Heads Congress Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

ledged that the lameduck session of Congress will not have time to act on all of its unfinished business. But it urged "as an irreducible minimum" the following priorities:

● Rejection by the Senate of the President's nomination of Sidney P. Marland, Jr., as Commissioner of Education "because he is clearly unfit to hold high public office."

The council cited Marland's "outspoken" opposition to collective bargaining for teachers and said the nomination "raises realistic fears of undue influence on public education programs by private industry."

● Overriding of the President's veto of the bill controlling political campaign spending on television and radio.

**The council charged that Pres. Nixon vetoed the bill "for political reasons" and warned that public confidence in the electoral system has been shaken by "the demonstrated ability of a rich candidate to smother an opponent of more modest means in floods of purchased radio and TV propaganda."**

● Improvement of social security benefits, building on the bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee, which includes a 10 percent benefit raise, a $100 minimum benefit and a more adequate cost-of-living escalator than the House-passed bill.

The council said the House bill, with a 5 percent raise and a cutback in Medicaid, is "wholly inadequate."

● Enactment of a family assistance welfare reform bill as "a step in the right direction" provided that major improvements are made in the House-passed version. Suitability standards for jobs should be the same as under the present unemployment compensation system, the council said, and should not pay less than the prevailing wage or the top federal minimum wage, whichever is higher.

● Passage as a "stop-gap" measure of a foreign trade bill if the House committee bill is improved by eliminating a "tax giveaway" to large corporations and by other changes. The council also opposed dropping the "American selling price" guide to chemical tariffs.

● Final action on two needed housing bills. On a pending appropriations bill, a substitute for one vetoed by the President, the council urged additional funds for urban renewal and for sewer and water projects—despite the President's objections. The other pending bill would extend present housing programs and authorize additional labor-supported steps to expand housing, improve communities and preserve mass transit services.

● **Senate approval of the House-passed constitutional amendment proposal for direct election of the President. A filibuster blocked Senate action earlier this year, but the council urged the Senate to make a new try for approval.**

● Immediate improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, including a higher minimum wage, extended coverage, more adequate premium pay and shorter hours of work.

● Completion of action on a bill now in conference to provide at least one extra pay step for the federal government's hourly-paid blue-collar workers, along with other improvements.

# Ad Campaign Spurs Support Of Safety Bills

Newspapers in 23 cities across the country carried hard-hitting advertisements Nov. 11 calling for expressions of public support of the Williams-Daniels Occupational Safety & Health bills now before Congress.

The ads, ranging from a quarter-page to two-thirds of a page in size, were sponsored by the Steelworkers, Textile Workers, Communications Workers, Transport Workers and National Maritime Unions. The project was coordinated by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Pointing out that "each year, many more Americans die on the job, in industry, than on the battlefields of Indochina," the ads asked newspaper readers to tell their senators and congressmen of their support for the identical bills introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D.-N.J.).

The ads were timed to muster support for the bills before the Senate votes on the Williams bill. The vote is scheduled for Monday, Nov. 16.

Similar ads were placed earlier in the New York Times, the Washington Post and other newspapers by the IUD.



**ENCOURAGED** by election returns, House leaders announce that congressional Democrats will draw up their own legislative program for the 92nd Congress rather than merely react to the Administration's proposals. Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma, left, is expected to succeed John W. McCormack of Massachusetts as Speaker of the House in January. McCormack, who has served in Congress since 1928 and as Speaker since 1962, is retiring.



**JOB PLACEMENT** and development program launched by Syracuse labor with the aid of the New York State Dept. of Labor and the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute is discussed at a luncheon. From the left are Bill Mazur, executive secretary of the Greater Syracuse Labor Council; HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman, and Ray Baird, director of the program.

# Government Contractor Held Bound by NLRA

Government contractors are bound by the same labor laws and successorship rules as any other employer, a National Labor Relations Board examiner ruled.

Rejecting contrary arguments by a contractor and the U.S. Air Force, Trial Examiner Thomas A. Ricci recommended that the company be ordered to negotiate contract terms with Public Service Local 1057 of the Laborers and sign an agreement if an understanding is reached.

The employer, Emerald Maintenance, Inc., also should be ordered to make restitution to employes at Laredo, Tex., Air Force Base for all contract benefits withheld since Apr. 1, 1970. Emerald won a maintenance contract at the base on that date by undercutting two competitors, the examiner said.

The two preceding contractors at Laredo AFB had contracts with the union providing wage and fringe benefit increases. The union notified Emerald and all other prospective bidders that it represented the employes and that the increases were not contained in the wage determinations listed by the government in its invitations to bid.

Emerald has since used substantially the same group of employes to do the maintenance work at Laredo but "refused to have anything to do with the union, rejected the contract conditions then in effect and fixed wages and other benefits below the contract level as though there had never been either a union or a contract," Ricci reported.

The company's defense was that, since it had to underbid the predecessor companies to win the contract award, it "follows logically that it must be permitted to pay the employes less than had been agreed by their union."

Refuting this argument, the NLRB aide ruled that Emerald is a successor employer who is bound to recognize the union and fulfill the terms of the contract.

The Air Force, in a court brief, argued that successorship rules do not apply to contractors under the Service Contracts Act. Ricci said that if this were true, then among civilian employes of a government contractor "there may be no union activity, no union representation and no collective bargaining."

That was not what Congress intended or it would have said so, the examiner declared. He ruled also that Emerald is a private employer, an independent contractor, and as an employer is "subject to all the laws applicable to private industry."

Similarly rejecting Emerald's claim, he said the firm "came down from the northern reaches of Idaho to the Mexican border to undercut" two competitors, "to take the business away from them, and at least one of its aces in the hole was a plan to place the burden of its lesser bid upon the employes."

Such a method of doing business, if upheld, would "make a mockery" of the entire collective bargaining principle and the labor law itself, the examiner said.

# Jobless IBEW Members Granted Trade Act Aid

Workers at the Chicopee and Ludlow, Mass., plants of General Instruments Corp. who were laid off when the multinational corporation began importing electronic components, have been certified eligible for trade adjustment payments.

This is the first certification by the Labor Dept. in the electronics industry. Previous certifications were made in such areas as glass and ceramics, rubber footwear and piano manufacturing.

The employes involved are members of Local 1500 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who lost their jobs at the plants operated by F. W. Sickles Division of General Instruments.

**Local 1500 had about 3,400 members three years ago. But after General Instruments switched much of its production to plants in Taiwan and Portugal, jobs at the Massachusetts facilities were cut back and the local's membership nosedived. About 2,000 members are affected, the IBEW said.**

The Ludlow plant, with more than 900 workers, was completely shut down last year. The Chicopee plant continues to operate with a smaller workforce, producing some television components and processing components made in the Taiwan and Portuguese facilities, the Labor Dept. said.

The loss in jobs has been totally attributed to General Instruments' policy of switching to overseas production, the IBEW noted.

The union presented its case to the U.S. Tariff Commission earlier this year. The commission split evenly on whether the workers' jobs were affected by the imports. But Pres. Nixon broke the tie and authorized the Secretary of Labor to certify the workers for benefits under provisions of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.

The Labor Dept. said that the certification provides that workers from the Sickles plants who became unemployed or underemployed after Oct. 18, 1968, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance. This assistance includes cash readjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training and job placement, and relocation if needed or desired.

Payments up to $85 a week are allowed for 52 weeks, but an extension of 26 weeks is permitted to enable workers to complete approved training courses. An additional 13 weeks of payments is also allowed for workers over 60 who lost their jobs.

# Syracuse Drive For 200 Jobs Aided by HRDI

Syracuse, N. Y.—A drive to find jobs for 200 disadvantaged workers has been launched by Syracuse Labor Council with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute and a grant of $43,000 from the New York State Dept. of Labor.

The program is part of a nationwide effort by HRDI to open up job opportunities for the poor, for minorities and for the underemployed. HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman pointed out that in a period of increasing unemployment, unions can play a key role in finding jobs that might not be available through other channels.

To get the program started, all business agents, local union officers and national union staff representatives will canvass the companies they deal with for job opportunities. Any openings will be reported to the labor council's job development and placement staff.

The council will work with the State Employment Service, the Urban League and Syracuse's anti-poverty agency to find workers to fill the openings. After the worker is placed, the council will provide counselling and other needed services.

Labor central bodies in ten more cities will be starting similar operations within the next six months, HRDI said.

# Pilots Strike Mohawk After Year of Talk

Utica, N.Y.—Mohawk Airlines was struck by 400 members of the Air Line Pilots after a year of unproductive negotiations. The line canceled all 450 of its daily flights and laid off 2,500 nonstriking employes.

Capt. Jack Moxian, master chairman for Mohawk pilots, said "many basic and important issues" remained to be settled as labor and company negotiators continued to meet at National Mediation Board offices.

The union served a strike notice on management Nov. 6 after all mediation processes had been exhausted and an impasse continued. Mozian said the pilots want a new working agreement that will bring their contract into line with those of other airlines and improve working conditions, scheduling rules and other major terms.

**The pilots had been legally free to strike at the end of a 30-day "cooling-off" period under the Railway Labor Act. They fly routes to New York City, upper New York state, Washington, Boston, Providence, Hartford, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto.**

Flight crews are stationed principally here and in Boston, Buffalo, Newark and New York City.

# The National Economy

**THE RECESSION** of last winter and spring has been stretched out into prolonged stagnation, with no sign of a decisive and sustained upturn.

Nearly two years of the Administration's economic policies are continuing to produce climbing living costs and extortionate interest rates on long-term loans, as well as increasing unemployment.

Since January 1969, when the Administration took office, economic distress has spread from six major industrial areas to 38. In addition, the Labor Dept. reports substantial unemployment in 588 smaller industrial communities.

Thirteen percent of America's households, surveyed in October, reported a decline in incomes in the past 12 months—due to cuts in working hours and rising joblessness. After accounting for the additional impact of increased living costs, a much larger percentage of America's households has suffered a drop in buying power.

**Although the Administration's squeeze on the economy was devised in the name of combatting inflation, the cost-of-living has climbed more than 10 percent in 20 months.**

The hardships imposed by the Administration's "game plan" have been particularly severe on workers.

● The buying power of the after-tax weekly earnings of the average non-supervisory worker in private employment—about 48 million—is below a year ago and even below what it was five years ago.

● Job markets in most parts of the economy are continuing to weaken slowly, after a sharp decline between last December and May.

● The number of unemployed, in October, was up to 4.7 million or 5.6 percent of the labor force—up 2 million since the Administration took office.

● Unemployment rates have reached 11.9 percent among construction workers, 6.7 percent among manufacturing workers, 17.1 percent among teenagers and 9.3 percent among non-whites.

● While the burden of unemployment has fallen heaviest on factory and construction workers, the economic slump has also produced the greatest drop of white-collar clerical, technical and professional jobs in manufacturing industries since the end of World War II—down 175,000 in the past year.

**Only an immediate, substantial and sustained upturn in sales and production can create the large and growing number of job opportunities needed for the unemployed and the growing labor force, in a period of rising productivity and declining military production. But there is no such turn-around in sight.**

The solution requires a decisive change in the federal government's policy. But the Administration, which choked off economic expansion in 1969 and engineered the recession, has thus far refused to provide the necessary stimulus.

The American people need immediate government action to counter the present stagnation and rapidly bring the economy to full employment. Workers must not be compelled to endure additional months of spreading economic distress, while the Administration debates the degree and timing of policy changes geared to having the greatest political effect on the campaign of 1972.

*—From AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on the national economy adopted Nov. 10, 1970.*


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## Fumble!




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Princeton Political Action Plan Failed to Stir Most Students

By John P. Roche

**AROUND A HUNDRED** American colleges and universities followed the so-called Princeton Plan, instituting a recess to permit their students to go out and engage in political activity. Most of these institutions acted in haste last May, when almost anything that would mollify student opinion was rushed through faculty meetings, and have been repenting at leisure.

For the plain fact is that, while a lot of students had the week off, there was no particular surge of youthful political activity. My wife reported that there was a sizable contingent of college students at church the Sunday before election—they had just come home to visit—so the program may have had some unanticipated benefits.

**The problem with the Princeton Plan was not that it was designed to stimulate student political activity. It is great to have students active in politics. When I ran for local office and my wife ran for the Pennsylvania legislature, we had a devoted cadre of students. But they volunteered their time, skipped some classes, made up the work, and never asked that Haverford College give them a bonus for their good citizenship.**

In short, they were not ordered into politics by faculty or student vote—they were active because they were self-propelled, because they enjoyed it. Even though it was part of their education, they did not expect academic credit. One gets educated in all sorts of odd places (God, what I learned in the Army!) without expecting academic brownie-points.

No, the difficulty with the Princeton Plan lay on two other levels. First, however much one talks about the flexibility of the university calendar, it was a "political" gesture. It was not set up with the thought in mind that rightwing candidates would profit.

Of course, a college or university can adjust its calendar any way it wants—two weeks on, two weeks off; close in the winter and stay open in the summer (which makes some sense up here in Massachusetts); by semesters, quarters, or trimesters—but all calendars on the Princeton Plan were changed identically as part of a panic syndrome.

**To one who has spent most of his working life in the academy, this lack of courage is—sad to say—hardly startling. But beyond that, there was an amazing lack of intelligence involved in sponsoring the plan.**

The notion that were students given a week off to work in elections, they would in fact work in elections is simply naive. Most students, like their elders, are non-political and there is no provision in the Constitution that anyone has to be political. One of the things that helps to stabilize our society is that at any given moment most Americans are not jumping up and down—a wholly politicized society would be a lunatic asylum.

**BUT THERE** is even more to it than that. People talk of politics as a "game," or an "art," even a "science"—in fact politics is a form of religious behavior. Once one gets caught in the net, he enters a different world, he finds his every waking minute devoted to his constituency, or his potential constituency.

He may in fact float off into a world of his own, dominated by a private revelation that the masses are waiting for him. (How else can one explain the political sleep-walking of such otherwise intelligent men as Harold Stassen, Kenneth O'Donnell, or Theodore Sorensen?)

**Some young people catch the bug—Gene McCarthy had a fine group of dedicated enthusiasts—but for most it is foreign territory. The latter arrive at headquarters armed with their impressive intellectual credentials, usually expecting to be named field marshals—and some maniac hands each a list of a thousand voters to be contacted and offered rides to the polling place.**

Money is needed, so they are asked to do a house-to-house canvass of the Democrats (or Republicans) inviting contributions. Most make one or two hesitant pitches and quit; the one with the bug hits them all (and often discovers that the party faithful are delighted to see him, glad to learn their party is in business).

Politics is a "love it or leave it" proposition. Those who love it need no Princeton Plan; those who do not will never be turned on by such an institutional arrangement.

***Ill-Conceived Provisions:***

# 10-Year Record Disproves Need for Landrum-Griffin

*The following is excerpted from "Landrum-Griffin: The First Decade," by J. Albert Woll, general counsel of the AFL-CIO, which appears in the November 1970 AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**THE DEPT. OF LABOR** office charged with enforcement of the Landrum-Griffin Act has summarized the law's first 10 years, reporting on its impact on labor unions, their officers and employes.

In short, the report emphatically refutes the claims of those who argued for the enactment of the law by characterizing labor organizations as racket infested, corrupt and undemocratic. The report demonstrates that there was no need in 1959 for the broad reach of the Landrum-Griffin Act, as finally drawn, and there is no need today for the continuance of many of its ill-conceived provisions.

The law was sold to the American public in 1959 as a mild reform measure allegedly needed to purge the American trade union movement of corruption. Formally known as the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, it was spawned largely by the well-publicized investigation conducted by the Senate committee under the guidance of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

**The result of this clamor was an extremely complicated, confusing and detailed law which included a conglomeration of provisions dealing with many facets of union activity.**

During the first 10 years of the act's existence, approximately 67,000 union organizational or information reports have been filed with the Secretary of Labor. In addition, over 500,000 annual financial reports have been filed by unions. These organizational and financial reports lay bare almost every phase of internal union activity and procedure.

A disclosure file for each reporting labor organization is maintained at the national headquarters of the Office of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports. Also, in each of its 24 area offices throughout the country, one can find duplicate disclosure files for all unions within the geographic jurisdiction of the particular area office.

**If unions are as racket infested, corruption prone and undemocratically run as was charged at the McClellan hearings, it would follow that the Labor and Justice Departments must have been very busy during the 10 years, filing court suits to correct these evils.**

But what is this 10-year record? According to the report by the Labor Department, approximately 52,000 labor organizations have filed Title II reports during each of the first 10 years of the Landrum-Griffin Act. Estimating that these labor organizations have an average of at least seven officers per union, approximately 365,000 union officials have been subject to the criminal provisions of the law each year.

Yet, in the 10 years, only 628 union representatives have been indicted—an average of less than 63 each year—for violations of the law's criminal provisions. Only 485—an average of less than 49 each year—have been convicted of such violations.

About 97 percent of the convictions secured involved Title II violations, such as filing false union reports, making false entries in union records, failing to keep union records, failing to file union reports, destruction of union records, and the closely-related crime of embezzlement proscribed in Title V.

**OF THE 365,000** union representatives actively engaged in the daily business of running a labor union, seven have been convicted of depriving other union members of their rights through acts of force or violence, with seven others tried on similar charges and acquitted; four have been convicted of illegally holding union office; one was found guilty of destroying union records; three were indicted for failure to file union officer and employe reports, but none was convicted for after one of the three was acquitted, indictments against the other two were dismissed; three were charged with failure to secure union bonds, but again with none convicted.

**The record, therefore, discloses that only 12 union representatives out of 365,000, or three one-thousandths of 1 percent (.003 percent) have been convicted during the first 10 years for Landrum-Griffin Act crimes other than embezzlement and those offenses dealing with union reporting under Title II of the act.**

Of the approximately 52,000 local unions filing disclosure reports in each of the 10 years the Landrum-Griffin Act has been in existence, each must have had at least three elections since 1959 because under the act, local unions must hold an election at least once every three years. So the 52,000 local unions have held at least 156,000 elections during the first 10 years.

After 10 years under the law, the Secretary of Labor had sought court authority to set aside only 177 such elections; 155 of these law suits have been filed against local unions, 10 have been filed against intermediate bodies, such as district councils, and nine have been filed against national and international unions. Two suits named both a local union and a district council as defendants and one action was instituted against a national union and one of its districts.

Up to June 30, 1969, final disposition has been made of 123 of these civil court actions. Of those 123 cases, 79 of the defendant unions were required to hold new elections under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor as a result of adverse court decisions or stipulations filed with the courts; 21 cases were settled by the unions involved stipulating that their future elections would be conducted in compliance with federal law; 10 cases were dismissed by agreement or at the request of the secretary; in 13 cases the court upheld the validity of the elections and refused the secretary's request to set them aside.

***Labor Support Pledged:***

# National Blood Bank Proposed To Help Stem Costs, Disease

A **NATIONAL BLOOD** banking program is needed to curb the high cost of blood and to cut the risk of disease from transfusions, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis declared.

Perlis said that blood banking in the United States is now "a number of uncoordinated, and in some ways uncooperative" programs. He cited the rising trend toward "commercial blood banks" as a major obstacle in developing the kind of program it will take to "meet the needs of the American people."

**Commercial blood banking has become a "lucrative business," he declared, and often has the support of local organized medical societies and proprietary hospitals. Pointing out that commercial blood banks are often located in "skid row areas," he said that blood purchased for $15 a unit is eventually sold for as much as $50 or $60—"sometimes far beyond that, in the case of rare types."**

Besides being costly, Perlis said, blood from commercial banks carries a high risk of disease, mainly hepatitis.

He urged the American Red Cross to take the lead in a drive for a national "blood assurance program" based on public service voluntary donors. He said that while the Red Cross now has the biggest non-profit blood banking program, it has not had an "aggressive and dynamic" program to recruit voluntary donors since World War II.

**PERLIS PREDICTED** that if the spotlight of public opinion is put on the present state of blood banking and an effective donor recruitment drive is mounted, "120 million (donors) could be encouraged to give blood," and meet the demand on a voluntary non-profit basis. The AFL-CIO would "not only help, but cooperate vigorously" in that kind of effort, Perlis asserted.

Perlis appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.




**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**IT IS CHARACTERISTIC** of much American legislation to lay down noble principles and then to accompany these with all sorts of amendments that take a good deal of the nobility out of it.

This was true of the Taft-Hartley Act, which echoed the noble purpose of the original Wagner Act in proclaiming that it was the policy of the U.S. government to encourage unions and collective bargaining and then proceeded to set up conditions that weakened that policy considerably.

It was true of the "full" Employment Act, which ended up only encouraging the provision of useful employment opportunities, a far cry from the original concept of the "right to a job" for every American.

**Currently we have a food stamp program that calls for the use of America's vast agricultural surpluses "to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's population and raise levels of nutrition among low-income households."**

Yet, conservative interests have long been trying and are still trying to water down this concept, notably in cases where poor people happen to be strikers. By a twist of really mean-spirited logic the "health and well-being" of strikers who happen to be poor is cast aside in favor of support for great corporations that would just as soon see their strikers starve and so be forced to accept substandard contracts.

Right now an effort to bar otherwise eligible strikers from buying food stamps for their "health and welfare," including above all that of their children, is in progress in the automobile strike. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce wants to keep food stamps from strikers; a number of Michigan newspapers and friends of General Motors would like to do the same.

**THE RENEWAL LEGISLATION,** as reported out by the House Agricultural Committee, is a harsh bill. It is true that it specifically says that an eligible worker shall not be denied food stamps because he is on strike. But it does make it a great deal harder for a striker to become eligible for food stamps than at present.

He would be ineligible for food stamps if he refused another job at the $1.60 minimum wage, a condition even harsher than that under the Unemployment Compensation Act. In addition, tougher financial conditions would be called for.

**On top of the House committee action, there is strong likelihood of the introduction of an amendment that would deny in specific language the right of eligible strikers to buy food stamps. Such a move was defeated in the House two years ago through the intervention of Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.). Mrs. Sullivan is expected again to fight off any such move.**

In any event, the answers to the anti-union forces that have been used in the past to defeat the anti-striker move are still valid.

- The very purpose of the food stamp program—"to safeguard the health and well-being" of Americans who need the program—would be defeated. There can be no possible moral justification to deny needed food to men, women and children no matter what the circumstances.
- Of the utmost importance is the fact that to deny strikers food stamp rights because they are on strike would be in complete contradiction of the National Labor Relations Act which guarantees workers that very right.
- Corporations argue that it is their tax dollars that are being used to support a food stamp program which "takes sides" against them in a strike situation; workers are taxpayers and are still taxpayers—strike or no strike.
- **If food stamps, in the name of impartiality, are to be denied strikers, are corporations to have their government contracts cancelled or denied them in the name of that same impartiality?**
- Finally, the whole purpose of modern labor law is to calm rather than exacerbate conflict between employer and employe. Sooner or later strikes come to an end. Are good labor relations to be encouraged through the denial of needed food to workers and their families? Is hunger a weapon that a modern employer really is willing to use?




**VOLUNTARY BLOOD BANK** program should be expanded and strengthened to meet the public's need and cut down on the risk of disease transmitted from "skid row" commercial blood banks, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis says. He is questioned on Labor News Conference by Jerome Brazda, left, of Washington Reports on Medicine & Health, and Harry Conn, right, of Press Associates, Inc.

***How-to-Buy:***

# Faulty Waterproofing Methods Open New Flood of Complaints

By Sidney Margolius

**WITH HOME REMODELING** problems already No. 1 on the Better Business Bureaus' complaint list, many homeowners in cities around the country now are reporting disappointment and financial losses from pressure-pumping methods of waterproofing basements.



You may have observed such ads as "Basements Made Dry Without Digging." This process tries to inject a sealing material called Volclay or Bentonite by pumping it under pressure around the exterior of the basement or foundation.

As the St. Louis Better Business Bureau explains the process, the material is supposed to penetrate the soil and set up a bond against the porous areas of the foundation. But in areas of compacted or clay-like soil, the material simply does not penetrate satisfactorily and does not seal off leakage, the BBB reports.

In New York City, Consumer Affairs Commissioner Bess Myerson Grant asked the courts to enjoin Vulcan Waterproofing, Inc. from continuing to make what Mrs. Grant charged were "a variety of misrepresentations."

**For example, she reports, while Vulcan advertised that its waterproofing method keeps basements dry permanently, in actual fact the method did not solve leakage in at least half of its applications because of water, soil and topographical conditions with which the process can't cope.**

In various cities, the complaints also have been made that the method has been advertised as "government approved." Actually the Federal Housing Administration will not insure financing for basement waterproofing processes using this method. The St. Louis BBB reports that two Vulcan franchised operators are on the FHA precautionary list. The Minnesota state attorney general got a court injunction as far back as 1965 against further operations by a Vulcan franchisee.

At one point the St. Louis BBB had as many as 150 complaints about Vulcan and two other operators there—the Hydroclay Basement Waterproofing Co. and Hydroseal, Inc.

**You do have to look closely at the guarantee claims, not only those made by Vulcan operators but by the hundreds of other companies now offering waterproofing without digging. One company, All-Weather Exteriors, Inc. advertises: "Ask About Our Conditional Guarantee." That's an interesting switch from the usual "unconditional guarantee" if you notice that the "un" has been left out.**

A Vulcan operator advertises "Gov. Patented." Don't construe that as "government approved." Anything that is patented is patented by the government.

Some of the advertising claims are strong indeed, such as the promise to "eliminate damp-leaky basements . . . forever," made by Hydro-Clay Process, another company that operates nationally through franchises.

**WHILE PRESSURE** waterproofing is of dubious effectiveness, the prices charged can be high indeed. Some homeowners have paid $800 to $1,200 for jobs proved unsatisfactory. Sometimes the waterproofing firms have gone out of business altogether leaving hundreds of complaints unadjusted.

Waterproofing guarantees are not the only home improvement performance claims that may be ridden with loopholes. A revealing one came to light recently in relation to aluminum siding. A homeowner complained that the siding was guaranteed against fading, blistering, peeling, cracking, chipping and so on but not against separating from the material to which it was applied, as happened to her siding.

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**CONTINUED SUPPORT** of programs designed to bring economic independence to developing African nations was pledged at luncheon at the United Nations given by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for ambassadors and representatives from 14 African countries. Meany outlined the cooperative activities of American labor in the African-American Labor Center in aiding African trade unions. Discussing the AALC program are, from left, UN Ambassador Alexandre J. Ohin of Togo, Meany, UN Ambassador Charles W. Yost of the United States and Executive Dir. Irving Brown of the AALC.

***From Soup to Nonsense:***

# Way-Out Style of Dress Gives People-Watchers Extra Bonus

By Jane Goodsell

**PEOPLE,** Scott Fitzgerald once said, are what they look like.

If that was ever true—and I think that, in a sense, it was—it's not so today.

Stockbrokers, once nearly as recognizable as Santa Claus by the way they dressed (button-down collars, narrow lapels, garter-length socks, conservative ties, crew cuts) are now sporting desert boots, ascot scarves, safari shirts, tartan trousers and paisley jackets, not to mention handlebar moustaches, sideburns and flowing beards.



Suburban housewives, who used to make their daily rounds uniformed in sweaters and skirts or shiftwaist dresses, now wheel their babies and their marketbaskets clad in black vinyl jump suits, harem pants, Zulu dog collars, tie-dyed bellbottoms, patchwork skirts and see-through blouses.

**College campuses today appear to be inhabited by movie extras costumed in Indian blankets, Mexican serapes, orange monks' robes, beads, bangles, body paint, steel-rimmed glasses, beaded headbands, black motorcycle jackets, tattered jeans, paint-stained shifts, pith helmets, confederate army uniforms, nose rings, shaved heads, you name it. In fact, there's almost nothing you don't see on a college campus except students who look like students.**

A man I know who recently visited Harvard Yard described it as looking like a gypsy encampment. "It beats me," he said. "I remember the trauma I went through as an undergrad when I discovered that the leather elbow patches on my tweed jacket weren't the kind everybody else was wearing. Today anything goes." He shook his head in dazed disbelief.

A couple of weeks later, I bumped into this same gentleman in a theater lobby. He was wearing a fringed shirt and was growing sideburns and a moustache.

"Why not?" he said with a shrug in answer to my raised eyebrows. "Everybody else is doing it."

**THAT'S NOT** exactly true, of course. There are still quite a few barbered heads and tailored suits around. And many ladies still go to parties in little black dresses and pearls—although you don't notice them much, overshadowed as they are by the swingier types gotten up as gypsy dancers, harem slaves, Spanish gauchos, Bavarian peasants and Russian cossacks.

**But it is true that things certainly have changed. The traditional values of Good Grooming and Proper Dress have been displaced by the newer morality of self-expression or "doing your own thing." Once the exclusive province of anti-establishment longhairs, looking far-out has been adopted by people who aren't protesting anything but are simply indulging in the old childhood game of playing dress-ups.**

"People don't try to look nice anymore," I overheard a lady remark to her companion. "They try to look outrageous."

She's quite right, but I find it hard to lament. Looking at people who look nice is a dull spectator sport. And people-watching has never been half as much fun as it is today.

***Peril on the Job:***

# Hazards Explored In Chemical Plants

**A NEW BOOK,** Peril on the Job, strives "to identify those root causes and the system of management" which are responsible for heavy casualties among the work force of the petroleum, chemical and petrochemical industries of the United States. It also searches for improved safety and health techniques in those industries.

The volume is based on several hundred interviews with employes of these industries, together with research into the health and safety practices—or lack of them—in these important American industries.

Peril on the Job was written by Ray Davidson, public relations director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. It records a tragic history of neglect for life and limb in the chemical plants and oil refineries of the nation.

Because it is documented with "true life stories" from the workers in these industries, Peril on the Job serves as a powerful challenge to industry, and the American public, to bring about overdue improvement in the safety of the work-place.

**AFL-CIO PRES.** George Meany, commenting on the findings of the book, noted that "the tremendous volume of occupational sickness and accidents in the factories, mines and shops of the nation is appalling."

**"Peril on the Job," Meany said, "points to the particular dangers to which oil and chemical workers are exposed, and thereby it provides a great service. It is essential that we make America cleaner, safer and healthier. There is little time to waste."**

Davidson, who compiled the research and wrote the volume as a special union project under the direction of OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron, lists these general points relating to the hazards of work in the oil and chemical industries:

- "Management operates by the dollar yardstick. . . . Because dollar value cannot be put on human life and health, even the best-intentioned managers are handicapped and frustrated. Life and health are intangibles which cannot be entered on ledger sheets or production reports."
- "Closely related is excessive zeal for production. . . . Production has become a way of industrial life that is almost obsessive."
- "Science is worshiped like a god in America. Yet science, supposedly precise and formal, is full of unknowns. Industrial workers, and most of their supervisors, blindly grope through a chemical jungle full of lurking dangers they do not know and cannot identify."
- "In an indirect but very real sense, the greatest killer of all is, perhaps, bureaucracy. Corporate managers speak of responsibility as a first article of faith, but in most companies responsibility is so diffused that it cannot be accurately attributed to any one executive."

**The solution, as Davidson expresses it in Peril on the Job, is for a markedly heightened concern by labor, management and government with the problems of health and safety.**

"The challenge to management," Davidson writes, "is to surrender some of its rigidly retained responsibility and control. The challenge to government is to seek out facts and truths about present-day occupational and health hazards and to make its police power available on a standby basis so it can enforce law and order in the workplaces if management and labor fail to do so. The challenge to unions is to fulfill their responsibility to working people by insisting that every man and woman has a safe and healthful place in which to work."

*Peril on the Job—A Study of Hazards in the Chemical Industries, by Ray Davidson. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C. October 1970. 198 pages. $6.*

For Labor's Program:

# Democratic Gains Brighten Outlook in State Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

Generally, the redistricting will continue the trend towards greater suburban political representation at the expense of both rural areas and inner cities. But a party that controls the legislature can often draw the new districts to its advantage, particularly if the governor who holds a veto power is of the same political party.

In California, Republicans put an unprecedented amount of money and political effort into the legislative elections because the prize was rich—five new congressional seats and a redrawing of all of the state's political boundaries.

But Democrats took both houses of the legislature away from the GOP and they will draw up the new districts, balanced by the veto power of a Republican governor.

**In Pennsylvania, which loses two House seats, Democrats now hold both houses of the legislature—for the first time since 1936—and took over the governorship as well.**

The geography of population changes virtually assures a Republican gain from Florida's three new House seats. But a Democratic legislature and governor will presumably keep the GOP pickup to a minimum.

New York, which loses two House seats, continues with a Republican governor and a Republican legislature. But it is one of only 11 states to come out of the election with that combination.

Subject to possible changes from recounts and absentee ballot tallies, Democrats will control both houses of the legislature in 24 states—of which 16 also have Democratic governors. Republicans will have full control of 17 legislatures—11 in states with GOP governors. The remainder have divided political control.

A pre-election story in the Wall Street Journal pointed up the political bread-and-butter issues involved:

**"The control of the state legislatures after this election will determine control of the House during the decade of the '70s," Republican National Chairman Rogers Morton was quoted as telling party workers.**

And the campaign manager for John Gilligan, now the Democratic governor-elect in Ohio, said, "It's a question of who puts the crayons on the Rand-McNally. If we win, we pick up the crayons."

Gilligan and most of his statewide running mates won in Ohio and in this particular case will "pick up the crayons" even though the legislature remains Republican. That's because Democrats will make up a majority of the state's reapportionment board, which in Ohio initially draws up the new district boundaries.

The nature of the population shifts, regardless of political control within the state, appears to point to a modest Republican advantage in congressional reapportionment. But the pickup will certainly be considerably less than the GOP tacticians anticipated before the Nov. 3 election.

Voters in most states also had an assortment of referenda issues and state constitutional amendments on the ballot—with mixed results.

**Arkansas voters refused to repeal the state's full-crew law, establishing minimum crew sizes for railroad trains. Repeal had been sought by railroad management, strongly opposed by labor.**

Proposals to lower the voting age—meaningful only if the Supreme Court voids the congressional law establishing a nationwide 18-year-old franchise—were on the ballot in 14 states, but approved in only four.

Maine and Nebraska dropped the voting age to 20, and Montana and Massachusetts to 19. Earlier this year, during the primary election, Alaska had reduced the state's 19-year-old voting age to 18.

But voters in Colorado, Minnesota, New Jersey, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming refused to approve a 19-year-old voting age; Connecticut, Florida and Michigan rejected an 18-year-old vote, as did Hawaii, which now lets 19-year-olds vote.

**State bond authorizations drew mixed results. Bonds to finance anti-pollution sewage treatment facilities won strong support, but most proposals for bonds to improve schools and colleges went down to defeat.**

Also rejected were low-income housing financing authority in three states where it was a ballot issue—New York, Maryland and Michigan.

State constitutional amendments to allow "liquor by the drink" sales passed in Texas but lost in Kansas. Maryland voted to permit voluntary school prayer; Michigan and Nebraska voters insisted on a ban on aid to parochial schools. Washington state voters legalized abortions. Virginians repealed a ban on lotteries but Arizonans rejected a state lottery. Massachusetts voters endorsed the present policy of planned withdrawal of troops from Viet Nam as against either immediate withdrawal or carrying on to a military victory. And Washington voters turned down an initiative proposal that would have required a 5-cent deposit on both bottles and cans of beer and soft drinks.

No elections to legislatures were held this year in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia. Of the 45 states that chose one or both houses of their legislatures, these were the most important political shifts:

**Alaska**—Democrats expanded their House majority from 22-18 to 31-9. With half of the Senate seats up for election, an 11-9 Republican majority was transformed into a 10-10 split, with a Democratic lieutenant-governor able to break the tie.

**California**—Republicans went into the election with both houses of the legislature. Democrats gained four seats in the lower house to win 43-37 control and won 12 of the 20 Senate seats up this year to switch a 21-19 majority from Republican to Democratic.

**Illinois—Instead of 95 Republicans and 82 Democrats, the House now has 89 Republicans and 88 Democrats. The state Senate, previously Republican by a 38-19 margin, now will be evenly split, 29-29. But while the state has a Republican governor, a Democratic lieutenant-governor presides over the Senate and he told newsmen, "I will certainly vote with my party to break any ties."**

**Massachusetts** — Democratic gains give the legislature a better chance of overriding a Republican governor's vetoes.

**Michigan** — Democrats retained the House and gained a 19-19 tie in the Senate, but a Republican lieutenant-governor will be able to break ties.

**Minnesota**—Party labels are not used, but the State AFL-CIO reports that the previous legislature had 44 conservatives, 23 liberals in the Senate; the new Senate will have 33 conservatives, 33 liberals, and one swing vote in the middle. The conservative majority in the House was substantially reduced.

**North Dakota**—Topheavy Republican majorities were considerably reduced by a Democratic gain of 21 seats in the House and seven in the Senate.

**Ohio**—Reduced Republican majorities mean that the legislature will not have enough GOP votes to override vetoes by the new Democratic governor.

**Pennsylvania**—Democrats expanded their majority in the House and won the Senate for the first time since Franklin D. Roosevelt headed the ticket in 1936 and only the second time since the Civil War.

**Tennessee**—Democrats gained seven seats to recapture the House, 56-43, and retained Senate control. But the outlook for legislative progress is dimmed by a new Republican governor.

**Texas**—Democrats retained a topheavy majority. But the significant change reported by the State AFL-CIO is that for the first time "progressive Democrats supported by organized labor have won a majority of the seats in the Texas Senate." The House, however, remains "much more conservative than the Senate."

**Utah—The House switched from 48-21 Republican to a 37-32 Democratic majority. The GOP margin in the Senate was cut by four to 16-12.**

**Washington** — Democrats strengthened Senate control and picked up at least five seats in the House, with a slim possibility of control if absentee ballot counts overturn narrow Republican leads in two of three Senate districts.

**Wisconsin**—The lower house had been Republican, 52-48. It shifted to a 67-33 Democratic majority. With only half of Senate seats up, the GOP margin was cut by two to 20-13.

## New Tools




# Union Joins in Forming Fire Protection Council

Williamsburg, Va.—The Fire Fighters joined with nine other organizations representing about 25,000 fire departments to form the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan said the meeting, the first of its kind in this country, is an "unprecedented united effort to improve the nation's fire services and help the American public."

McClennan said he speaks for nearly 150,000 organized professional firemen who believe the council "symbolizes a new era in improving fire prevention and fire fighting effectiveness."

He predicted that the public "will be a prime beneficiary of this effort, in terms both of lives saved and dollars saved."

**Prof. John L. Bryan of the University of Maryland's college of engineering was moderator of the meeting. McClennan and IAFF Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni were delegates, along with representatives from the following organizations:**

The Fire Marshals Association of North America; Fire Protection Research International; International Association of Fire Chiefs; International Fire Administration Institute; International Fire Service Training Association; International Society of Fire Service Instructors; Metropolitan Chiefs Committee of the IAFC, and the National Fire Protection Association.

The joint council set these goals:

- Developing nationally recognized standards for competency and achievement of skills appropriate to every level of the fire service career.
- Making the public aware of the "significant contributions" of the fire service in protecting life and property and contributing to the standard of living "to which all citizens are entitled."
- Making public officials more aware of their responsibilities in providing increased financial and moral support for the fire service.
- Reassessing public fire protection to assure appropriate protection for all communities at a reasonable cost.

Other objectives include the establishment of realistic standards of educational achievement, with equal educational opportunities for firemen; nationwide information systems with special emphasis on life and safety factors; research and development needed for the "prompt and successful" implementation of these goals.

# Industry Urged To Join Health Insurance Push

Chicago—American business and industry were urged to join the growing campaign for national health insurance to halt rising, uncontrolled health costs and assure adequate care to all their employes.

A national health insurance plan would be less costly to most employers than the present wasteful, ineffective and inefficient health care system, said Leonard Woodcock, president of the Committee for National Health Insurance.

Woodcock's message to the American Management Association Employe Benefit and Pension Conference was delivered by Melvin A. Glasser, director of the UAW Social Security Dept.

He noted that health care is the only product purchased by American business and industry over which few if any quality or cost controls are required despite an annual and rising expense of $15 billion.



**NEWLY-ELECTED** secretary-treasurer of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers is 29-year-old J. Pat Daniels, one of the youngest persons to be elected to a high union office.

# Airline Agents Hail 'Milestone' Frontier Pact

Chicago—Members of the Air Line Employes on Frontier Airlines voted 1,253 to 52 to ratify a 34-month contract the union called a "milestone" in its 18-year history.

The contract, agreed to only 15 minutes before a midnight strike deadline, is notable for a top salary of $1,000 a month to station and ticket agents and for raises as high as 82 percent for reservations agents, ALEA said.

The terms, retroactive to last March, provide an additional $75 a month for senior agents; hourly shift premiums of 21, 28 and 31 cents for afternoon, night and relief hours; and an agreement to phase out split shifts over the contract term.

Management agreed that overtime work will be on a voluntary basis only at the rate of time and a half for the first day off, double time for the second, and two and one-half times regular rates for more than eight hours' work on the second day.

Other improvements were made in vacations, holidays, sick leave, severance pay, insurance and a company-paid dental program. Frontier is one of 10 airlines with which the union bargains. To date, seven have agreed to new contract terms.

# The New House of Representatives

*Numerals denote District.*
*AL: At Large.*
** New Representative.*

### ALABAMA
1. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. George W. Andrews (D)
4. William Nichols (D)
5. Walter W. Flowers (D)
6. John H. Buchanan (R)
7. Tom Bevill (D)
8. Robert E. Jones (D)

### ALASKA
AL Nicholas J. Begich (D)*

### ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Sam Steiger (R)

### ARKANSAS
1. Bill Alexander (D)
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)
3. John P. Hammerschmidt (R)
4. David Pryor (D)

### CALIFORNIA
1. Don H. Clausen (R)
2. Harold T. Johnson (D)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. Phillip Burton (D)
6. William S. Mailliard (R)
7. Ronald V. Dellums (D)*
8. George P. Miller (D)
9. Don Edwards (D)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)
11. Paul McCloskey (R)
12. Burt L. Talcott (R)
13. Charles M. Teague (R)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D)
15. John J. McFall (D)
16. B. F. Sisk (D)
17. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
18. Robert B. Mathias (R)
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. H. Allen Smith (R)
21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
22. James C. Corman (D)
23. Del Clawson (R)
24. John H. Rousselot (R)
25. Charles E. Wiggins (R)
26. Thomas M. Rees (D)
27. Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. (R)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R)
29. George E. Danielson (D)*
30. Edward R. Roybal (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
32. Craig Hosmer (R)
33. Jerry L. Pettis (R)
34. Richard T. Hanna (D)
35. John G. Schmitz (R)
36. Bob Wilson (R)
37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
38. Victor V. Veysey (R)*

### COLORADO
1. James D. McKevitt (R)*
2. Donald G. Brotzman (R)
3. Frank E. Evans (D)
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)

### CONNECTICUT
1. William Cotter (D)*
2. Robert Steele, Jr. (R)*
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)
4. Stewart McKinney (R)*
5. John S. Monagan (D)
6. Ella T. Grasso (D)*

### DELAWARE
AL Pierre S. duPont IV (R)*

### FLORIDA
1. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. William V. Chappell (D)
5. Louis Frey (R)
6. Sam M. Gibbons (D)
7. James A. Haley (D)
8. C. W. Young (R)*
9. Paul G. Rogers (D)
10. J. Herbert Burke (R)
11. Claude Pepper (D)
12. Dante B. Fascell (D)

### GEORGIA
1. G. Elliott Hagan (D)
2. Dawson Mathis (D)*
3. Jack Brinkley (D)
4. Benjamin B. Blackburn (R)
5. Fletcher Thompson (R)
6. John J. Flynt (D)
7. John W. Davis (D)
8. W. S. (Bill) Stuckey (D)
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)
10. Robert G. Stephens (D)

### HAWAII
AL Spark M. Matsunaga (D)
AL Patsy Mink (D)

### IDAHO
1. James A. McClure (R)
2. Orval H. Hansen (R)

### ILLINOIS
1. Ralph Metcalfe (D)*
2. Abner J. Mikva (D)
3. Morgan F. Murphy (D)*
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)
6. George W. Collins (D)*
7. Frank Annunzio (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. Harold R. Collier (R)
11. Roman C. Pucinski (D)
12. Robert McClory (R)
13. Philip M. Crane (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Charlotte T. Reid (R)
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. Leslie C. Arends (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Thomas F. Railsback (R)
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Kenneth J. Gray (D)
22. William L. Springer (R)
23. George E. Shipley (D)
24. Melvin Price (D)

### INDIANA
1. Ray J. Madden (D)
2. Earl F. Landgrebe (R)
3. John Brademas (D)
4. J. Edward Roush (D)*
5. Elwood Hillis (R)*
6. William G. Bray (R)
7. John T. Myers (R)
8. Roger H. Zion (R)
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. David W. Dennis (R)
11. Andrew Jacobs (D)

### IOWA
1. Fred Schwengel (R)
2. John C. Culver (D)
3. H. R. Gross (R)
4. John H. Kyl (R)
5. Neal Smith (D)
6. Wiley Mayne (R)
7. William J. Scherle (R)

### KANSAS
1. Keith G. Sebelius (R)
2. William R. Roy (D)*
3. Larry Winn (R)
4. Garner E. Shriver (R)
5. Joe Skubitz (R)

### KENTUCKY
1. Frank A. Stubblefield (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. Romano L. Mazzoli (D)*
4. M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)
5. Tim Lee Carter (R)
6. John C. Watts (D)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

### LOUISIANA
1. F. Edward Hébert (D)
2. Hale Boggs (D)
3. Patrick T. Cafferey (D)
4. Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)
5. Otto E. Passman (D)
6. John R. Rarick (D)
7. Edwin W. Edwards (D)
8. Speedy O. Long (D)

### MAINE
1. Peter N. Kyros (D)
2. William D. Hathaway (D)

### MARYLAND
1. Rogers C. B. Morton (R)
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D)
4. Paul S. Sarbanes (D)*
5. Lawrence J. Hogan (R)
6. Goodloe E. Byron (D)*
7. Parren J. Mitchell (D)*
8. Gilbert Gude (R)

### MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Robert F. Drinan (D)*
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)
5. F. Bradford Morse (R)
6. Michael J. Harrington (D)
7. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)
8. Thomas P. O'Neill (D)
9. Louise Day Hicks (D)*
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11. James A. Burke (D)
12. Hastings Keith (R)

### MICHIGAN
1. John Conyers (D)
2. Marvin L. Esch (R)
3. Garry E. Brown (R)
4. Edward Hutchinson (R)
5. Gerald R. Ford (R)
6. Charles E. Chamberlain (R)
7. Donald W. Riegle (R)
8. James Harvey (R)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Philip E. Ruppe (R)
12. James G. O'Hara (D)
13. Charles C. Diggs (D)
14. Lucian N. Nedzi (D)
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. Martha W. Griffiths (D)
18. William S. Broomfield (R)
19. Jack H. McDonald (R)

### MINNESOTA
1. Albert H. Quie (R)
2. Ancher Nelsen (R)
3. Bill Frenzel (R)*
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
6. John M. Zwach (R)
7. Bob Bergland (D)*
8. John A. Blatnik (D)

### MISSISSIPPI
1. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
3. Charles H. Griffin (D)
4. G. V. Montgomery (D)
5. William M. Colmer (D)

### MISSOURI
1. William Clay (D)
2. James W. Symington (D)
3. Leonor K. Sullivan (D)
4. William J. Randall (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. W. R. Hull Jr. (D)
7. Durward G. Hall (R)
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
9. William L. Hungate (D)
10. Bill D. Burlison (D)

### MONTANA
1. Richard G. Shoup (R)*
2. John Melcher (D)

### NEBRASKA
1. Charles Thone (R)*
2. John Y. McCollister (R)*
3. Dave Martin (R)

### NEVADA
AL Walter S. Baring (D)

### NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Louis C. Wyman (R)
2. James C. Cleveland (R)

### NEW JERSEY
1. John E. Hunt (R)
2. Charles W. Sandman (R)
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Frank Thompson (D)
5. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)
6. Edwin B. Forsythe (R)*
7. William B. Windnall (R)
8. Robert A. Roe (D)
9. Henry Helstoski (D)
10. Peter W. Rodino (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Florence P. Dwyer (R)
13. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)
15. Edward J. Patten (D)

### NEW MEXICO
1. Manuel Lujan (R)
2. Harold L. Runnels (D)*

### NEW YORK
1. Otis G. Pike (D)
2. James R. Grover (R)
3. Lester L. Wolff (D)
4. John W. Wydler (R)
5. Norman F. Lent (R)*
6. Seymour Halpern (R)
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9. James J. Delaney (R)
10. Emanuel Celler (D)
11. Frank J. Brasco (D)
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)
13. Bertram L. Podell (D)
14. John J. Rooney (D)
15. Hugh L. Carey (D)
16. John M. Murphy (D)
17. Edwin I. Koch (D)
18. Charles B. Rangel (D)*
19. Bella S. Abzug (D)*
20. William F. Ryan (D)
21. Herman Badillo (D)*
22. James H. Scheuer (D)
23. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
24. Mario Biaggi (D)
25. Peter A. Peyser (R)*
26. Ogden Reid (R)
27. John G. Dow (D)*
28. Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R)
29. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
30. Carleton J. King (R)
31. Robert C. McEwen (R)
32. Alexander Pirnie (R)
33. Howard W. Robison (R)
34. John H. Terry (R)*
35. James M. Hanley (D)
36. Frank J. Horton (R)
37. Barber B. Conable (R)
38. James F. Hastings (R)
39. Jack F. Kemp (R)*
40. Henry P. Smith (R)
41. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D)

### NORTH CAROLINA
1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. David N. Henderson (D)
4. Nick Galifianakis (D)
5. Wilmer Mizell (R)
6. L. Richardson Preyer (D)
7. Alton Lennon (D)
8. Earl B. Ruth (R)
9. Charles Raper Jonas (R)
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
11. Roy A. Taylor (D)

### NORTH DAKOTA
1. Mark Andrews (R)
2. Arthur A. Link (D)*

### OHIO
1. William J. Keating (R)*
2. Donald D. Clancy (R)
3. Charles W. Whalen (R)
4. William M. McCulloch (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. William H. Harsha (R)
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
8. Jackson E. Betts (R)
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
13. Charles A. Mosher (R)
14. John F. Seiberling, Jr. (D)*
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16. Frank T. Bow (R)
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Wayne L. Hays (D)
19. Charles J. Carney (D)*
20. James V. Stanton (D)*
21. Louis Stokes (D)
22. Charles A. Vanik (D)
23. William E. Minshall (R)
24. Walter E. Powell (R)*

### OKLAHOMA
1. Page Belcher (R)
2. Ed Edmondson (D)
3. Carl Albert (D)
4. Tom Steed (D)
5. John Jarman (D)
6. John N. Happy Camp (R)

### OREGON
1. Wendell Wyatt (R)
2. Al Ullman (D)
3. Edith Green (D)
4. John R. Dellenback (R)

### PENNSYLVANIA
1. William A. Barrett (D)
2. Robert N. C. Nix (D)
3. James A. Byrne (D)
4. Joshua Eilberg (D)
5. William J. Green (D)
6. Gus Yatron (D)
7. Lawrence G. Williams (R)
8. Edward G. Biester (R)
9. John H. Ware III (R)*
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
12. J. Irving Whalley (R)
13. R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)
16. Edwin D. Eshleman (R)
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)
18. Robert J. Corbett (R)
19. George A. Goodling (R)
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)
21. John H. Dent (D)
22. John P. Saylor (R)
23. Albert W. Johnson (R)
24. Joseph P. Vigorito (D)
25. Frank M. Clark (D)
26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)
27. James G. Fulton (R)

### RHODE ISLAND
1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)
2. Robert O. Tiernan (D)

### SOUTH CAROLINA
1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)
2. Floyd Spence (R)*
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)
4. James Mann (D)
5. Thomas S. Gettys (D)
6. John L. McMillan (D)

### SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Frank E. Denholm (D)*
2. James Abourezk (D)*

### TENNESSEE
1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. Lamar Baker (R)*
4. Joe L. Evins (D)
5. Richard H. Fulton (D)
6. William R. Anderson (D)
7. Ray Blanton (D)
8. Edward Jones (D)
9. Dan Kuykendall (R)

### TEXAS
1. Wright Patman (D)
2. John Dowdy (D)
3. James M. Collins (R)
4. Ray Roberts (D)
5. Earle Cabell (D)
6. Olin E. Teague (D)
7. W. R. Archer (R)*
8. Bob C. Eckhardt (D)
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. W. R. Poage (D)
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. Graham Purcell (D)
14. John Young (D)
15. Eligio de la Garza (D)
16. Richard White (D)
17. Omar Burleson (D)
18. Robert D. Price (R)
19. George Mahon (D)
20. Henry Gonzalez (D)
21. O. C. Fisher (D)
22. Bob Casey (D)
23. Abraham Kazen (D)

### UTAH
1. K. Gunn McKay (D)*
2. Sherman P. Lloyd (R)

### VERMONT
AL Robert T. Stafford (R)

### VIRGINIA
1. Thomas N. Downing (D)
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
3. David E. Satterfield III (D)
4. Watkins M. Abbitt (D)
5. W. C. Daniel (D)
6. Richard H. Poff (R)
7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)*
8. William L. Scott (R)
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)

### WASHINGTON
1. Thomas M. Pelly (R)
2. Lloyd Meeds (D)
3. Julia Butler Hansen (D)
4. Mike McCormack (D)*
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Floyd V. Hicks (D)
7. Brock Adams (D)

### WEST VIRGINIA
1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
3. John M. Slack Jr. (D)
4. Ken Hechler (D)
5. James Kee (D)

### WISCONSIN
1. Les Aspin (D)*
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Vernon W. Thomson (R)
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. William A. Steiger (R)
7. David R. Obey (D)
8. John W. Byrnes (R)
9. Glenn R. Davis (R)
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)

### WYOMING
AL Teno Roncalio (D)*

# The New Senate

*The Senate will have 54 Democrats and 44 Republicans when the 92nd Congress convenes in January. It will also have one independent, Virginia's Harry F. Byrd, Jr., who is expected to vote with the Democrats to organize the Senate, and James L. Buckley, elected on New York's Conservative Party ticket, who is expected to line up with the Republicans on the initial vote.*

Symbols: * Re-elected † New senator

**ALABAMA**
James B. Allen (D)
John J. Sparkman (D)

**ALASKA**
Ted Stevens (R)*
Mike Gravel (D)

**ARIZONA**
Paul J. Fannin (R)*
Barry M. Goldwater (R)

**ARKANSAS**
J. William Fulbright (D)
John L. McClellan (D)

**CALIFORNIA**
Alan Cranston (D)
John V. Tunney (D)†

**COLORADO**
Gordon Allott (R)
Peter H. Dominick (R)

**CONNECTICUT**
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R)†
Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)

**DELAWARE**
J. Caleb Boggs (R)
William V. Roth, Jr. (R)†

**FLORIDA**
Lawton Chiles (D)†
Edward J. Gurney (R)

**GEORGIA**
Richard B. Russell (D)
Herman E. Talmadge (D)

**HAWAII**
Daniel K. Inouye (D)
Hiram L. Fong (R)*

**IDAHO**
Frank Church (D)
Len B. Jordan (R)

**ILLINOIS**
Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)†
Charles H. Percy (R)

**INDIANA**
Birch Bayh (D)
Vance Hartke (D)*

**IOWA**
Harold E. Hughes (D)
Jack Miller (R)

**KANSAS**
Robert Dole (R)
James B. Pearson (R)

**KENTUCKY**
Marlow W. Cook (R)
John Sherman Cooper (R)

**LOUISIANA**
Allen J. Ellender (D)
Russell B. Long (D)

**MAINE**
Edmund S. Muskie (D)*
Margaret Chase Smith (R)

**MARYLAND**
J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (R)†
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R)

**MASSACHUSETTS**
Edward M. Kennedy (D)*
Edward W. Brooke (R)

**MICHIGAN**
Philip A. Hart (D)*
Robert P. Griffin (R)

**MINNESOTA**
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)†
Walter F. Mondale (D)

**MISSISSIPPI**
James O. Eastland (D)
John Stennis (D)*

**MISSOURI**
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)
Stuart Symington (D)*

**MONTANA**
Mike Mansfield (D)*
Lee Metcalf (D)

**NEBRASKA**
Carl T. Curtis (R)
Roman L. Hruska (R)*

**NEVADA**
Alan Bible (D)
Howard W. Cannon (D)*

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)
Norris Cotton (R)

**NEW JERSEY**
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)*
Clifford P. Case (R)

**NEW MEXICO**
Clinton P. Anderson (D)
Joseph M. Montoya (D)*

**NEW YORK**
James L. Buckley (Cons.)†
Jacob K. Javits (R)

**NORTH CAROLINA**
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)
B. Everett Jordan (D)

**NORTH DAKOTA**
Quentin N. Burdick (D)*
Milton R. Young (R)

**OHIO**
Robert Taft, Jr. (R)†
William B. Saxbe (R)

**OKLAHOMA**
Fred R. Harris (D)
Henry Bellmon (R)

**OREGON**
Mark Hatfield (R)
Robert W. Packwood (R)

**PENNSYLVANIA**
Richard S. Schweiker (R)
Hugh Scott (R)*

**RHODE ISLAND**
John O. Pastore (D)*
Claiborne Pell (D)

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
Ernest F. Hollings (D)
Strom Thurmond (R)

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
George S. McGovern (D)
Karl E. Mundt (R)

**TENNESSEE**
William E. Brock III (R)†
Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R)

**TEXAS**
Lloyd Bentsen (D)†
John G. Tower (R)

**UTAH**
Frank E. Moss (D)*
Wallace F. Bennett (R)

**VERMONT**
George D. Aiken (R)
Winston L. Prouty (R)*

**VIRGINIA**
Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Ind.)*
William B. Spong, Jr. (D)

**WASHINGTON**
Henry M. Jackson (D)*
Warren G. Magnuson (D)

**WEST VIRGINIA**
Robert C. Byrd (D)*
Jennings Randolph (D)

**WISCONSIN**
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)
William Proxmire (D)*

**WYOMING**
Gale W. McGee (D)*
Clifford P. Hansen (R)




**U.S. DELEGATION LEADERS** to the International Labor Organization's maritime conference report on a successful effort to stem Communist attacks on the United States and the American labor movement, while leading the fight to upgrade conditions for merchant seamen. From left are James Reynolds, management delegation; Assistant Sec. of Commerce Andrew E. Gibson, government delegation, and Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, worker delegation.

# *Standards for Seamen Upgraded, Attacks on U.S. Stemmed in ILO*

New York—The U.S. delegation to the International Labor Organization's maritime conference succeeded in stemming the recent trend of political attacks on the United States by Communist bloc nations in the ILO and led the drive to improve worldwide standards of pay and working conditions for merchant seamen.

At a press briefing in New York City, the delegation's leaders reported on the progress of the three-week conference in Geneva involving representatives of seamen's unions, shipowners and governments of 65 maritime countries.

**Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., who headed the U.S. worker delegation, said that unlike a June meeting of the ILO when 34 political attacks were launched against the United States, the maritime conference was marred by only one such incident.**

It came in a tirade by the Cuban delegation, which drew a stern rebuke from the conference president, Nagendra Singh of India.

Following the rebuff of the Cubans, the conference settled down to working towards the solutions of seafarers' problems. Hall termed the sessions "productive for the professional seamen."

The recommendations of the conference call for bigger and better-equipped living quarters, improved recreational facilities, air conditioning of crew quarters and a number of health and safety guidelines.

The 534 delegates also referred for study by a joint committee of the ILO and the World Health Organization a resolution submitted by Hall to provide medical training of crew members on ships without doctors. The effort is designed to deal more effectively with injuries and illnesses among the crews.

A recommendation for increasing the minimum wage of able seamen from the $70 set in 1958 to $100 a month to offset higher living costs was adopted.

Another member of the U.S. worker delegation, Vice Pres. Peter Bocker of the National Maritime Union, said that the various recommendations combined "a reasoned and quite realistic appraisal of the problems created by technological change with an "equally realistic attempt to find a genuine solution."

**Hall was accompanied at the press briefing by Assistant Sec. of Commerce Andrew E. Gibson, chief of the government delegation, and Pres. James Reynolds of the American Institute of Shipping, head of the management delegation.**

Hall suggested that the United States adopt an attitude of "watchful waiting and full participation" in the affairs of the ILO before it considers renewing its financial contribution to the world labor body.

The maritime conference was the first meeting of the ILO since Congress voted to withhold this year's U.S. contribution of $3.7 million to the organization.

Gibson said that the action of Congress and the attitude of American labor was "completely understandable."

The United States "had to make it plain" to the Communist bloc that Congress was "reflecting the great disenchantment" of organized labor and business, Gibson stressed.

**Reynolds said that because the conference was stripped of political attacks, the delegates "emerged with a sense of brotherhood among seamen around the world."**

The three U.S. delegation leaders agreed that the United States should continue to participate in the ILO.

Hall said that the American trade union movement "has a deep obligation to fight like hell to make the concepts of the ILO work," adding, "but you don't pay a lynch mob to string you up."

Hall predicted that the political attacks would stop in the ILO because the Soviets want to maintain a worldwide forum "and the ILO is one of them."

But "the Soviets learned at the maritime conference that they're going to have to abide by the rules of the road," Hall declared.

Gibson pointed out that the Soviet Union participated in the ILO for years without paying its dues and that the Cubans had finally paid their dues just before the maritime conference.

**The non-Communist worker delegates scored a victory when the resolutions committee killed a proposal to expand the present ILO maritime commission to add government to the present union-management representation.**

That move was viewed as an effort to increase Communist influence in the ILO.

Worker delegates at the conference re-elected Hall to the commission in secret balloting.

Recommendations adopted at the three-week conference will be submitted for ratification as binding treaties to the 121 ILO member nations.

# Household Income Up 8.3 Percent in 1969

Median household income in the United States rose to $8,390 in 1969, an 8.3 percent increase from $7,740 in 1968, the Bureau of the Census reported.

During the same period households with incomes of less than $3,000 declined by approximately 600,000, the report also shows.

Of 62.9 million households in the United States in 1969, 10.2 million —16.2 percent of total—had incomes under $3,000. A year earlier, there were 10.8 million households, or 17 percent of the total, in this category.

**Another 7.5 mililon households last year had incomes of $3,000 to $5,000 and 20.2 million received $5,000 to $9,000. About 25 million households (40 percent of the total) had incomes of more than $10,000, an increase of 3.7 million households over the number in 1968, the report said.**

Median family income was $9,400 during 1969, according to a recent census report. The median figure for households is somewhat lower because it includes income from one-person households.

White households in 1969 had a median income of $8,760 compared with $5,290 for Negro households. For nonfarm households, the 1969 median was $8,499 and for farm households, $5,936. Households headed by persons 25 years old or over with a college education showed a median income of $13,756; those headed by a high school graduate, $9,640, and those headed by a grammar school graduate, $5,936.

The median is the income value which divides the population in half, with one half having incomes above the median, the other having incomes below the median. A household by census definition consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit. In 1969, the 62.9 million households in the nation included 51.2 million families.

*Hartke Claims Victory:*

# Five Close Contests Led by Democrats

Democrats continued to hold the lead in five extremely close election races where Republican candidates have refused to concede pending recounts, official canvasses, or absentee ballot tallies.

The apparent winners in the contests are:

● Sen. Vance Hartke, Indiana Democrat who claimed victory for a third Senate term with a margin of at least 5,000 votes out of 1.7 million cast. Republican Richard L. Roudebush has not yet made a firm decision on whether to seek a recount.

● Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis, Maine Democrat, who won re-election by 833 votes in the unofficial tally. A recount is scheduled to begin Nov. 23 and may take weeks to complete.

● Gov. Frank Licht, Rhode Island Democrat, who held a lead of 2,134 votes towards re-election—with 7,551 absentee ballots remaining to be counted. Republican Herbert F. Desimone is still hopeful.

● David Hall, who led incumbent Oklahoma Republican Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett by 2,819 votes. A recount is in progress.

● Romano T. Mazzoli, Kentucky Democrat, who led incumbent Rep. William O. Cowger by 210 votes in the initial complete tally.

**Mazzoli's election would give the Democrats a net gain of nine House seats. Actually, their pick-up from the 1968 election is 12 House seats, since Democrats took over three Republican seats in special elections held during 1969 to fill vacancies. All three of the winning Democrats were re-elected this year.**

Unless the leads are upset, the new 92nd Congress will have 255 Democrats and 180 Republicans. The Senate will have 54 persons elected as Democrats, 44 elected as Republicans, one independent expected to caucus with the Democrats and one Conservative who will caucus with the Republicans.

As of January, there will be 29 Democratic governors and 21 Republican governors.

The Nov. 3 election will have an impact on the post-election "lame-duck" session of the 91st Congress, which convenes Nov. 16.

In the Senate, newly-elected Adlai E. Stevenson III will immediately replace the Republican he defeated, Sen. Ralph T. Smith of Illinois. That's because Smith was appointed to fill the term of the late Everett McKinley Dirksen until an election could be held. Stevenson will now serve out the balance of Dirken's term, which runs through 1972.

The situation is somewhat less clear in New York, where Republican Charles E. Goodell had been appointed after the death of Robert F. Kennedy, whose term would have expired at the end of this year. When Goodell was appointed, a state law specified that he would serve until Dec. 1, 1970. But a subsequent state law allows appointees to remain in office until the end of the term of the senator they replaced.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has not yet said how he will interpret the law. Whatever his decision, either Goodell or the election winner, James L. Buckley could challenge it.

Five congressmen elected in districts where incumbents had resigned or died—three Republicans and two Democrats—will be able to get the jump on other newly-elected representatives by claiming their seats in the lame-duck session. Besides giving them a vote and an earlier paycheck, the head start gives them a jump in the all-important seniority list.

There was strong speculation that ailing Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.) would be urged to resign so that the state's lame-duck Republican governor could name a Republican to succeed him. But Mrs. Mundt expressed the belief that her husband is on his way to recovery from a stroke.

The post-mortems on the elections continued, with Pres. Nixon leading an Administration effort to picture the nationwide Democratic victories as somehow representing a Republican gain.



**THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT** of 1970 could be called "the miracle of the 91st Congress," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland tells a luncheon meeting of the federation's Maritime Trades Dept. The bill, he notes, will provide thousands of jobs and hold in the United States millions of dollars that would have been spent abroad at a time when federal spending is being cut in defense, construction and the aerospace industry.

# Energy Needs Seen Spurring Nuclear Power

Kansas City, Mo.—The need to expand all energy resources in the nation to forestall electric power shortages was urged by U.S. Atomic Energy Commissioner James Ramey at the 18th annual Atomic Energy Conference of the Machinists here.

"Unless nuclear power is developed and used," Ramey said, "we will fast approach a point where the demand for energy outstrips our ability to make that energy available."

Ramey also predicted that the growth of atomic energy will open up 28,000 new jobs by the end of 1975. He said nuclear power plant construction will provide work for an additional 13,700 construction workers.

Dr. Thomas Mancusco, research professor of occupational health at the University of Pittsburgh, told the conference that the occupational health and safety bill now before Congress would be a boon to badly needed research on the health and safety of American workers.

# *New Maritime Law 'Salvaging' U.S. Fleet*

The recently signed Merchant Marine Act of 1970 will "salvage the maritime industry" and gives rise to hope that other American industries can also escape "unfair foreign competition," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

Kirkland, addressing a luncheon meeting of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., said the new maritime program provides incentives to phase out the "runaway fleet" over the next 20 years.

American owners of "foreign-flag ships" will be able to compete profitably within the American system without being forced to lower their standards, he said. Construction subsidies, tax deferment privileges and operating subsidies are the means provided by the bill to save "a vital industry."

**"This may have come just in time," Kirkland added. He noted that the Soviet Union recently expanded its maritime sphere by gaining entry at U.S. ports. Thus the United States faces even stiffer competition than it had in the past, with a fleet depleted by "years of neglect and indifference."**

"For that reason," he said, "we cannot afford any delay in implementing all of the programs of progress contained in the Merchant Marine Act of 1970."

He emphasized that American flag ships must be given increased cargo—now less than 5 percent of United States imports and exports—not only to gain maximum benefits from the new ships that will be built, but as an "added inducement to bring back under the American banner the 'runaway fleet' that has been a prime competitor for American cargo during the past two years."

Kirkland pointed out that other American industries—textile, electronics, glass-ceramic tile and shoe—have also been "critically hurt by foreign imports produced by men and women who are forced to work under conditions that were abolished in our nation a century ago." Their problems must be solved, he said, "without lowering American standards."

"We simply cannot permit competition from American owned 'runaway' industries to force our standard of life to be reduced to that of the less fortunate peoples of the world."

The 1970 Merchant Marine Act, Kirkland observed, represents "the classic form of cooperation between labor, management and government toward the just solution of a difficult problem."

**He said the act will benefit the entire nation because thousands of jobs will be provided in construction and operation and "millions of dollars that would have been spent abroad will now be invested on our own shores."**

"The full utilization of that fleet will, in turn," he continued, "produce decent wages, fair profits and federal, state and local taxes to help pay for the urgent needs of a progressive society."

11-14-70

# Jobless Rate Reaches 5.6 Percent, Highest Level Since January 1964

*(Continued from Page 1)*

goods sector—as in food products, textiles and apparel—also swung downward.

**The BLS also reported that average weekly earnings for non-supervisory workers on private payrolls dropped 33 cents to $121.03 in October. Over the year ended in September, average weekly earnings were up 3 percent, but after adjustment for consumer price increases the earnings were down 2.5 percent, the report noted.**

The actual number of unemployed workers last month was 4.3 million. This is 1.4 million more than in October 1969 when the jobless rate was 3.8 percent. The over-the-year increase includes 725,000 adult men, 400,000 adult women and 300,000 teenagers.

Much of the October increase in the jobless rate affected married men—the heads of households and breadwinners—whose rate rose to 3.1 percent from 2.9 percent the month earlier.

**While the jobless rate of blue-collar workers eased from 7.5 percent in September to 7.2 percent, the rate for white-collar workers rose from 2.8 percent to 3.2 percent, the highest since November 1961.**

Overall, the jobless rate for adult men was up one-tenth of 1 percent from September to 4.1 percent. The rate held steady for adult women at 5.1 percent and climbed three-tenths of 1 percent to 17.1 percent for teenagers.

The rate for white workers was 5.2 percent, up one-tenth of 1 percent, and for Negroes 9.3 percent, up three-tenths of 1 percent.

The BLS report showed that factory jobs declined 609,000 over the month. This number includes 325,000 auto workers out on strike. A "significant part" of the remaining 284,000 was attributed to the secondary effects of the strike.

The durable goods sector of manufacturing was down 525,000 jobs from September seasonally adjusted. Heading the drop were transportation equipment, down 280,000; electrical equipment, down 68,000; primary metals, down 53,000; nonelectrical machinery, down 43,000, and fabricated metal products, down 39,000.

Payroll employment in the non-durable goods industries—almost totally unrelated to auto production—slipped by 84,000 jobs in October. These included 28,000 in food products, 19,000 in rubber and plastic products, 13,000 in apparel and 10,000 in textile mill products.

The average workweek for all rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls last month held at the September level of 36.9 hours.

In manufacturing, the average workweek rose one-tenth of 1 hour to 39.4 hours. This is four-tenths of 1 hour below August and 1.1 hours below October 1969.

The increase was credited to the rise in the workweek in the non-durable goods sector, up from 38.6 hours to 38.9 hours. Overtime hours in manufacturing held at 2.7 hours, the lowest mark since 1963.

**The jobless rate for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs climbed from 4.2 to 4.4 percent in October, double that of the same month a year ago and the highest since January 1964.**

The number of workers out of jobs 15 weeks or longer totaled 745,000 seasonally adjusted, down slightly from September. But the number of persons unemployed from one to 14 weeks rose by about 100,000 to 3.9 million.

## *Interest Cuts Leave Rates Still Too High*

**The nation's interest rate structure is still "too high" to provide the lift needed for real economic growth and full employment, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathan Goldfinger said.**

**His comments came as the Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the nation's largest, cut its prime interest rate for its best customers from 7½ to 7¼ percent and the Federal Reserve Board lowered its discount rate from 6 to 5¾ percent.**

**These are "slight steps in the right direction," said Goldfinger, but they still leave the overall scale of interest rates too high.**

**The Federal Reserve action is the first downward movement in the discount rate—the interest rate charged banks when they borrow from Federal Reserve banks—since August 1968.**

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# Public Service Jobs Plan Approved in House Action

## Job Safety Bill Passed By Senate

The congressional battle over job safety and occupational health legislation shifted to the House, where a labor-supported bill is scheduled for floor action before the Thanksgiving holiday recess.

The Senate passed its version of the bill after a heated two-day debate which centered on the issue of where to put responsibility for setting and enforcing job saftey and health standards.

An Administration effort to create one presidentially-appointed board to draw up standards and another to enforce them was beaten on a close 41-39 vote.

**The Administration substitute bill had been strongly supported by employer groups—and strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO. The federation's Executive Council had termed it "weak, inadequate and an administrative monstrosity" and urged that full responsibility be assigned to the Dept. of Labor, "which exists to protect the interests of workers."**

But a solid Republican lineup, bolstered by some conservative Democratic votes, succeeded in amending the bill and splitting off its enforcement functions.

As in the original bill, the Secretary of Labor would have responsibility for setting standards and Labor Dept. inspectors would be assigned to check for violations.

But the legal power to order employers to correct violations—except in emergencies—would rest with an independent commission appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation.

The amendment for an independent enforcement commission, proposed by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), was written into the bill by a 43-38 vote.

**Eleven Democrats, all from the South, voted with 32 Republicans to adopt the Javits amendment. All 38 votes against dilution of the original bill were cast by Democrats.**

On the earlier vote, rejecting the Administration substitute proposed by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.), seven Republicans including Javits voted with the bulk of the Democrats.

I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., issued a statement deploring adoption of the Javits amendment and urging the House to pass intact the bill approved by its Labor Committee.

Division of responsibility, he charged, would both delay enforcement and create "a legal nightmare."

The Senate, however, rejected another Administration-sought amendment which would have required

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## 'Patchwork' Trade Bill Clears House

A sharply-divided House passed and sent to the Senate a foreign trade bill that the AFL-CIO had termed "a patchwork of forward and backward steps."

While the House considered the bill under a no-amendment closed rule, the legislation will be wide open to amendment on the Senate side.

The Senate Finance Committee has already given tentative approval to a revised bill that the AFL-CIO Executive Council said would represent, "for the most part, a step forward."

**It took three see-sawing votes before the House agreed to the no-amendment policy it traditionally adopts for complex tax and tariff legislation.**

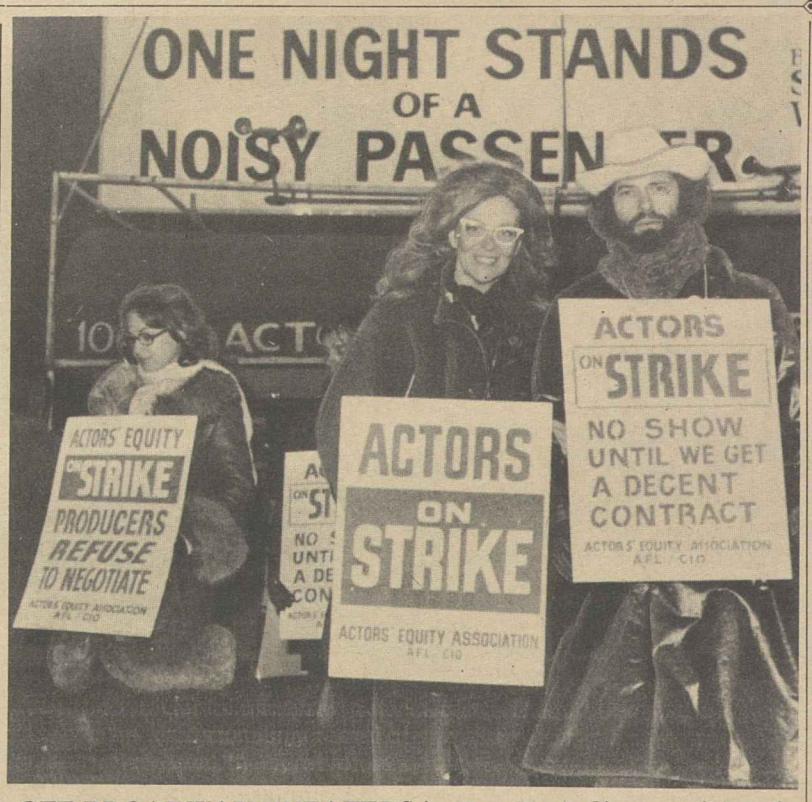
First, it appeared that the House had rejected a closed rule by a 203-186 vote. Then the House voted 201-192 against a modified rule proposed by Rep. Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.). This would have permitted amendments to delete any portion of the committee bill, but not to add new sections. In a final reversal, the House voted 203-186 to go back to the original closed rule.

With amendments foreclosed, the House spent a day in general debate on the bill.

Opponents tried to have the bill sent back to committee, but the motion was defeated, 206-173. Passage of the bill followed.

As sent to the Senate, the trade bill would establish a quota system setting a ceiling on imports of textiles and shoes, two industries where employment has slumped because imports have captured a still-rising share of the American market.

*(Continued on Page 8)*




**OFF-BROADWAY THEATERS** in New York City are picketed by members of Actors' Equity in efforts to win a new contract setting increased weekly minimum wages. Here, Rip Torn and his wife, actress Geraldine Page, march outside a theater where the play "One Night Stands of a Noisy Stranger" by Shelley Winters was scheduled to open. The actors are asking a minimum wage of $125 a week initially, increasing to $130 a week plus cost-of-living adjustments in the third year. **(Story, Page 3.)**

## 80% of Cost Covered By Federal Aid

**By David L. Perlman**

The House passed a bipartisan manpower training bill by a one-sided margin, virtually assuring that a public service jobs program long sought by the AFL-CIO will be launched during 1971.

It was the first major action by the post-election session.

An even larger-scaled program had been approved by the Senate in September, and a House-Senate conference committee will take on the assignment of drawing up the final version of the legislation.

Both bills provide 80 percent federal financing of the cost of putting unemployed and underemployed workers on city, state and other public service payrolls to perform "necessary and vital work."

**The House bill would begin with authorization for 75,000 job slots in the year starting July 1, moving to 112,000 by the third year. The Senate version—fought by the Administration—would start at 150,000 public service jobs and grow to 500,000 in four years.**

Both bills, while allowing a considerable degree of flexibility in the use of manpower training funds, require the Secretary of Labor to spend a portion of the manpower budget on the new public service jobs program.

The legislation would decentralize control of most manpower programs from the federal government to the states and large cities.

The Secretary of Labor would negotiate agreements with governors and mayors that would give them direct control over manpower programs in their areas, allowing funds to be channeled into projects considered most useful in each community. An important provision, assuring that cities will not be bypassed, gives preference to a

*(Continued on Page 8)*

***To Override Veto:***

## New Test Is Slated On TV Spending Bill

A Congress just returned from the costliest non-presidential election campaign in the nation's history prepared to vote on whether to override Pres. Nixon's veto of a bill intended to prevent candidates with the most money from dominating the airwaves during political campaigns.

The vetoed bill would limit the amount of money that could be spent on political broadcasts. It would require television and radio stations to sell campaign time at the station's lowest rate. And it would repeal an "equal time" technicality that has made it difficult for stations to offer free time for debates between major candidates.

The Senate is scheduled to vote on overriding on Nov. 23. If the needed two-thirds majority is achieved, the House will then vote on repassing the bill over the veto.

**Congress was urged to override the "politically motivated" veto by the AFL-CIO Executive Council which warned that "public office in America may soon be barred to all save the rich, or to those with wealthy supporters" unless a lid is put on political spending.**

Impressive new support for the vetoed bill came from a bipartisan association of political campaign managers. The American Association of Political Consultants, which brought together campaign strategists for Democratic and Republican candidates, liberals and conservatives, unanimously adopted a resolution urging that the veto be overridden.

The association's president is F. Clifton White, campaign manager for New York's Conservative Sen.-Elect James L. Buckley. The group which approved the resolution in-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Court Urged to Uphold Bargaining for Retirees

Millions of American workers and retirees will be adversely affected if the Supreme Court does not set aside a lower court ruling that an employer need not bargain over benefits for retired workers, the AFL-CIO told the high court.

The federation filed a 22-page brief asking the Supreme Court to review and reverse a finding by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati that retirees are not employes and their union therefore cannot bargain collectively on their behalf.

The AFL-CIO was joined in its brief by the Auto Workers. Separate briefs asking the court to review the case were filed by the National Labor Relations Board and the Allied Chemical & Alkali Workers of America, Local 1. The latter union has for 21 years been bargaining agent for hourly-paid employes of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. plant in Barberton, O., where the case arose.

**The issue involved is whether an employer violates the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain with a union over changes in benefits covering workers who have retired. The NLRB and the unions argue that he does violate the law by such refusal. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the appeals judges assert that he does not.**

The case got to the appeals court

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *GM Strikers Hailed On 'Splendid Victory'*

General Motors strikers "deserve the highest commendation" for the courage and trade union spirit that produced a contract after a two-month strike, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message to Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers.

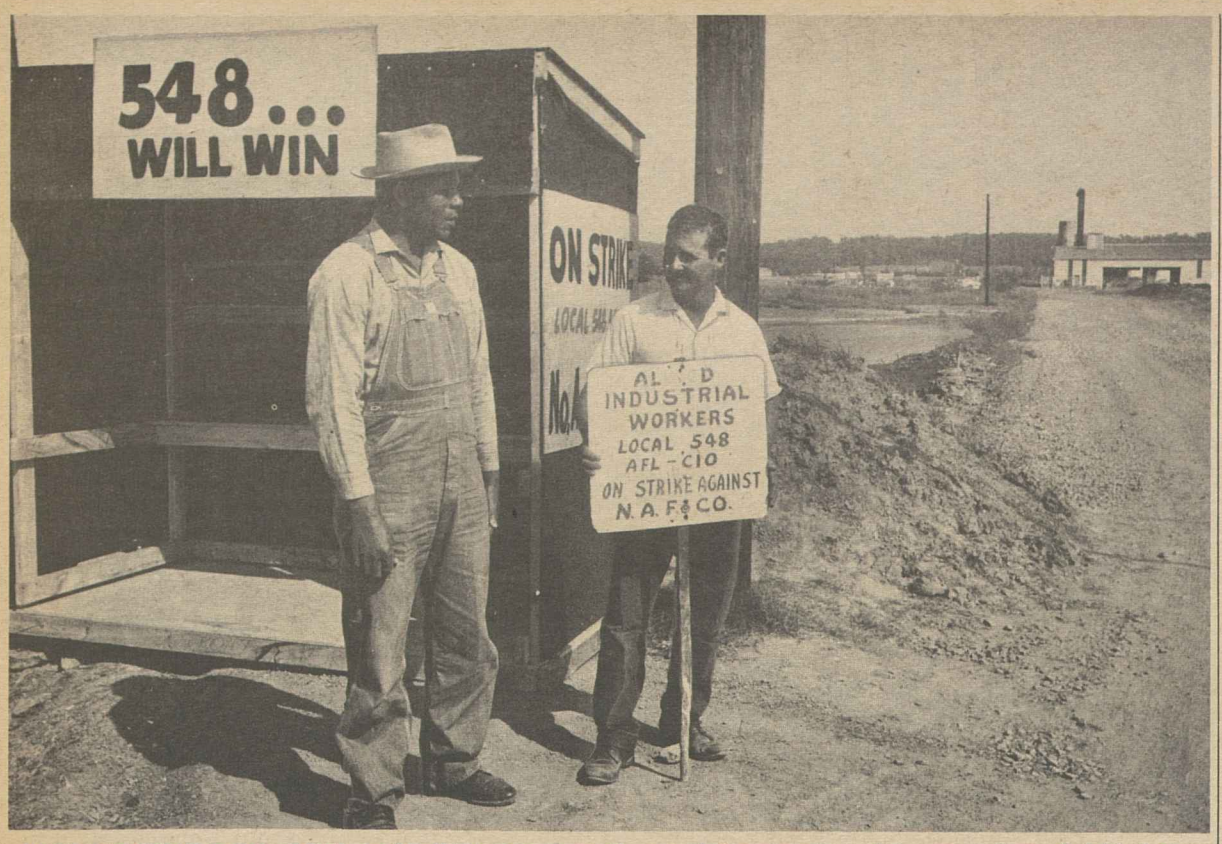
"Warmest congratulations to you, your fellow officers and UAW members on a splendid trade union victory," Meany wrote.

**"You have once again proven the viability of collective bargaining as a vehicle for solid progress for workers."**

The courage and spirit of the strikers "made this victory possible and they deserve the highest commendation," Meany said.

Woodcock and other union negotiators have recommended that UAW members in GM plants accept the tentative settlement and return to work after local supplemental agreements have been negotiated. Meanwhile, the strike that started Sept. 15 continues as members vote on acceptance or rejec-

*(Continued on Page 7)*




**PICKET SHELTER SIGN,** "548 Will Win," spells out determination of a new union of Allied Industrial Workers to win a first contract from the North American Foundry Co. in Fort Smith, Ark. Some 80 members, on strike since Mar. 24, report management has been importing strikebreakers from Mexico and Texas and housing them in the plant to break the strike.

Across the Border:

# *Union Hits Imports —of Strikebreakers*

Fort Smith, Ark.—Union pickets have marched for eight months outside the North American Foundry Co. here while imported strtikebreakers are housed inside.

The strikebreakers, bused from Mexico and the border city of Brownsville, Tex., stay a few weeks, move on, and are replaced by new transients. While here they live in virtual peonage, the Allied Industrial Workers report.

Foundry employes voted for the union in a National Labor Relations Board last February. They walked out when the foundry managers refused to negotiate fair contract terms and will stay out "as long as it takes," according to officers of AIW Local 548.

**The last meeting between union and management was held Nov. 6, when the company stuck to a previous offer to raise wages 6 cents an hour in a one-year contract, and persisted in denying seniority to those who walked out nearly nine months ago.**

The major stumbling block in the path of settlement is the company's importation of strikebreakers through a professional contractor, according to George Woods of Fort Smith, an AIW regional representative.

Recruited on both sides of the border, the strikebreakers are offered $2 an hour to work in the struck foundry. They are brought here, housed in bunks inside the plant, and escorted out only to have their laundry done and do some shopping at a store not too far away.

**Most of the imported workers cannot speak English. Some have told union officials that their $2 hourly pay is sliced by sizable deductions for transportation costs, a $15 fee for a supposed physical examination, and for gloves and other equipment.**

To fill the foundry force of 80 workers, some 300 to 250 men have been brought in. They slip out a few at a time and return to the border.

Most of the imported workers are unaware of the strike until they reach the job. One Mexican worker, Lazaro Garza, was killed in July when a grinding wheel broke and portions were imbedded in his body. His death so upset the others that many left to hitchhike their way back home.

The AIW provided funds to assist 26 of the unwilling strikebreakers to return, Woods said.

**Some of them told their story to El Manana, a newspaper published at Reynosa, Mexico, across the Rio Grande River from McAllen, Texas. The newspaper called their plight "an inhuman exploitation." Since that time there have been other injuries in the plant.**

AIW Regional Dir. Boyd Shinn said union officers have asked federal, state and local officials to discourage the housing of strikebreakers. He reported these results:

- James Gutensohn, U.S. attorney in Fort Smith, said he is "aware" of the situation but federal agencies have not reported finding any law violations in the foundry.
- Deputy Sheriff Stan Hall of Sebastian county has accompanied Border Patrol officers to the plant on visits and found all work permits appear to be in order. Hall reported seeing from 25 to 30 workers living in quarters "like an Army barracks."

# Philadelphia Teachers Ratify Strike-Won Pact

Philadelphia—A new contract providing more than $34 million in benefits for 16,000 public school teachers over a two-year period was approved by a 5-1 vote of Local 3 of the American Federation of Teachers.

The settlement ends a dispute that had delayed the opening of schools in September and closed them for three days in October. While it lasted, the dispute involved the schools, the courts and Gov. Raymond P. Shafer (R), who sought to mediate the first strike in the history of the nation's fourth largest school system.

**AFT Vice Pres. John Ryan, chief negotiator for Local 3, told newsmen the annual increase in the new contract will average $1,050. The first payment was deferred to next September to give the School Board time to raise the money.**

Elsewhere on the collective bargaining front, 1,000 of the 1,700 teachers in the Hartford, Conn., schools walked out after working without a contract for two weeks. The issues include higher wages, an effective grievance procedure, size of classes, the length of the school day and the school board's attempt to bargain directly with teachers instead of with their union, AFT Rep. Joseph Cascella said.

In East St. Louis, Ill., where 750 teachers have been on strike since Aug. 30, the AFT named a new negotiating committee to resume bargaining with school officials. The committee includes Executive Dir. Oscar Weil of the Illinois AFT.

In Brevard County, Fla., the Brevard Junior College AFT filed suit in the State Circuit Court asking for an order requiring trustees to recognize the union and bargain with it for 189 faculty members.

# *Trade Act Aid Approved for 2 New Groups*

The Labor Dept. has certified approximately 100 piano workers at the D. H. Baldwin Co. plant in Cincinnati for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs due to imports.

The petition for assistance was filed last August by the Steelworkers, who represent the affected employes.

All assembly operations at the Baldwin plant were shut down in August. But significant layoffs occurred in May and June as the plant cut back production of grand pianos.

**The Labor Dept. certification provides that all hourly workers who lost their jobs or became under employed after May 9 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.**

Adjustment assistance will also be allowed for 130 Auto Workers at the American Motors Corp. soft-trim plant at Wyoming, Mich., who were displaced by increased imports.

The Wyoming plant supplied the seat upholstery, door trim and other similar material for the AMC assembly plant in Kenosha, Wis. The material is now being produced by the AMC soft-trim plant in Canada.

Auto Workers at the Wyoming plant who were affected by the imports after Jan. 3 are certified eligible for adjustment assistance by the Labor Dept.

All the workers at Baldwin and AMC who were affected by the imports must meet certain provisions to be eligible for the assistance. They must have been employed for six months out of the year prior to their layoffs and must have been gainfully employed at least half of the previous three years, the Labor Dept. said.

Adjustment assistance for workers under the Trade Act provides for cash readjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training, job placement and relocation if needed. Cash benefits of up to $85 a week are allowed, but not exceeding 65 percent of the national average weekly wage in manufacturing.

# Court Urged to Uphold Bargaining for Retirees

*(Continued from Page 1)*

when PPG appealed a 1969 NLRB order to bargain with the union over health plan changes affecting current workers and retirees. The company had been willing to bargain with the union over benefits for current employes but insisted on bargaining individually with the retirees.

Three appeals judges, in an opinion written by Judge Anthony J. Celebrezze, former secretary of Health, Education & Welfare and former mayor of Cleveland, ruled that retired workers and pensioners are no longer employes, as defined by the Taft-Hartley law.

An employer, they said, has no legal duty to bargain with the union over benefits for retirees. The judges held that retirees do not remain part of the union bargaining unit in spite of the fact that active employes are "vitally affected" by the negotiation of retirement benefits.

**The AFL-CIO told the Supreme Court in its brief that the legal question had been "erroneously decided" by the appeals court.**

It said "the nature of the subject matter demands that bargaining over retirement benefits be a continuous process. The lower court's opinion, however, creates an artificial restriction on bargaining which will have a substantial adverse practical impact on labor-management negotiations" in this area.

The brief called the decision unsound because it relieved the employer of bargaining with the union on the ground that the result of the bargaining would have an impact on other persons.

It said that if this view gains acceptance, "countless subjects of discussion important to labor and management will be removed from the bargaining table if either side declines to discuss it, thereby narrowing the scope of the bargaining to a point at which the ultimate aims" of the law would be thwarted.

Since the PPG decision by the labor board, two NLRB examiners have followed the board's lead instead of the lower court's position. They ordered two companies to bargain with unions over retiree benefits — Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Union Carbide Corp.-Linde Division with Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in Tonawanda, N.Y.

# *Senior Citizens Ask Nursing Home Probe*

Congress should investigate the growing use of tranquilizer drugs on nursing home patients who do not require this type of medication, according to Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Tranquilizers are used as "chemical straightjackets" to make patients easier to handle, Cruikshank charged in letters to House Speaker John W. McCormack and House Rules Committee Chairman William M. Colmer.

The senior citizens' organization is seeking the support of McCormack and Colmer for a resolution by Congressman David H. Pryor (D-Ark.) calling for the establishment of a select committee to inquire into the quality of care in nursing homes. Improper use of tranquilizers would be one of the areas of inquiry.

Drug manufacturers who foster improper use of tranquilizer drugs were also denounced by Cruikshank. He cited as an example a three-page advertisement by Roche Laboratories in the October issue of Physicians Management magazine.

**The ad tells how Valium, a strong tranquilizer, creates a "less complaining patient, less demanding patient, more cooperative patient" and advises that dosage is to be "increased gradually as needed and tolerated."**

"Exclusive use of tranquilizers can quickly reduce an ambulatory patient to a zombie, confining the patient to a chair or bed, causing the patient's muscles to atrophy from inaction and causing general health to deteriorate quickly," Cruikshank asserted.

## Government Employes Win Big Defense Unit

Philadelphia—Workers at the big Defense Supply Agency here voted for the American Federation of Government Employes in an election to choose a bargaining representative.

The vote was 1,385 for AFGE Local 62, 1,001 votes for the unaffiliated National Association of Government Employes, and 77 no union ballots.

Local 62 Pres. Frank L. Lakis and AFGE National Vice Pres. Royal L. Sims led the campaign.

## Rail Unionist Named To Mediation Staff

The National Mediation Board announced the appointment of Robert J. Cerjan of Euclid, O., to the board's staff of mediators. Cerjan has been a field organizer for the United Transportation Union and a predecessor union, the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.



*'Substantial' Wage Boosts:*

# Steelworkers Shape Contract Objectives

Pittsburgh—The wage policy committee of the Steelworkers called unanimously for contract improvements that will give the union's 1.2 million members the wages and conditions they "deserve and need" in 1970 and 1971.

The 163-member committee set general negotiating goals to be made more specific later by union committees in the basic steel, aluminum, can, container and other industries. The policy committee called for contract updating that will include "very substantial" wage boosts, restoration of the cost-of-living escalator removed from steel contracts 11 years ago, a shorter work week without pay cuts, and improvements in existing pension, vacation, holiday, safety and health, and job security programs.

**The union's three-year contracts with the basic steel industry expire next Aug. 1. Other contracts expire at intervals through this year and next.**

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel told a press conference here that the policy committee, consisting of the three top USWA officers, 25 union directors and 135 delegates from locals across the United States and Canada set the contract goals in two days of meetings and voted unanimously to send them to industry conferences for implementation.

"These are the changes we will be seeking in our 1970 and 1971 negotiations," Abel said.

In answer to questions by newsmen, Abel declared "our people have had enough" of tight money, constantly rising prices and diminishing purchasing power of their hard-earned dollars.

The steel industry and its workers, he said, have in the past been the "fall guys" singled out to "hold the line" on prices and wages.

**Wage-price guidelines imposed earlier in the decade on steel employers and employes "haven't worked," Abel told questioners. Further, the Steelworkers — far from causing inflation — have been the victims of it, he observed.**

"We have made our contribution to a stable economy," Abel said.

The policy committee emphasized the need of Steelworkers for the key objectives of wages, pensions and a cost-of-living clause in industry contracts.

**Wages**—"Rampant inflation" requires "bold action" including a catch-up wage increase to reduce the effects of past inflation, additional increases large enough to produce real pay gains, a cost-of-living clause to shield wages from future inflation, and an upward adjustment of the pay bases used in calculating incentive pay.

**Pensions**—Benefits must be "dramatically increased" and eligibility further liberalized so that "full pension, regardless of age, following stipulated years of service, should be universal." Funding provisions should be strengthened and "stringent" protection provided against fund manipulation in the case of "conglomerate takeover and other corporate maneuvering."

**Insurance**—Hospital and medical benefits should be liberalized and greater emphasis put on broadened mental care coverage, drug, dental care and related benefits.

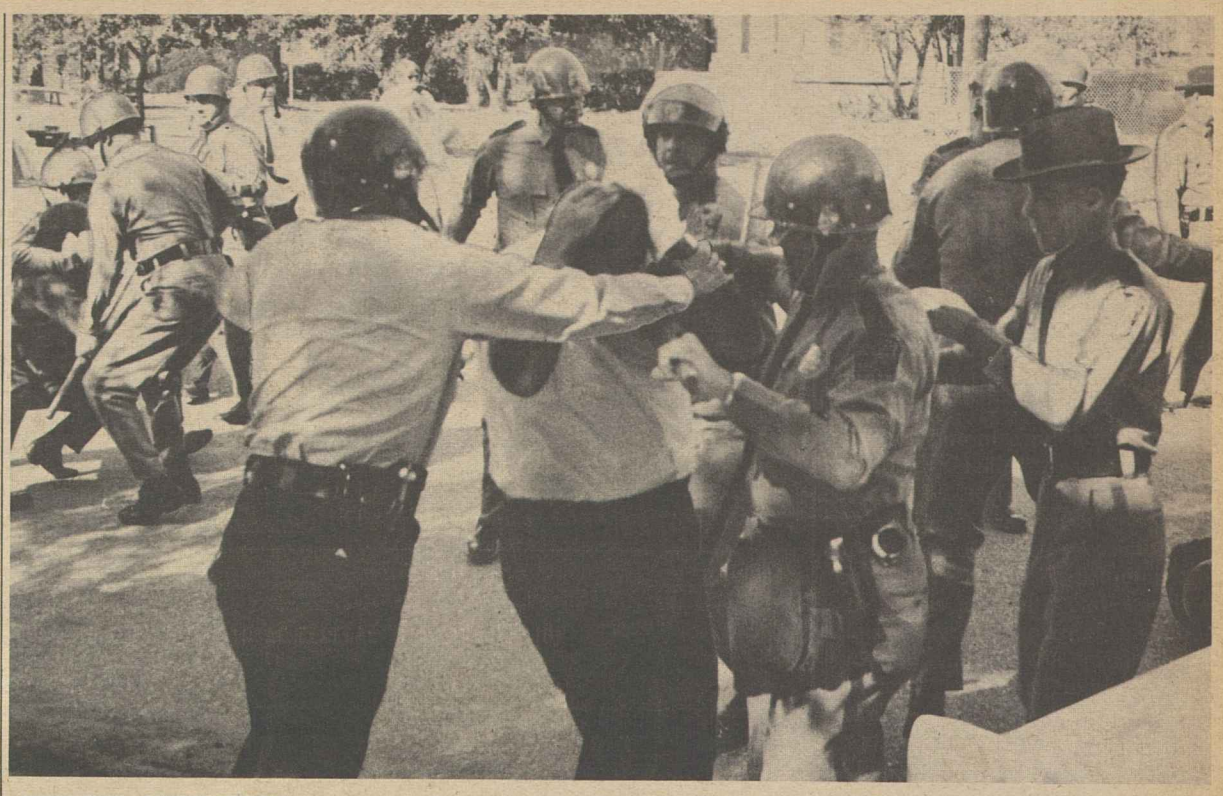
On non-economic issues, the policy committee said the current system of handling plant grievances has become overburdened, slow, costly and is "in danger of collapse." Should this occur, it said, "the union may well be confronted with the difficult and costly use of the strike as an alternative to the more desirable procedures that have been carefully constructed."

It said "such a course would be a last resort only if other measures fail."

**Abel said he has "a lot of hope" that the basic steel industry will agree to a four-day work week because "if we in this country are to achieve full employment and a healthy economy, we must reduce our work week."**

He added: "I believe the industry and the government can afford to do it."

The committee delegates, he noted, displayed a mood of "determination to achieve equity" for members and "if necessary to engage in a strike." Abel said there has been no strike in basic steel since 1959 and "I hope one won't be necessary next year."



**POLICE VIOLENCE** against striking Steelworkers in Georgetown, S.C., ended with more than a dozen strikers injured, many requiring hospital treatment. The police waded into a march following a strike rally near the Bethel Methodist Church. More than 500 black and white workers have been out on strike since Aug. 15 following the refusal of the German-owned Georgetown Steel Co. to bargain in good faith with the union.

# Actors' Equity Strikes Off-Broadway Theaters

New York—Actors and actresses in 17 off-Broadway theaters are playing new roles, the real-life roles of union members on strike.

Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Actors' Equity, said picket lines stretching below 14th St. and north of 72nd St. are "100 percent effective."

The walkout by some 200 players and stage managers is over money and safe and sanitary working conditions, Equity said. It is the first strike by the union against off-Broadway theaters.

**Equity is asking a minimum wage of $125 a week for actors, rising to $130 a week plus cost-of-living increases after three years. The current minimum is $75 a week for shows that gross less than $4,500 a week. Stage managers get more.**

For shows with receipts of up to $12,500 a week, the union proposed wages rising on a sliding scale up to $405 a week. Management's last counter-proposal was a $90 weekly minimum for the first year, $92.50 for the second year and $95 the third for the less prosperous theaters, up to $170 a week for attractions grossing up to $12,500.

All the theaters involved are in areas not bordering Times Square, and all have fewer than 300 seats. The union extended its contract for two weeks after the scheduled expiration date of Nov. 1. It finally gave the word for the walkout when producers said they could not afford to meet the union members' proposals.

Sixteen of the theaters went dark when the actors struck. A 17th failed to open—the Actors' Playhouse. It was to have marked the debut of Actress Shelley Winters as a playright in "One Night Stands of a Noisy Passenger."

The off-Broadway theater is described this way by Duncan:

"Off-Broadway meant that originally actors were willing to work for peanuts—$25 or $40 a week—so they could perform in interesting old plays or challenging new ones. The box office gross, if the play was a success, hovered around $2,000 or $3,000 and the price of a ticket was under $5.

**"Today the price of a ticket is up to $10 and the whole concept has changed from experimentation to big business. . . . The landlord must recognize that the actor must get his just share."**

Equity Pres. Frederick O'Neal described the off-Broadway theater as one where many acting aspirants get their first stage experience. Some will work for little or nothing to have a part on the stage.

"To the actor, visibility is everything," O'Neal said in a recent interview. "A painter can work in a garret and produce masterpieces. But an actor is a nobody going nowhere until he or she has an audience."

For that reason, the union devised the off-Broadway contract to give a reasonable measure of protection to the newcomer without destroying his chance for getting experience, he said.

# *German Firm Battles Union At U.S. Plant*

Georgetown, S.C.—After winning a stunning election victory at the first foreign-owned steel mill in the United States, the Steelworkers are fighting for a first contract at the Georgetown Steel Corp. here.

The union won the election last April by a 376 to 89 vote. But the German owners of the plant, Korf Industries and Hendel GMBH & Co., have refused to "bargain seriously" since then, the USWA said.

About 500 workers have been out on strike against the firm since Aug. 15 and recently tensions have been mounting. On Nov. 7 the workers—they are both black and white—held a rally at the Bethel Methodist Church in Georgetown.

**As they left the church to begin a march, police waded into the crowd. More than a dozen workers were clubbed and beaten and required hospital treatment.**

The rally was followed by another at which the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, pledged his support, along with national USWA leaders.

National attention was focused on the union election last April because the new $30-million foreign "mini-steel" plant was the first to set up operations in this country. The German company said it had deliberately located in a "right-to-work" state where cheap labor would be available. The owners have been considering a second plant in the Gulf Coast area near New Orleans. The Georgetown mill was formally dedicated on the eve of the NLRB election and Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) was among the prominent guests.

Ironically, the firm which left Germany because of problems with competitors sent workers a standard anti-union love letter during the election campaign. It warned the South Carolinians to beware of the "outsiders" from the union.

# Road Workers Win Long Strike As Voters Oust Balky Commission

Oakland, Md.—Garrett County road workers have won a 227-day strike for recognition of their union—Local 1834 of the State, County & Municipal Employees.

The union signed an agreement with three new county commissioners whereby the strikers were to vote on union representation Nov. 20 before they return to work. The commissioners, sworn in Nov. 17, have agreed to recognize the union if it receives a majority of votes.

"The election results are a foregone conclusion," said Local 1834 Pres. Wellington Jack Sowers. "After seven months of striking, we've all made up our minds exactly how we're going to vote."

**The strike began last Apr. 7 when more than 130 workers walked out in support of their demand for union recognition. Two conservative Republicans on the board of commissioners steadfastly blocked recognition and refused even to talk with union representatives. A new slate of commissioners, all Democrats, was elected Nov. 3.**

Sowers said the strike was an "uphill grind" all the way. He extended thanks to other SCME locals in California, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio and Maryland that sent donations of money, food and clothing.

Sowers said there were no defections from the strike, which was the longest walkout of public employes in the history of American labor.

The agreement states that the county commissioners will begin negotiating a contract with Local 1834 immediately. The county agreed that the dues checkoff would be implemented, that strikers would receive full restoration of seniority and that there would be no reprisals against any of the strikers.

Upon their return to work, the men will receive a 7 percent wage increase that was included in the county's budget during the strike. In addition, the workers will now receive overtime pay rates after eight hours a day or 40 hours a week as opposed to the compensatory time-off provisions in effect before the strike.

**No work has been performed on the 800 miles of Garrett County roadway since the strike began, and county roads are pock-marked with potholes as western Maryland faces a typically severe winter. Sowers said the men would have some of the road equipment running in two days.**

SCME Vice Pres. Ernest B. Crofoot of Baltimore was part of the negotiating committee that reached the agreement.

"It was a complete victory for the union," said Crofoot. "The new commissioners displayed statesmanship. It was obvious that there was a frank desire to get this thing over with and get the men back to work."

# Texas U. Students Aid Union Victory

Austin, Tex.—Students of the University of Texas helped win an election for a union here at two stores of the University Cooperative Society, Inc.

Some store employes are part-time university students; others are former students. The employes appealed to the Texas AFL-CIO for help in getting organized, and the result was an election petition by the Service Employes.

The union won the election among 206 employes, and was certified as the winner after a 106-74 favorable vote. SEIU chartered the group as Local 632 and the first meeting was held on the university campus. New officers include acting Pres. John Fox and Treas. Neta Reed, who are getting ready to submit contract proposals.

The stores sell books, school supplies, clothing and pharmacy items.

# For a Fair Fight

**BACK BEFORE 1933,** lame duck sessions of Congress were routine every other year. Then the Constitution was amended and the problem of having men who were defeated at the polls voting on national legislation was fairly well put to rest.

Twenty years ago there was a lame duck session but Congress has managed to conduct its business in the intervening years without a post-election session.

Now the 91st Congress is back in session after an especially bitter and angry election campaign and some of the after-effects are spilling over into the legislative process.

**Unfortunately most of the attention is currently focused on the political mood and the post-election crosscurrents instead of the long list of unfinished business.**

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last week called national attention to that agenda which contains a wide range of legislative problems affecting all Americans. There are no "labor" issues as such on the list.

It would be better perhaps for the bills, the nominations, the constitutional amendments to be considered at a regular session when there is greater attendance and a more leisurely pace. But the problems require solution now, not a year from now.

**TAKE, FOR EXAMPLE,** the political broadcast bill, a measure passed by wide margins by Congress but vetoed by the President. The question of the moment is whether Congress will override the veto. And the timing is important in terms of the 1972 election and the drawing of plans and strategy.

**The 1970 election campaigns demonstrated the urgent need for the measure, which the AFL-CIO Executive Council said Pres. Nixon vetoed for "political reasons." Nothing has shaken public confidence more than "the demonstrated ability of a rich candidate to smother an opponent of more modest means in the floods of purchased radio and TV propaganda," the council noted.**

It added that the result "has been to create serious and entirely justified fears that public office in America may soon be barred to all save the rich, or those with wealthy supporters."

Nearly every organization with a stake in the effective functioning of our political system—including the professional political managers, poll-takers and media technicians—are in agreement that the Congress-passed measure to control political spending on radio and television is an important step in placing a meaningful ceiling on a significant portion of campaign expenditures.

The President's veto message falls back on lame and limited reasoning. The essential fact is that limits on radio and television spending will have a more direct and immediate effect on the free and heavy-spending Republican Party than on any other group.

The 1970 elections demonstrated how the dollar-greased radio-TV campaign can become both politically subversive and offensive. A reasonable, intelligent control of such spending is a first step toward making a political campaign a fair fight.

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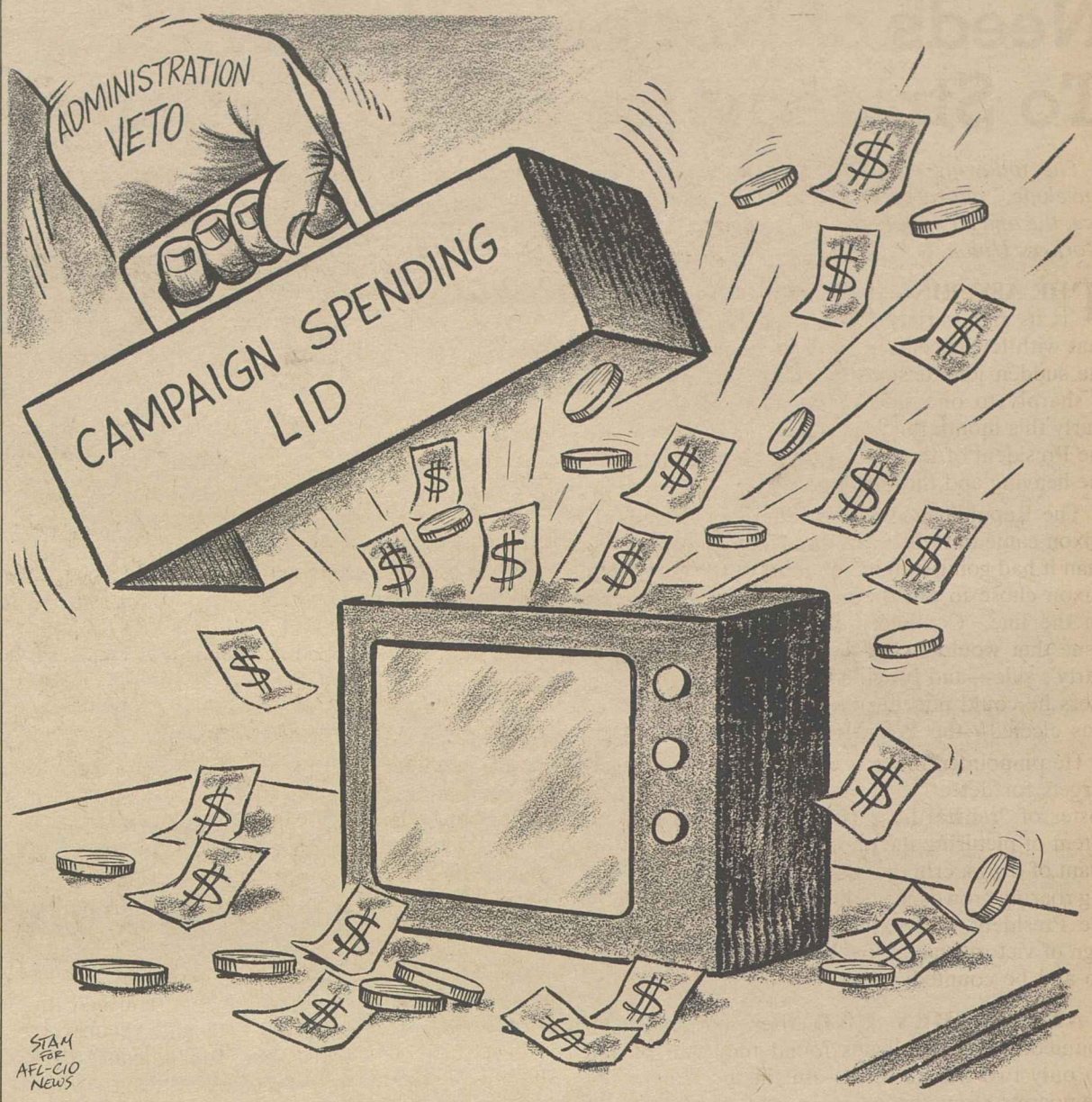
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## Put It Back On




***A Word Edgewise:***

# U. S. Proposal for Cease-Fire Defuses Viet Nam Controversy

By John P. Roche

**WHAT EVER HAPPENED** to the war in Viet Nam? About a year ago, the conventional liberal wisdom was that Viet Nam would be the political issue in 1970; and last May, everyone seemed to think that the election would be a referendum on Cambodia. As you may recall—and I will take the liberty of stimulating your memories—I thought this was risky nonsense. Risky because it made liberal Democrats appear to have "a vested interest in catastrophe" in Southeast Asia; nonsense because the American people are a lot smarter than we sometimes give them credit for.

Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon faced the same problem in terms of public opinion on the war. If you examine the make-up of the "real majority," you find a melange of conflicting views: First, traditional patriotism, a basic conviction that the United States can not, and should not, be—in Pres. Nixon's word—"humiliated" by Hanoi. Second, a strong dislike of war, not pacifism so much as isolationism, a feeling that we shouldn't be messing around all over the place. And third, a vigorous distaste for the rhetoric and actions of the anti-war militants.

**The first task of the President of the United States had to be a massive job of educating the electorate on our goals in Southeast Asia. From his perspective, Lyndon Johnson in 1965-67 believed that the big task was to contain the "hawks," that is, neutralize the voices demanding all-out war, invasion of North Viet Nam, even nuclear weapons. He had good reason to worry about this—after all, in the 1964 election, Barry Goldwater did get 40 percent of the votes, an indication that 27 million Americans were in fairly bellicose spirits.**

Johnson chose to play the war down—in 1965 he refused to call up reserves, ask for tax increases, or even request special funding. He refused to sound the trumpet for fear that the wrong army would respond, that right-wingers would move in and use the war as a pretext for undermining the Great Society.

But in protecting his right flank, the President exposed his left; suddenly he found himself beset by peaceniks who—instead of appreciating his fine work in holding back the "hawks"—denounced him in season and out because there was any war at all. Refusing to make the eagle scream, and incapable of shifting his defenses from the right to the left, the President was boxed in. And having initially down-played the war for tactical reasons, he found himself facing "credibility" crises every time he had to ask for more money, more men, more equipment.

He was caught in a self-gambit and, I confess, my heart went out to him. Had he been less concerned with liberal political values, more willing to beat the patriotic drum, he would not have ended up in this trap. He got clobbered for my principles.

**MR. NIXON** has no such problems, and he has moved effectively to defuse Southeast Asia as a political issue. Recognizing that most of those whom the polls list as "anti-Viet Nam" are patriotic isolationists—who want to get out without losing—the President by his constant emphasis on Vietnamization and, most spectacularly, in his stand-still cease-fire proposal, has isolated that segment of the American anti-war movement which can best be described not as "doves" but as "Hanoi hawks." That is, they are not for peace in Viet Nam, but for a Hanoi victory.

**How can anyone who wants peace denounce a stand-still cease-fire? The way to stop the war is obviously to stop the shooting. The Hanoi hawks, however, cannot accept this proposition because their definition of peace is a North Vietnamese victory over the Saigon government. So back they come, time and again, attacking the President's trickery and demanding an immediate American withdrawal and a "coalition government."**

Back they come to an empty house—in case you didn't know it, October 15 and 31 were billed as the dates of a great national anti-war strike. I saw no stories at all about the 15th; but on the 31st, 250 militants drifted in to the Boston Common and 1,000 showed up in New York (I have seen more than a thousand people at a three-alarm fire in Brooklyn).

Perhaps we have finally come to the end of the era of hysterics and can place Viet Nam in sensible perspective rather than treating it as the central crisis of American politics. Let us hope so.

***An ILGWU Editorial:***

# Needs of Nation's Workers Key To Strategy for 1972 Elections

*The following editorial, "Politics and the Pay Envelope," appeared in the Nov. 15 issue of Justice, the official publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union.*

**THE ASSURING QUALITY** of American life is its rich variety. This accounts for the fact that with few exceptions it changes course without the sudden jolts desired by those who would pull it sharply to one side of the road or the other. Early this month this was true, even though it was the President of the United States himself who did the heaving and the hauling.

The Republican Administration headed by Mr. Nixon came out of the election campaign with less than it had going into it. As head of the party, Mr. Nixon chose to put the prestige of his high office on the line. Convinced that he had defined the issue that would swing the country sharply to his party's side—and provide the strength in the Congress he could not muster two years ago when he was elected—the President stumped the country.

He pinpointed incumbents who were his special targets for defeat. Through the Vice President, a roster of "radical liberals" was unrolled with the intent of picturing the opposing party as being tolerant of drugs, crime, riots and pornography. Facing roaring crowds in stadiums throughout the land the President, with body and fingers making the sign of victory, called for the silent majority to rise up and be counted.

**AFTER THEY HAD** risen up and been counted, the Republicans found they had picked up only two Senate seats. But in the House, the Democrats strengthened their hold with a gain of nine seats. Biggest gain for the Democrats was in their sweep of the gubernatorial contests—essential to building their party strength—by putting 13 Republican governors out of office and re-establishing the Democratic majority hold on state capitals in the nation.

The mixed character of the results is clear. But even the election of a Conservative senator from New York reflected Republican strength less than it did the role of the state's Liberal party. Its insistent splitting of the liberal vote cleared the way. Only half of the marginal vote it pulled for the Republican candidate it favored was sufficient to ensure the Conservative victory—and the defeat of a liberal Democrat.

**The Republicans broke all records for an off-year election with their swollen campaign funds and spending. The Vice President rode circuit spreading the alarm that the country could be saved only by a Republican Congress. Worst of all, the President jeopardized the dignity and prestige of his office with cheer-leader tactics that have now earned him a credibility gap.**

The causes of his setback are the overriding worries that now gnaw daily at the lives of most Americans. While they are genuinely fearful of campus unrest and the spread of disaffection and even violence among some of the nation's youth, American workers clearly believe that the basic cynicism eroding American ideals arises from the Administration's failing to deal with fundamental challenges.

The issues raised by the President and the Vice President were so blatantly designed to distract the nation from its present economic dilemmas as to lose much of their vote-getting power even where Republicans were most anxious to win. In 20 months in office the Nixon Administration has little to show for its election-time promises to beat back violence, crime, campus depravity and other evils more properly in the realm of police action by the states.

On the other hand, it has a lot to account for in the continuing decline in jobs, wages, purchasing power; the continuing rise in unemployment, medical costs, interest rates, and inflation. And it is to these evils that it must now address itself if it has at all heard the message the people of this nation sent on Election Day.

**THAT MESSAGE** was loud and clear: In the majority of the states where the President and the Vice President campaigned long and extensively against labor's friends, the Republicans were roundly repudiated, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has pointed out.

Much of our general executive board meeting earlier this month was concerned with these urgent issues. In reports from all sections and garment centers in the country, it was clear that the garment industry was being hurt most by the economic recession, rising imports and fashion uncertainty—and in that order.

Ours is a most sensitive industry, as we have noted often enough. And it is most sensitive to the readiness of women to spend for themselves and their families in order to purchase apparel. The economic policies of the Republican Administration have continuously eaten away at their confidence and they have hesitated in their spending.

In the end it is the people who went to the polls and spelled it out. Our own members in the ILGWU, and millions of other trade unionists, were in the vanguard in pointing the way. As Pres. Stulberg emphasized, we must beware of fakirs on the left as well as on the right and steer our course as we head toward 1972 not by the dictates of special interests, but by the needs of this nation's workers.

***U.S.-Based Firms Blamed:***

# Loss of 400,000 Jobs in U. S. Tied to Outdated Trade Policy

A **FLOODTIDE OF IMPORTS** and a restricted export market have cut more than 400,000 jobs from the U.S. economy since 1966, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger charged in a network radio interview program.

Congress has to "face up to the realities" of a "substantially changed world economic situation," declared Goldfinger. He stressed that about half of "what goes by the name of American foreign trade" actually comes from overseas subsidiaries of U.S. parent companies operating with foreign firms under patent and license agreements. He cited textiles, clothing, steel, automobile, glass, electronics and appliances as among the industries most seriously affected by such operations.

**Goldfinger said that although wage rates in U.S. parent overseas operations are only a fraction of those the same companies pay their workers here, the resulting imports don't always mean a better break for American consumers. The basic issue is usually profit and greed, with wider margins for the importing firm or the international company based in the United States, he said.**

In the process, he declared, "workers lose out . . . and the consumer gets very little, if any, benefit." He noted the rise of shoe imports "from almost nothing in 1960 . . . to about one-third of the U.S. domestic market" last year. "Despite this very sharp rise of shoe imports," he asserted, "shoe prices increased more than 46 percent . . . at a much faster rate than the overall consumer price index."

**THE LABOR ECONOMIST** said he doubts that U.S. import quotas would trigger a "trade war or retaliation" by other countries.

"These are scare terms thrown out to the American public and to the Congress" by the multi-national companies that "want the best of all possible worlds to protect their own selfish interests," he declared.

The AFL-CIO doesn't advocate shutting off imports, he declared, but only "some kind of reasonable, realistic lid on the amount of imports, in any product line, coming into the United States."

Goldfinger appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System. He was interviewed by Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News.

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES'** membership may get more of a shake-up by the next election than most observers seem to realize.

In 1962 the Supreme Court issued its first "one-man, one-vote" decision. Part of its ruling decreed that congressional districts must be as nearly equal in population as possible.

The population figure is based on the census data accumulated at the beginning of each decade. The 1962 decision, then, was based on the 1960 census.

The 1972 election will be the first based on the just-completed 1970 census data. Shifts in population will affect the 93rd Congress in several ways:

- Six states will gain additional seats in the Congress and 10 states will lose seats, and
- Twenty-three other states will redistrict since their present districts are unequal in population.

**Under accepted procedure, the legislatures of the several states will redraw the district lines. The governor has the power to veto the redistricting plan. If the differences between the governor and the legislatures cannot be resolved, the disagreement could well end up in the courts. And if no judicial decision is given, all members of the House from the state may be forced to run at large.**

Obviously, the states which gain or lose seats will feel the impact of redistricting to the greatest degree.

The biggest single shift affects California which gains five seats. Republicans had confidently expected to have a field day in carving up the state. However, a Democratic victory in gaining control of the legislature leaves only Gov. Reagan in position to try to achieve compromise in the redistricting plan.

**Perhaps the most startling change was in Pennsylvania where Democrats took both the state house and the legislature away from the Republicans. The state loses two seats in 1972.**

On the other hand, New York, which also loses two seats, is entirely controlled by the Republicans.

According to the latest results, the Democrats appear to have gained control of 24 state legislatures and the Republicans 16.

As far as governorships are concerned, Democrats held 18 state houses before the election. Today the Democrats won or appear to have won 29.

**IN MANY STATES** which do not gain or lose congressional seats sharp population shifts have taken place. We find that despite "one-man, one-vote," the sizes of congressional districts now vary from 704,004 in Maryland's 5th District outside Washington to the 2nd District of Idaho which has 308,358.

**Two redistricting cases reached the Supreme Court in 1969 which gives us some idea of the kind of yardstick which must be used in carving out districts.**

Missouri had a variance of 3.1 percent in congressional districts based on the 1960 census. This was ruled unconstitutional. The Missouri legislature passed another redistricting measure where the difference between districts was only 1,357 persons. This won the court's approval.

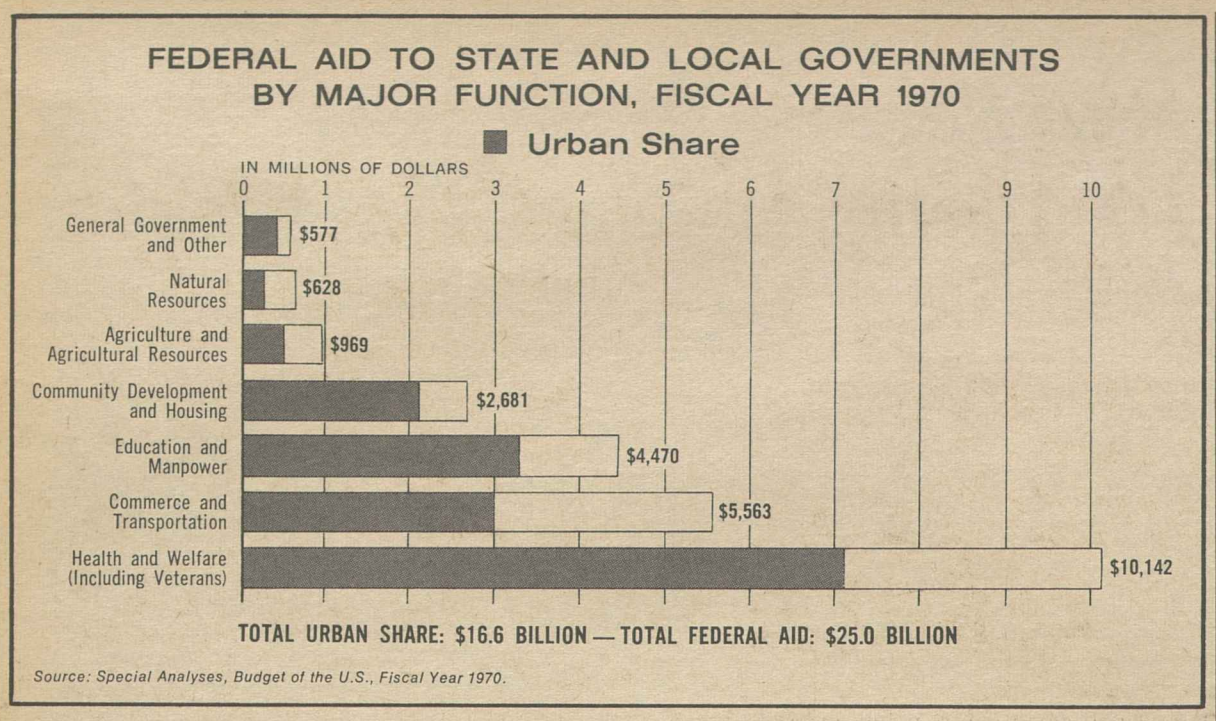
New York enacted a redistricting bill with a population difference between the largest and smallest districts of only 803 persons.

The court's total concern was population equity. It did not recognize so-called "gerrymandering" of districts. New York was the most extreme example of this tactic. Some districts sprawled all over the state just to give Republicans the advantage. The high court refused to rule on this and a number of Democrats lost their seats in the 1970 elections.

The Supreme Court did not entirely close the door on "gerrymandering" after the 1970 census and elections. The net result, though, should be considerable changes and new faces in the 93rd Congress.




**SURGING IMPORTS** and lagging exports have cost the U.S. economy 400,000 jobs since 1966, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, center, declared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Philip Shabecoff, left, of the New York Times and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News.




Source: Special Analyses, Budget of the U.S., Fiscal Year 1970.

# *'No-Strings' Federal Funds Held No Answer to City, State Needs*

Mayors and governors are looking to the federal government to close the big and growing gap between revenue and expenditures—between bills that have to be paid for services that have to be provided and the money that is available to pay them.

An article in the November issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, urges that the federal government's already-large payouts to states and cities be further increased.

But the article, by AFL-CIO economist Arnold Cantor, stresses that a "no-strings" revenue-sharing plan is not the answer.

**Cantor notes that the federal government paid out $25 billion to help local governments meet public needs during the last fiscal year. About 70 percent of the money went to urban areas where the needs were most critical.**

Nevertheless, Cantor says, "the federal government's role as anchorman in the nation's three-level federal system needs strengthening."

He warns, however, that the "no-strings" Administration proposal to pass on a portion of federal tax receipts to the states, bypassing the regular federal legislative and appropriations process, could actually hamper the nation's ability to provide needed public services and facilities.

**"Such revenue sharing is not a magical new concept," he notes. "It will not create money where none now exists."**

The present federal method of revenue sharing centers on the grants-in-aid programs that have proved successful over the years. However, this system has its critics, Cantor notes, and some feel that a portion of federally-collected funds should flow back to the states automatically with no conditions as to purpose or program.

"The states would be free to do what they please with the money," he points out, in contrast to federal funds that are given to cities or states for use in specific purposes or projects that serve the nation's interests.

The aid programs are established by Congress through the normal process of legislation, authorization and appropriation. And the state or local governments receiving the funds must use the money for the purpose intended by Congress. They also must agree to certain performance conditions such as civil rights and labor standards, the article stresses.

**These grants finance a number of major programs, including manpower training, low-rent public housing, urban renewal, elementary and secondary education, hospital and highway construction.**

"In only a decade, direct federal financial aid to states, counties, municipalities and school districts has more than tripled—rising from $7 billion in 1960 to an estimated $25 billion in the year ended June 30, 1970," Cantor notes.

"Virtually all of this aid is in the formal of categorical grants-in-aid which in 1970 will account for 99 percent of the federal money flowing to the states and communities," he adds.

About $16.6 billion of the $25 billion was granted to the cities, which have been hit hard by the impact of population shifts and shrinking revenue income since the end of World War II, Cantor reports.

**Under the no-strings revenue-sharing plan proposed by the Administration the cities would be short-changed, Cantor stresses.**

Starting with a kitty of $500 million in fiscal 1971, the fund proposed by the Administration would rise to $5 billion by 1976. But this $5 billion will represent less than 3 percent of the projected levels of state and local expenditures in that year, the AFL-CIO economist notes.

"At the same time, the states would receive 70 percent of the funds, the local share would be only 30 percent to be split among every county, city and township government—large or small," Cantor observes.

The current grants-in-aid system is not error-free either, the article notes. It suffers from overlapping programs and administrative difficulties.

"Four separate programs aid water and sewer projects," Cantor points out, "and they are administered by a like number of agencies."

He suggests that efforts should be made to centralize and coordinate the federal aid programs. He also urges improvements in communications to let state and local government administrators know the number of federal aids available.

"There is a marked need to fund existing programs and build into the grant-in-aid system a greater degree of certainty," Cantor declares.

"State and local officials are often limited in their ability to plan expenditures and implement their programs because they are not sure how much federal money will be forthcoming or when it comes, even though the grant-in-aid program is law," he notes.

# Fire Prevention Panel Includes Union Leader

Appointment by the President of 18 members of the National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control was hailed by the Fire Fighters as a long-awaited first step toward finding more effective methods of fire prevention.

The White House named David K. Wilson of Nashville, Tenn., as chairman and Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters as vice chairman. Wilson is president of Cherokee Equity Corp., an insurance firm.

Congress in 1968 passed the Fire Research & Safety Act which authorized the commission, and the Fire Fighters have repeatedly urged the White House to implement the law. Last spring, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote Pres. Nixon urging appointment of the committee members.

**In his letter, Meany said he was acting on behalf of all AFL-CIO members "and especially the fire fighters of this nation who have their lives at stake on improved fire prevention." With the commission, he pointed out, the President can "begin to insure that all Americans are receiving the maximum in fire prevention and control."**

The commission's legislative mandate is to "undertake a comprehensive study and investigation" to find "effective measures for reducing the destructive effects of fires." It has two years to study and report its findings.

Besides the 18 presidential appointees, commission members include the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development. There are four advisory members also, two named by the President of the Senate and two by the Speaker of the House.

McClennan said he hopes members can meet soon to begin work on their assigned task. Organized firemen need help in getting better equipment, better training and education techniques, the establishment of a National Fire Academy and all the aid that modern science can give them, he said.

More than 12,000 Americans were burned to death in fires last year and billions of dollars in fire losses were reported by the National Fire Protection Association, McClennan said.

*U.S. Lag Cited:*

# National Health Plan Seen Closing Gaps

New York—The United States is falling behind every other developed nation in the western world in health care, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman declared, because it "is the only industrialized nation left on earth that does not have a national health program."

Testifying at a public hearing on National Health Insurance conducted by Rep. Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.) as part of a conference of the Consumer Assembly of Greater New York, Seidman said "the crisis in health care has been caused by fundamental inadequacies and gaps in the organization, delivery and financing of health care."

He cited organized medicine and private health insurance as major contributors to the crisis.

**Doctors, Seidman stated, "have clung tenaciously to an archaic corner grocery system of piecework, solo practice, fee-for-service medicine." He added that this system "has long since been discarded in all other sectors of our economy."**

Seidman listed three alternatives to the present system, which he labeled "disorganized, costly and inefficient":

- Substitution of ambulatory care for often unneeded hospitalization.
- Greater use of paramedical personnel to economize on "the scarce skills of trained professionals."
- Promotion of community-based prepaid group practice plans, which he said "have a proven record of better health care at a lower cost than the prevailing fee-for-service solo practice arrangement."

Private health insurance is also not equal to the challenge, Seidman said. He pointed out that when social insurance programs are turned over to private companies a large portion of the premium dollar goes toward profits and administrative expenses.

"All too often where and how medical services are delivered, and even by whom, is determined by financial, not medical considerations," he continued. "Only where there is fully financed comprehensive care available, as in prepaid group practice plans, can doctors practice medicine on the basis of the health needs of their patients rather than their ability to pay."

Private insurance leaves many gaps in its coverage, Seidman pointed out. Twenty percent or more of the population under 65 is not covered against hospital and surgical costs. More than half have no coverage for office and home visits by physicians.

"Private health insurance has done virtually nothing to influence the quantity, the quality, the efficiency or the cost of the care it has purchased," he stated. Instead, private insurance acts solely as a pass-through mechanism.

**Seidman noted that two major bills have been introduced to replace the existing inadequate system of financing health care with a program that will finance and provide comprehensive health care for all—National Health Insurance. The House bill was introduced by Rep. Griffiths, and the Senate bill, similar in intent but with some differences, by Senators Yarborough, Kennedy, Cooper and Saxbe.**

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the Griffiths bill, but Seidman said there are provisions in the Senate bill which "deserve serious consideration." He expressed the hope that combining the best provisions of both would produce a better bill.

He criticized the Administration for making no proposals for national health insurance. Instead, he said, the Administration has asked for delay, arguing that transformation of the health delivery system must precede comprehensive financing. Seidman said this approach refuses to recognize the fact "that the system of delivering health care will never be changed under present methods of paying for medical care. The way we finance health care can create the leverage the nation and the medical profession need to bring about a more rational system."




**AMERICAN RED CROSS** leaders presented this original drawing to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a luncheon given by the federation to honor incoming and outgoing presidents of the organization. Shown with Meany and the poster, identifying the two organizations as Partners in Community Service, are Gen. James F. Collins, left, and George M. Elsey, who succeeds Collins as head of the Red Cross.

Labor Dept. Forecast:

# Big Rise in Young Workers Expected for Next 10 Years

A workforce topping 100 million that the Labor Dept. forecasts for the nation by 1980 will reflect a continuing change in the pattern of occupations and a dramatic increase in the number of younger workers—ages 25 to 34.

While the labor force grows about 20 percent in the decade from the current 86 million, the gross national product will increase about 50 percent to $1.4 trillion, the Labor Dept. predicts.

Employment will continue to shift toward white-collar and service occupations, although a slight increase in the number of blue-collar jobs is anticipated.

**The number of women workers will grow from the current 30 million to 37 million, the Labor Dept. concludes in its report titled "U.S. Manpower in the 1970s: Opportunity and Challenge."**

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said the report will give a clearer understanding of the coming changes in the occupational structure to the nation's decision makers in business, labor, education and manpower.

The report stresses these key points:

- A dramatic surge in the labor force among workers aged 25 to 34 who will be entering their prime working years with a better education than their counterparts of the '60s.
- A dramatic slowdown in the growth of the teenage labor force that will provide an opportunity to reduce teenage unemployment. But a 43 percent rise of young Negro workers entering the workforce will be more than four times greater than the increase in white teenagers.
- Married women will account for the major portion in the continuing rise of working women that by 1980 will be double the 1950 level.
- White-collar workers will outnumber blue-collar employes by more than 50 percent in 1979.
- Growth in part-time job opportunities. If present trends continue, one of every seven persons will be a part-time worker in 1980.

**"In this decade, as in the last, the fastest growing occupations are professional and technical—the ones requiring the most educational preparation," the study says.**

The professional-technical jobs are expected to increase 50 percent by 1980 to 15.5 million. Service occupations will rank second in growth with an anticipated increase of 45 percent to 11.1 million.

**Clerical workers, with an increase of 35 percent to 17.3 million, will be the largest occupational group, the report predicts.**

Further down the anticipated growth scale, the Labor Dept. lists craft skills to show a growth of 22 percent to 12.2 million. Operatives—production line workers, truck drivers and other semi-skilled workers—will increase only 10 percent over the decade to 15.4 million.

Unskilled occupations are expected to decline. Non-farm laborers will drop 2 percent to 3.5 million and farm workers will decline 33 percent to 2.6 million, the study predicts.

The anticipated increase of women in the labor force reflects a major change in American life style, the report states.

**This will mean that job training must be available for mothers re-entering the labor force, along with expanded day care facilities for children, Hodgson suggested.**

The overall shift in occupational patterns will mean that more education will be needed to compete for available jobs—and conversely, dropouts will find it more difficult to find employment, Hodgson declared.

He also predicted a significant increase in jobs in the housing and construction industries after the end of the Viet Nam war. This would, however, be coupled with a decline in the defense industry, he added.

**Employment gains industry-by-industry will be led by the state and local governments, which will increase 52 percent by 1980 to 13.8 million. The services industry, including personal, professional and business, will go up 40 percent to 21.1 million.**

Other substantial gains are forecast in construction, up 35 percent to 5.5 million; finance, insurance and real estate, up 24 percent to 4.6 million, and trade, up 23 percent to 20.5 million.

Although manufacturing is expected to increase only 11 percent over the decade to 22.4 million jobs, it will still be the biggest employer in the industries group.

Jobs in agriculture are expected to decline 23 percent to 3.2 million and mining occupations are expected to drop 9 percent to 600,000.



**EXPANDING JOB OPPORTUNITIES** for the disadvantaged and the underemployed were explored at the national conference of the Human Resources Development Institute in Kansas City. From left are William Harris, regional manpower administrator for the Labor Dept., Dir. Robert M. McGlotten of HRDI, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Delmond Garst and Sec.-Treas. Don E. Waterman of the Kansas City Central Labor Council.

# HRDI Expands Scope Of Manpower Efforts

Kansas City—The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute has begun cultivating a new series of job placement programs while continuing its involvement in existing manpower operations.

The institute's national staff conference here focused on expanded activities in job development and placement in cooperation with AFL-CIO central labor councils and on ways to help returning servicemen find work and necessary training.

Emphasis was also put on the upgrading of workers placed in jobs through HRDI efforts and on various minority training programs for pre-apprentices and journeymen operated by the building trades.

**The expanded activities will be financed by a new government contract of $2.2 million effective Dec. 1. HRDI's first contract grant was for $1.5 million.**

The institute has operations in 41 key manpower centers that are geared to expand job opportunities for the disadvantaged, underemployed and minorities.

Attending the conference were the 45 HRDI field representatives and the national staff, led by Institute Pres. Julius Rothman and Dir. Robert M. McGlotten.

Addressing the conference, Assistant Labor Sec. Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., told the representatives that the best chance for success in the government's manpower training programs lies in working with organized labor.

Lovell stressed the need for "rational liberalism" and "quiet vigor in the pursuit of equality" in seeking employment opportunities for minority group members, the unemployed and the underemployed.

**HRDI plans to set up five job development and placement programs in cooperation with central labor councils and local unions. The first is expected to be operational within a month and the other four will be developed at 30-day intervals.**

These programs call for the placement in meaningful jobs of 20 persons a month in each city at area wage levels and labor standards.

Returning veterans will also be assisted by HRDI local offices in finding jobs and training. A special effort will be made to help veterans who indicate an interest in the building trades by placement in Apprenticeship Outreach programs or other appropriate training.

HRDI will also continue to assist building trades councils in the operation of Outreach programs in 20 cities and journeymen training projects in 15 cities.

Under its new contract, HRDI goals are to place at least 500 minority group youths as apprentices in the building trades and assist another 2,000 minority workers in training and placement as full-status journeymen.

The conference also explored steps to expand HRDI technical assistance to international unions in the development of job training programs.

# Labor Dept. Ruling Curbs Admiral, Upholds Union Rights at Navy Yard

The Executive Order of the President on employer-employe relations in the federal service takes precedence over directives of the Defense Dept. and Civil Service Commission, the Labor Dept. ruled.

The ruling, by Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., in a dispute between the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council and the admiral commanding the Charleston, S.C., Naval Shipyard, was the first of its kind since the President gave Usery power to settle disputes under the order, subject only to a limited right of appeal to the Federal Labor Relations Council.

**At issue was the right of union members to distribute union printed matter, solicit union membership, or to leave work to perform the duties of a union steward.**

The shipyard commander, Admiral C. M. Payne, issued an order prohibiting such activity early this year when an unaffiliated union began campaigning for the right to represent the yard's 5,000 blue collar employes, long represented by the Federal Employes Metal Trades Council and the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

The metal trades challenged the order and Hearing Examiner Frederick U. Reel concluded that the shipyard's directives to stop "electioneering" by either side were unfair labor practices and should be withdrawn.

Usery upheld the examiner in part but disagreed with his reliance on language similarities between the Executive Order and the National Labor Relations Act.

Usery ordered shipyard management to stop interfering with the rights of its employes to engage in union activity so long as such activity does not cause safety problems or unduly disturb yard functions.

**Metal Trades Council officers headed by Pres. Maywood Boggs and Sec.-Treas. Clayton Bilderback called Usery's ruling "a victory for freedom of speech of federal employes."**

Since the dispute started, metal trades unions have continued to represent their Charleston members and to gain new members, they said. In addition, raiding activities have slackened off and the rival union has removed its campaign offices from the vicinity. Still pending, however, is a ruling on whether a new election will be necessary.

Usery's decision asserts the primacy of the Executive Order over any contradictory policies or practices of the Defense Dept., the Civil Service Commission or similar agencies. Also it rejects NLRB decisions as "controlling" the conduct of federal employes — a decision which leaves the Labor Dept. free to develop its own body of law and precedent as to unfair labor practices.

His ruling clears the way for federal employes to solicit union membership on federal property during non-work time, and to distribute union information on non-work time in non-work areas of the federal establishment.

**The metal trades report that the ban on such activities in Charleston had the effect of preventing union stewards from adequately policing the contract, since yard management interpreted any request to leave the work area on union business as a form of electioneering.**

A federal study committee reported last year that the lack of a third-party process in resolving unfair labor practice charges was a serious deficiency under the then-existing federal labor-management program.

To rectify this void, the committee recommended that the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations be authorized to issue decisions in such disputes. The President agreed, and Usery, in interpreting his powers, rejected the shipyard's claim "that I am without authority to find a violation in the instant case" because its conduct was based on directives issued by the Civil Service Commission and the Dept. of Defense.

Citing two Supreme Court rulings in NLRB cases as providing the basic rules for employe solicitation and distribution, Usery said there is no evidence to establish that union activity at Charleston would have the effect of "creating a safety hazard or interfering with work production or the maintenance of discipline."

Shipyard rules, he said, do not justify limiting the rights of employes under the Executive Order "to assist a labor organization."

# Meany Lauds GM Strikers, Hails Victory

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tion of the proposed national contract terms. The deadline for ratification votes was Nov. 20.

More than a third of the local unions had by a heavy margin voted to ratify the agreement as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Two small locals voted no.

The proposed GM settlement would give 375,000 workers in U.S. plants wage increases ranging from 49 to 61 cents an hour this year, plus two additional increases of 3 percent in the second and third years, plus cost-of-living raises based on increases in the Consumer Price Index.

The living-cost formula calls for a raise of 1 cent an hour for every rise of four-tenths of a point in the CPI, with no ceiling. The agreement also makes it possible, beginning Oct. 1, 1971, for GM workers with 30 years of service to retire at any age with a $500 monthly pension.

Still to be settled are contracts for 25,000 GM workers in Canadian plants.

*Labor-Backed Plan:*

# House Vote Okays Public Service Jobs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

local government application for funds over that of a state.

One section of the bill would allow public and private employers to apply for federal subsidies of job upgrading programs that help workers prepare for higher-paying jobs. The federal government would pay 90 percent of the cost of the upgrading training and employers would receive additional bonus payments based on the number of upgraded workers who obtain and hold better jobs.

**Actual funds to carry out the programs would have to be appropriated in separate legislation. But the Senate bill sets a substantially higher ceiling on manpower appropriations — approximately $12 billion over three years as compared with $7.5 billion in the House version.**

The legislation is part of a manpower reorganization package sought by the Administration, and Labor Dept. officials had first insisted on the right to shuffle money authorized for public service jobs into other programs.

But after the Senate rejected Administration amendments by one-sided margins and passed a mandatory public service bill by a 68-6 vote, Labor Dept. officials agreed to go along with a smaller version of the Senate bill. Key Democratic and Republican members of the House Labor Committee worked out a bipartisan bill during an all-night negotiating session and the full committee gave its approval.

That was the measure sent to the House floor, and conservative attempts to kill the public service jobs section were soundly defeated.

A last-ditch attempt to send the bill back to committee was beaten on a 275-80 rollcall.

**Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) chief sponsor of the public service jobs bill, described it to the House as a "program to provide decent employment for people who can't find it."**

The effort to kill the public service section was led by Rep. William J. Scherle (R-Ia.), who charged that the Administration had made a bad bargain by agreeing to support the bill.

Final passage of the manpower bill was one of the top priority items on the legislative agenda proposed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for the post-election session of Congress.

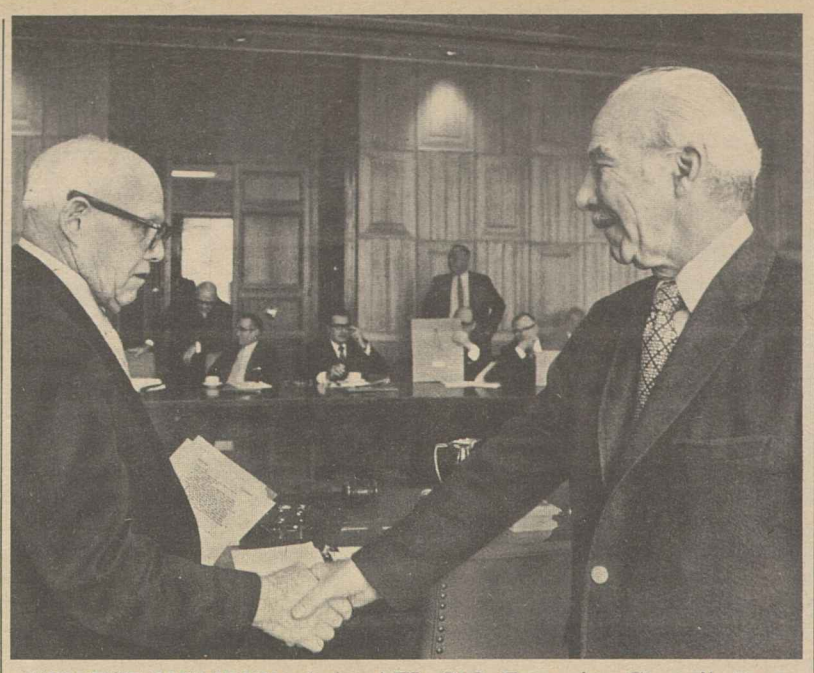
"With nationwide unemployment reaching critical proportions," the council said, the legislation should be passed "without further delay." It described the House and Senate bills as "aimed at creating badly needed public service jobs and vastly improving the host of manpower training programs."

In other congressional developments:

● The so-called equal-rights-for-women constitutional amendment, passed by the House, appeared dead for this Congress. Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), its chief Senate sponsor, sought to get agreement from women's groups supporting the amendment on a compromise he has introduced. This would add the phrase "on account of sex" to the 14th Amendment guarantees of rights. But the groups supporting the original proposal reportedly turned him down. Other women's groups, including trade union organizations, have opposed any constitutional amendment that would strike down state laws designed to protect the working conditions and health of women workers.

● The Senate Finance Committee, continuing its work on a House-passed social security bill, voted 8-3 to allow states to cut back on Medicaid services to poor families. It proposed repeal of existing legislation requiring states to maintain present services in order to be eligible for continued federal funds. The committee action is certain to be challenged when the bill reaches the Senate floor.

● Hearings on the nomination of Sidney P. Marland, Jr., for U.S. Commissioner of Education opened before the Senate Labor Committee. Marland told the committee he is "definitely opposed to strikes by teachers" but doesn't now oppose collective bargaining. The AFL-CIO has called for rejection of the Marland nomination and federation Pres. George Meany is scheduled to testify later in the hearings.



**NEWEST MEMBER** of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Pres. Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen, right, is welcomed by Federation Pres. George Meany at the fall meeting of the council in Washington. Rohan was elected to the 35-member council in August to fill the vacancy created by the death of Herman Kenin, president of the Musicians.

# Labor Presses Action On Electoral Reform

Labor strongly supports efforts to revive the propose constitutional amendment for direct popular election of the President, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a letter to Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.).

Bayh is the chief Senate sponsor of the amendment, which passed the House by substantially more than the required two-thirds majority last year. A filibuster kept the Senate from taking up the bill and it was set aside after attempts to muster a two-thirds vote to limit debate were unsuccessful.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the Senate to "act without delay" on the amendment, so that it can be submitted to the states for ratification before the 1972 presidential election.

Bayh had indicated his willingness to modify some of the provisions of the amendment—such as the proposed runoff if no candidate received 40 percent of the popular vote—in order to pick up added support in the Senate.

**Meany wrote Bayh that "the AFL-CIO will support your efforts to work out an acceptable proposal that will attract the two-thirds approval necessary for passage of the amendment, while keeping secure the hope and promise of true electoral reform."**

Noting the broad support the direct election amendment has received from labor, business and civic groups, Meany said it is clear that "the American people overwhelmingly support" the proposal.

"The forces of obstruction in the Senate won the first round and thwarted the democratic process," Meany said. "They must not be allowed to win the fight."

Meany stressed that the only alternatives that should be considered are those that do not damage "the heart of your amendment, which is that the candidates who receive the most votes will become the President and Vice President."

He said Congress should reject other proposals which, wearing "the mask of electoral reform." would perpetuate an electoral college system "that frustrates the will of the electorate."

# 'Patchwork' Trade Bill Passed Without Change

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The President would, however, have authority to lift the quotas for a variety of reasons and any voluntary quota agreement negotiated with a country—such as in the current textile negotiations with Japan —would supersede the legislation.

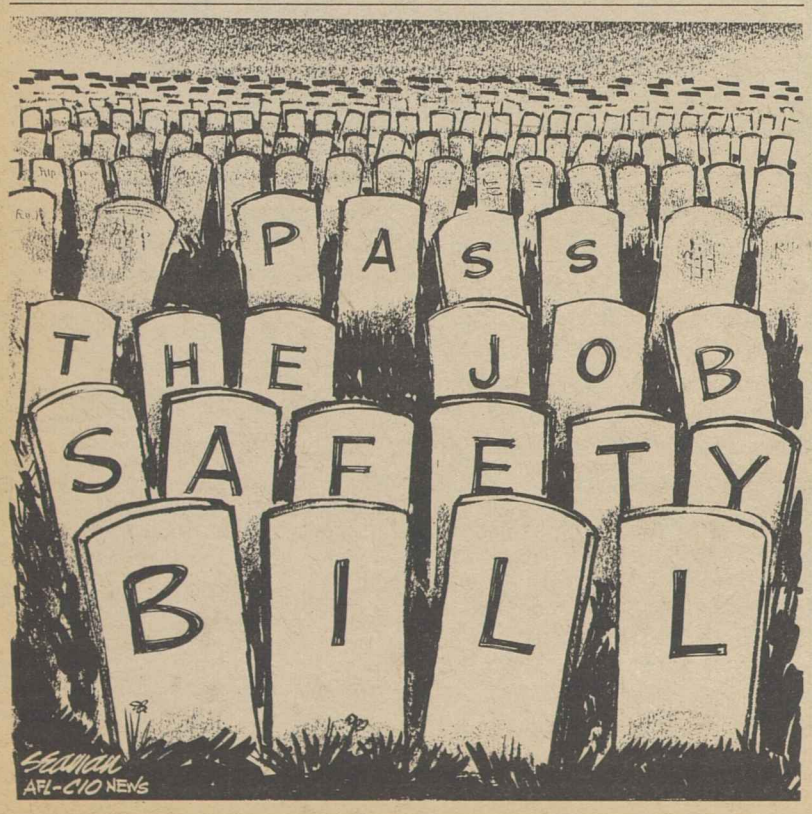
The bill would also make it easier for industries and workers hurt by rising imports to obtain tariff relief and adjustment benefits. It would also renew the President's authority to negotiate tariff cuts with other nations in return for trade concessions on their part.

**The House bill—but not the Senate committee version — includes a tax deferral provision intended as an incentive for U.S. firms to step up exports. This, the AFL-CIO Executive Council branded a "giveaway to large corporations." The tax loss to the U.S. government could add up to substantially more than the value of increased imports.**

Another "backward step" in the House bill, the AFL-CIO said, is repeal of the American Selling Price system of tariff valuation which could cost thousands of jobs in the chemical industry. The Senate committee bill has no such repeal provision.

The Administration as well as Congress has been sharply divided on trade legislation with the State Dept. generally opposing quota legislation and the Commerce Dept. supporting import limits.

With changes made by the Senate Finance Committee, the legislation "would represent, for the most part, a step forward," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said earlier this month. But it described the proposals as "stop-gap" in that they don't go into the important areas of regulating "the substantial outflows of American capital for the investments of U.S. companies in foreign operations." Nor do they end the many tax subsidies which encourage U.S. firms to set up foreign subsidiaries—often resulting in phasing out manufacturing plants in the United States.




# Congress Sets New Test On TV Spending

*(Continued from Page 1)*

cluded media advisers to the Democratic National Committee and the Nixon campaign organization.

Pres. Nixon complained that the bill did not cover other forms of campaign spending and therefore was discriminatroy.

The political consultants agreed that broadcast spending is "only a part of the overall problem" but stressed that the vetoed bill "is an important first step toward reducing costs of campaigns and assuring an electoral system which guarantees that candidates will have equal access to the airwaves."

On a partisan level, Republican strategists had urged Pres. Nixon to veto the bill for a strictly pragmatic reason. The Republican Party and Republican candidates have been able to outspend the Democrats in nearly every election—and television time is the most expensive campaign ingredient.

**To set a ceiling on broadcast spending would be a large step towards nullifying the advantage of being able to outspend the opposition.**

GOP leaders were not unanimous on the issue, however. While Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott was trying to get GOP senators who voted for the bill to switch and sustain the veto, House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford said he would vote to override the veto. His statement marked a rare break with the Administration.

A substantial number of Republicans in both the House and Senate voted for the bill when it was passed. But at the time, there was no suggestion that the President might veto it.

11-21-70

# *Job Safety Measure Approved by Senate*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Labor Dept. officials to seek a court order before directing the immediate shutdown of a plant where there is imminent danger of death or serious physical harm.

**It retained the provision of the original bill allowing top Labor Dept. officials to order a plant shutdown immediately and allowing 72 hours after the shutdown to get a court order sustaining the action.**

The amendment by Senators William Saxbe (D-Ohio) and Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) to require the court order in advance of a shutdown was beaten 42-40.

On the final passage vote, only three senators were recorded against the amended bill—Sam J. Erwin, Jr. (D-N.C.), James Eastland (D-Miss.) and Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.).

The close vote on the bill brought about the installation of Adlai E. Stevenson III as the new senator from Illinois a day before scheduled.

Stevenson had been elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Everett M. Dirksen—replacing Republican Ralph T. Smith who had been appointed to the post but was beaten in the Nov. 3 election. Thus he was eligible to displace Smith for the balance of this Congress.

**Stevenson had not planned to take his seat until the third day of the session. But after the first close vote on the Administration substitute—in which Smith voted for the Dominick bill—Stevenson agreed to the request of Democratic leaders to claim the seat immediately.**

He was promptly sworn in—and voted with the liberal Democrats against all weakening amendments.

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## House Adopts Weak Bill on Job Safety

By David L. Perlman

The House bowed to employer and Administration pressure and scrapped a labor-supported occupational safety and health bill.

A coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats substituted in its place a cumbersome, three-headed program that the AFL-CIO had termed "an administrative monstrosity."

The next step will be up to a House-Senate conference committee that will try to reconcile the House measure with a Senate bill that is one step closer to the original legislation. If the conferees can reach agreement, the final version will then be put to a vote in the House and Senate.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said it is "imperative" that the conferees strengthen the House bill, which he termed "substantially worse than the Senate measure."

He charged that the House version "makes a mockery" of the need to protect the health and safety of American workers.

**Both the House and Senate Labor Committees had initially approved companion bills assigning to the Secretary of Labor clearcut responsibility for setting safety and health standards, inspecting workplaces, and ordering employers to correct violations.**

Under the substitute bill passed by the House, only the inspection assignment would be left to the Labor Dept.

A five-member commission, appointed by the President, would have the job of setting standards after hearings.

A separate three-member panel would be named by the President to handle enforcement of the standards.

By contrast, the Senate-passed bill would assign standard-setting as well as inspection to the Secretary of Labor, using an outside panel only for enforcement.

Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), chief sponsor of the bill, sought to prevent the gutting of the legislation by offering a series of amendments aimed at meeting some of the charges that the bill could be used to "harass" employers.

**But opponents could count, and they knew they had the votes to put over the entire substitute bill, which was co-sponsored by Rep. William A. Steiger (R-Wis.) and Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D-Fla.).**

The Steiger-Sikes proposal was endorsed in a letter from Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson as an acceptable "compromise" between the original Administration proposal and the Daniels bill. Hodgson

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Sharp Upsurge in Prices Saps Workers' Earnings



**TEACHERS' STRIKE** in East St. Louis ended after 12 weeks in ratification of a new contract and an agreement to reinstate all strikers. Photo shows a group of strikers protesting news treatment of walkout by executives of Metro-East Journal. Negotiators headed by AFT Sec.-Treas. Robert Porter won settlement that reopened classrooms for 25,000 pupils and nearly 1,000 teachers.

## Meany Rips White House 'Game Plan'

By John R. Oravec

The sharpest rise in living costs since April cut deeper into take-home pay of workers during October as the Consumer Price Index jumped six-tenths of 1 percent.

To AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the surge in October prices was "sad but not unexpected news."

"It proves what we've been saying for months—the Administration's game plan is an abysmal failure and the workers who still have jobs, the consumers and the jobless are paying a high price for that failure," he stressed.

**Meany said that "it is high time the Administration stopped trying to kid the American public into thinking bad news is good news and get on with the job of setting America's economic house in order."**

After seasonal adjustments, the October increase was five-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in September.

Despite repeated claims by the Nixon Administration that inflation is being controlled, prices over the past three months rose at an annual rate of 5.3 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

Since October 1969, the CPI has advanced 5.9 percent. But the six-tenths of 1 percent surge in prices

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Senate Passes Fund Hike for Key Programs*

The Senate voted more money than the Administration, the House and its own Appropriations Committee had proposed for major social programs administered by the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Added funds were voted to the Head Start program for pre-school children, support of medical schools, manpower training programs, vocational rehabilitation, a White House Conference on Aging and a variety of other projects including legal services for the poor.

The total appropriation of $19.2 billion was more than $480 million above the President's budget re-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

*Immediate Raise Set:*

## Postal Pay Schedule Slashed to 8 Years

Unions representing more than 660,000 postal workers have negotiated a new pay schedule that will cut 13 years off the time it takes an employe to move from the starting salary to the top rate for his job.

The seven unions with exclusive bargaining rights for the nation's postal workers also won a provision that gives the big majority of workers—those with at least one year of service—an immediate pay raise.

They will be jumped one step on the pay ladder—worth $235 a year to the largest group of clerks and letter carriers. And instead of having to wait from one to three years for the next step in the pay scale, they will move up again in either 44, 34, 26 or 24 weeks depending on length of service. The most senior employes will advance to the top rate at the fastest pace.

**For employes already at the top of their pay grade—those with at least 21 years of service—there will be a special, red-circled "equity increase," the equivalent of an additional pay step.**

And for new employes and those with less than one year of service, the new union contract means that they will reach the top pay for their job in only eight years—instead of 21 years.

The agreement was the first test of collective bargaining since Congress approved the reorganization of the Post Office Dept. into a semi-autonomous U.S. Postal Service and set up machinery for direct negotiations on pay and working conditions between postal unions and management.

The principle of compression of pay scales had been agreed to in the negotiations that followed the wave of spontaneous strikes of last spring—when the AFL-CIO and the postal unions worked out a package pay, collective bargaining and reorganization plan for submission to Congress. But the details of how

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Bid to Override TV Bill Veto Fails Narrowly*

The Senate failed to override a presidential veto and Congress will be forced to start from scratch next year to write a law regulating the cost of political campaigns.

A solid 58-34 majority of the Senate voted in favor of overriding Pres. Nixon's veto of a bill that would have limited the amount of money candidates could spend for television or radio time. But that was four votes short of the two-thirds required by the Constitution. **(Rollcall, Page 7.)**

The AFL-CIO had urged Congress to override the veto, which it termed "politically motivated."

In a successful effort to win back some of the Republicans who voted for the original bill and to break the nearly-solid Democratic ranks, Pres. Nixon sent a letter promising cooperation in efforts to write a "comprehensive campaign reform bill in the 92nd Congress." There will be plenty of time, he suggested,

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Marland Scored on Anti-Unionism, Cozy Ties to Corporate Interests

The AFL-CIO intensified its campaign against confirmation of Sidney P. Marland as U.S. Commissioner of Education with the release of a 14,000-word report spelling out labor's case against the nomination.

The report charges that since Marland's announced goal "is to close the circle between education, industry and government," his confirmation would close that circle by shifting control of the public schools from public boards of education to "corporate executive suites."

It questions Marland's ability to act impartially as Commissioner of Education because of his relationships with private businesses developed during his two and a half years as president of the Institute for Educational Development.

**The report also accuses Marland of active hostility to the rights of teachers to engage in collective bargaining.**

Copies of the report were sent to all members of the Senate Education & Labor Committee, which is now holding hearings on Pres. Nixon's nomination of Marland. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is scheduled to testify before the committee Dec. 1.

Marland himself appeared before the committee during the first two days of hearings and offered a seven-page statement "to clarify the record" on several points raised by the AFL-CIO.

He said he is not opposed to collective bargaining for teachers and recognizes that "teachers must have the right to withhold their services as a last resort when they

*(Continued on Page 8)*



**HEALTH CARE PROBLEMS** of the nation are discussed at a public hearing on National Health Insurance, sponsored by the Consumer Assembly of Greater New York. From left are Louis L. Levine, New York State Commissioner for Labor Affairs; Pres. Sam Kovenetsky of Local 1-S of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, and Mrs. Shirley Kronberg, chairman of the New York Central Labor Council's Consumer Protection Committee.

*Immediate Raise Set:*

# Postal Pay Schedule Slashed to 8 Years

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the compression was to be accomplished were left to collective bargaining.

**Both sides bargained down to the wire on the pay compression agreement. The negotiators had earlier agreed to ground rules that if no agreement had been reached by Nov. 20, the dispute would have been submitted to arbitration. But the two parties were able to resolve their differences on the eve of the deadline.**

In preparation for these negotiations—and for the comprehensive full contract negotiations scheduled for mid-January—the seven unions had joined in a new Council of American Postal Employes (CAPE). They picked as their chief spokesman in the pay compression talks James J. LaPenta, Jr., of the Laborers, a former postal official.

Participating unions, all of which hold national exclusive recognition for their crafts, are the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Rural Letter Carriers, Post Office & General Service Maintenance Employes, Mail Handlers division of the Laborers, Special Delivery Messengers, and Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes. All except the Rural Letter Carriers are AFL-CIO affiliates.

Postal supervisory employes, not represented in the negotiations, remain for the time being on the 21-year salary ladder. However, postal officials indicated that a similar salary compression for those not in the bargaining unit will be proposed to the governing board of the new postal service when the reorganization takes effect in January.

The pay compression agreement was the first change in salary schedules in the postal service that did not require congressional action.

**The full-scale contract negotiations to begin in mid-January also will result in an agreement that will take effect without congressional action. The law provides for binding arbitration in place of the right to strike if agreement isn't reached in direct negotiations.**

Under the new pay compression formula, the 12-step pay ladder will be retained. But instead of waiting one year between each of the earlier pay steps and three years for later advancements, the automatic progression will be as follows: 52 weeks from the starting rate to Step 2; 44 weeks for each advancement until the seventh step; 34 weeks for each of the next two steps; 26 weeks to Steps 10 and 11, and 24 weeks to the final step.

# *Gift to CARE Aids Pakistan Disaster Relief*

The AFL-CIO has transmitted a cash gift to CARE to aid relief efforts for victims of the Pakistan tidal wave where it is estimated that as many as 300,000 may have perished.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, representing Pres. George Meany, told CARE officials he hoped the $2,500 he was turning over to CARE would spark a national drive that would result in generous contributions for the survivors of the worst single disaster in the 20th Century.

Minton, a CARE vice president, noted that CARE was the first agency to deliver aid to the disaster area. From its stockpiles in Turkey, the agency airlifted 15 tons of milk powder; from Karachi, West Pakistan's capital, it rushed 12 tons of vegetable oil; from India, 1,500 blankets.

As soon as the extent of the tragedy became known the CARE office at Dacca, East Pakistan's capital, placed its seven vehicles and chauffeurs at the disposal of the government for transport of help to the stricken areas.

In the course of the week, five tons of fortified food were airlifted from New York with Pan American Airways providing free space on its cargo planes to London, where Pakistan Airlines picked it up and delivered it to Dacca. On Friday, a shipment of 90,000 pounds of CARE food was flown direct to Dacca aboard a chartered plane from New York.

Frank L. Goffio, executive director of CARE, praised the prompt action of the AFL-CIO in responding to the East Pakistan crisis and expressed the hope that others will realize the extent of the disaster and rapidly respond.

# Union Leaders on Panel For Arbitration Study

New York—A high-level union-management committee will work with the American Arbitration Association in a study of the possibility of increased use of voluntary arbitration as a means of avoiding strikes.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last August agreed to cooperate with the AAA study and Federation Pres. George Meany designated five council members to serve on the panel.

**The labor members, all presidents of their unions and AFL-CIO vice presidents, are: I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Charles Luna, United Transportation Union; John H. Lyons, Iron Workers, and Floyd E. Smith, Machinists.**

Their management counterparts are Clark Frame, Westinghouse labor relations director; Algie E. Hendrix, General Dynamics vice president for industrial relations; Robert L. Higgins, executive vice president of the National Electrical Contractors Association; John P. Hiltz, Jr., chairman of the National Railway Labor Conference, and R. Heath Larry, vice chairman of U.S. Steel.

Representing the American Arbitration Association will be its president, Donald B. Straus; David L. Cole, one of the nation's best-known arbitrators, and David A. Morse, former director-general of the International Labor Organization.

Straus said the committee "will advise the AAA in two broad areas of arbitration: the improvement of procedures for the settlement of disputes under existing contracts, and the voluntary use of arbitration by labor and management when direct collective bargaining fails and there is a desire to minimize or resolve a dispute in order to avoid a long and costly strike."

At the time the Executive Council considered the arbitration association's proposed study, Meany told newsmen that the AFL-CIO agrees "that it is a good thing to study."

Meany stressed that labor must continue to have "the right to strike." But without making any advance commitment as to the outcome of the study, "if some better method can be found, voluntarily, I think it might be well."

# Foreign-Held Firm Hit By NLRB on Violations

Georgetown, S.C.—Management of the German-owned Georgetown Steel Corp. plant followed the standard anti-union practices of American businessmen in firing union adherents and threatening to close the plant, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner reported.

Examiner Frederick U. Reel ruled after hearings that managers of the new $30 million steel plant here illegally fired three employes who showed interest in the Steelworkers early this year. He found that they also:

- Questioned other workers about whether they had signed union cards, attended union meetings or engaged in any union activities.
- Told employes they could not keep their jobs if they filed charges with the Labor Board.
- Ordered employes not to display union signs or buttons, and otherwise took steps to stamp out an organizing drive.

**Reel recommended that the NLRB order the corporation to stop its unfair and unlawful practices; post notices of its willingness to obey the law, and offer "immediate and full reinstatement" of the three fired workers to their former jobs, with back pay and full regard for their seniority and other rights.**

The USWA started an organizing drive in February. It won a representation election by an overwhelming 376-89 vote. But the German owners, Korf Industries and Hendel GMBH & Co., refused to take seriously its employes' rights under American law.

The examiner reported that the leading union supporter, Phillip Pope, was fired by management for talking to men described as "two residents of Germany, who were in the plant . . . apparently to instruct some of the employes in certain operations."

Reel related that the visitors "engaged Pope in conversation, expressing skepticism over the value of the union and its chances for success. . . . Pope replied to their comments," predicting that the union would win and be of benefit to employes.

Two nights later, Pope was fired an hour before the end of his shift, allegedly for violation of a no-solicitation rule. The examiner ruled that the company was searching for an excuse to fire Pope and did so, though it took no action against an anti-union employe who also talked to the visitors.

**Union negotiators got nowhere in drawn-out contract talks. Some 500 workers have been on strike at the plant since Aug. 15.**

After a rally of strikers Nov. 7, more than a dozen were clubbed and beaten by town police and some required hospital care.

# President Visits Retail Clerks Union

Pres. Nixon used his rain check, visited the new headquarters building of the Retail Clerks and met with the union's executive board.

The President had been unable to attend the building's dedication last May, but the union kept the invitation open. RCIA Pres. James T. Housewright escorted Nixon and Labor Sec. James Hodgson on a tour of the building, followed by a 45-minute meeting with the board members.

The President left with an honorary membership card given in recognition of his efforts "to build a strong, free nation in a world at peace."


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# IUE Ratifies Pact At Five GM Plants

Detroit—Members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in five General Motors Corp. plants approved the terms of a new three-year agreement and began returning to work in Dayton and Warren, O., Rochester, N.Y., and New Brunswick, N.J.

IUE Conference Board Chairman Homer Pierce called the settlement "the richest ever won" by IUE for its 30,000 members at General Motors. It parallels the agreement reached earlier by the Auto Workers but contains one additional provision — payment by GM of $30 a week to some 12,000 Ohio members who did not receive supplemental unemployment benefits while on layoff.

**GM had refused to pay SUB to Ohioans who also had been denied unemployment insurance because of an Ohio law prohibiting payments to any worker laid off because of a strike in the same company, even if called by a union other than his own.**

Pierce said the union will ask Gov.-elect John Gilligan (D) to keep a campaign pledge to seek repeal of "this unfair section" of the law.

Meanwhile the UAW announced that its new national agreement with GM went into effect Nov. 23 for all plants where local supplemental pacts also have been agreed to. A majority of members in most of the locals voted to ratify the three-year agreement. It provides wage increases of 49 to 61 cents an hour this year, plus two additional increases of 3 percent in the second and third years; living-cost increases and other benefits.

The strike that started Sept. 15 will be declared ended when local pacts have been concluded. The union represents 375,000 workers in U.S. plants and another 25,000 in Canada, who bargain separately. Still unsettled are agreements with Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., which are expected to follow the GM pattern.

While the UAW strike was on, IUE members suffered heavy layoffs in electrical component plants —Packard Electric in Warren, Frigidaire and Delco Products in Dayton, Delco Appliance in Rochester and Delco-Remy in New Brunswick, N.J.

The IUE settlement calls for wage boosts of 49 to 55 cents an hour this year, plus a 3 percent general improvement factor increase, worth 11 to 19 cents an hour, in the second and third contract years.

Also agreed to is an unlimited cost-of-living allowance geared to rising prices; retirement at age 56 after 30 years of service with GM; and sizable increases in health, hospital and drug insurance benefits.

**For the first time, IUE members will be protected by a guaranteed annual income plan. Laid-off workers will be paid 95 percent of take-home pay after taxes, minus work-related expenses for every week of full layoff. This represents a rise of $13 to $25 a week over previous SUB benefits, the union said.**

Other gains include increased pensions and insurance for those already retired, new benefits for skilled trades workers, and settlement of thousands of local grievances.



**A BEARDED** Gregory Peck, fresh from a film location, receives the annual award of the Screen Actors Guild from Pres. Charlton Heston. The occasion was the union's annual meeting, held at the Hollywood Palladium.

# Actors Press Program To Promote Film Jobs

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild installed Charlton Heston for a sixth term as president, gave its annual Guild award to veteran actor Gregory Peck, and launched a program to relieve the plight of members and their industry.

Heston told an audience of 1,100 at the union's annual meeting here that the Guild's program will seek:

- A widely expanded and more effective preference-of-employment clause in new screen contracts up for negotiation next spring. The clause should cover all classes of player employment and provide "far heavier" penalties than the present contract clause, he declared.
- Additional agreements with producers to make more films in Hollywood to reduce the loss of jobs to "runaway" production overseas. The "comeback" contract negotiated last year with the support of other studio unions brought 23 pictures to production in Los Angeles-area studios.
- Legislation to give preferential tax treatment to domestic filmmakers.

**Heston also reported that the SAG board has instructed the Guild's counsel to file a lawsuit on behalf of a member to challenge the "tough approach" to unemployment insurance taken by the California State Human Resources Dept.**

"We intend to use our full efforts to see that a fair break is given to actors in these trying times of industry-wide unemployment," he declared.

Film production around the world, Heston said, has fallen to its lowest ebb in memory. Whereas 80 million people "went to see our films" 10 to 15 years ago, the weekly figure has dropped to 15 million —made up largely of young people under 30.

One hope for the future lies in the production of video cassettes for showing on home television screens, he noted. The Guild, its president said, is "totally determined to establish the actors' prime right to an on-going share" in the continuing proceeds from the rental or sale of cassettes to home users, "by whatever system of hardware employed."

**The Guild will be the first American actors' union to negotiate in this area when its theatrical contract runs out next spring, he noted.**

Treas. Gilbert Perkins reported that the union operated at a deficit of $60,830 in the last fiscal year, compared with a surplus of $97,706 a year earlier. Either an increase in initiation fees or an increase in dues, or both, will result unless members pay current dues more promptly, he warned.

Peck, who has starred in more than 40 feature movies, was cited for outstanding achievement in "fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession." He was praised for his efforts on behalf of scores of good-citizenship activities. Peck received the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian decoration, from Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968.

# Arbiter Widens Incentive Pay At U.S. Steel

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers announced that an arbitrator has ruled in the union's favor in extending incentive pay coverage to more than 91 percent of the union's members employed by the U.S. Steel Corp.

Retroactive payment of the award will exceed $5 million, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said in announcing the ruling by Sylvester Garrett, chairman of the board of arbiters for the corporation and the union.

Garrett's decision came after the USWA had been forced to invoke arbitration twice in a long dispute with the giant steel firm. The ruling provides for retroactive payment of 10 cents an hour under terms of an original award by a three-member panel of arbitrators on Aug. 1, 1969.

James P. Griffin, chairman of the union's U.S. Steel Negotiating Committee and assistant to Abel, said the award will extend incentive earnings opportunities to 7,000 U.S. Steel employes, in addition to 3,000 who benefited from the previous arbitration ruling.

Incentive pay became an issue during negotiations for a three-year Basic Steel contract with major steel firms in 1968. It was submitted to final and binding arbitration by mutual agreement. Only one firm has not settled — Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp., the union said.

## Gerald Paley Named to Labor Dept. Legal Post

Gerald L. Paley has been appointed Associate Solicitor of Labor for labor relations and civil rights. He will be responsible for the Dept. of Labor's legal functions in these areas. Paley has been counsel for labor relations since he joined the department in April 1970.

# 5-Month Bakery Strike, Boycott Settled by Union

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers announced that a five-month strike and a consumer boycott against two Eastern Bakery firms have ended in improved contract terms and the reinstatement without reprisal of all strikers.

The final settlements, ratified by employes of the Stroehmann Brothers Bakery and the Schmidt Baking Co., represent a "complete victory" for the union, B&C Pres. Daniel E. Conway said.

Conway expressed appreciation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, members of the federation's Executive Council and unions everywhere for coming to the aid of strikers in Baltimore and Cumberland, Md., and other cities.

**After the strike started, the union conducted an organizing drive among Schmidt employes at a non-union plant in Martinsburg, W. Va. The vote was 62-22 in favor of the Bakery Workers, who expect to be certified as the winner by the National Labor Relations Board.**

The Stroehmann firm, which operates seven plants in Pennsylvania, one in New York and one in Cumberland, agreed to dismiss all strikebreakers, to withdraw all decertification petitions, return all strikers and sympathizers to work with full seniority and other rights, and to increase economic benefits substantially over the best previous offer.

Schmidt agreed to recognize the union as bargaining agent at its Baltimore plant and to execute an agreement. The strike at the Cumberland plant was settled, Conway said, with substantial increases in wages and other benefits and full reinstatement of strikers and employes who respected their picket lines.

The dispute began when Stroehmann bought the Ort's Baking Co. plant in Cumberland, where B & C had enjoyed 30 years of amicable union-management relations. Employes walked out when the new management frustrated all efforts to reach an agreement. Workers at other Stroehmann plants were fired for honoring picket lines set up by the Cumberland strikers.

When the pickets were joined by Schmidt Baking employes in Cumberland, 90 percent of the company's Baltimore employes also walked out, seeking recognition of their union. The union actions involved a total of about 350 workers.

B & C launched a consumer boycott against the two firms Oct. 8, and was supported by the Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters and Teamsters. Soon afterward the AFL-CIO Executive Council called on all affiliated unions to "give this struggle your full support."

## 5th Blue Cross Unit Picks Office Union

Milwaukee—The Office & Professional Employes won their fifth unit of Blue Cross employes in a National Labor Relations Board election here. The vote was 328 to 308.

The victory climaxed a six-month campaign by OPEIU, aided by the Milwaukee and Wisconsin AFL-CIO bodies. The union represents other Blue Cross units in Buffalo, Newark, San Juan and Montreal.

# Armstrong Locals Win Coordinated Victories

Seven local unions with 8,000 members ended 25 years of fragmented bargaining by pooling their strength to win improved contracts from the Armstrong Cork Co., big tile and gasket manufacturing chain.

The new agreements provide wage increases of approximately 7 percent this year and 6 percent next year. Other gains include improved pensions, vacations, health and accident insurance, income protection, a new dental surgery plan, and additional holidays at four plants.

**The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said the settlement ended five strikes that began in June when the company locked out 1,150 members of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers in Macon, Ga.**

Union members then walked out at company plants — the Rubber Workers in Beaver Falls, Pa., and Jackson, Miss.; the Textile Workers Union of America in Fulton, N.Y.; and the Firemen & Oilers and an AFL-CIO Federal Labor Union in Braintree, Mass.

Strikes were voted by URW local unions at Pittsburgh and Lancaster, Pa., but settlements were achieved before the walkouts began.

IUD Rep. Joseph Campagna, who coordinated the contract talks, said the first agreement was reached in Macon with the help of URW Pres. Peter Bommarito, and then applied at the other Armstrong Cork locations.

The unions consider the contracts, with nearly identical terms, an achievement of coordinated bargaining though management required Campagna to meet separately with local company representatives at each location.

All the participating unions have agreed to maintain coordination in preparation for the next bargaining round in 1972.

The first meeting of the union coordinating committee was called in May of 1969. The last strike ended Nov. 15, 1970, when both sides agreed there would be no loss in continuity of service for strikers at any location.

The final agreements call for a minimum pension of $5 a month times years of service; a contract reopener in 1972 on the pension plan; vacations of four weeks after 15 years of service, five weeks after 25 years; and increased benefits up to $100 a week for sickness and accident coverage.

Additional paid holidays were won for union members at Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, Lancaster and Jackson.



# A New Game Plan?

**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** celebrated "game plan" to cool off the economy while preventing undue unemployment was one of the major victims of the 1970 elections.

There is widespread agreement that the President's economic policies contributed to the surge of victories that prevented Republican control of the Senate and gave liberals and moderates a strong voice in the statehouses.

That means the Administration must come up with a new "game plan" for the 1972 presidential election, a new economic policy that will contain price increases and bring down unemployment.

**From the initial flow of stories from "informed sources" and the general floating of ideas by Administration spokesmen, it seems that the new "game plan" may well be aimed at wage increases won in collective bargaining.**

The traditional charges that wage increases are causing inflation have been relatively muted in the past year or so as unemployment keeps rising hand-in-hand with living costs.

But lately the attacks on wage increases have been stepped up and the Administration is reportedly set to amplify these attacks into some form of national policy that could be a throwback to wage-price guidelines.

**THE HARD FACTS** of recent contracts—including the recently ratified contract at General Motors—is that most of the wage increase is due to the Administration's failure to hold down the rise in living costs. Of the first-year wage increase in the GM contract, for example, 33 cents is a catch-up with past cost-of-living increases. In the second and third year of the contract wage increases are set at a 3 percent improvement factor plus whatever happens to living costs as determined by the escalator.

The use of the escalator clause in a contract to protect workers against rising prices is described as "harmless enough in a period of gradually rising prices" by the Wall Street Journal, which adds that "they have a more serious impact in an era of strong inflationary pressure." In other words, it's okay to write a contract to protect workers' wages against rising prices, but not when prices are rising too fast.

**The critical views touched off by an unlimited cost-of-living escalator are sure to echo over other areas of new collective bargaining agreements—all to the point that workers trying to keep their heads above the flood of higher living costs are contributing to inflation.**

The Administration's internal debate on economic policy—and the "leaked" new stories stemming from this debate—are clearly seeking to establish a climate for a hold-down on wages.

A few weeks back the AFL-CIO Executive Council saw this coming and warned that "workers must not be compelled to endure additional months of spreading economic distress while the Administration debates the degree and timing of policy changes geared to having the greatest political effect on the campaign of 1972."

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'Sorry, You'll Have to Wait!'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# 'Law-and-Order' Smokescreen Penetrated by 1970 Elections

By John P. Roche

**WELL, THE SMOKE** has cleared from the battlefield, the dead have been decently interred, and the wounded are recovering rapidly. The New York Times has even gone so far as to admit that James L. Buckley is New York's junior Senator, though the Boston Globe has yet to discover that the Democratic nominee for Massachusetts state auditor, an amiable gentleman named Thaddeus Buczke, notably outpolled Sen. Edward Kennedy on Nov. 3. Vice Pres. Agnew is presumably off somewhere reading a dictionary. Louise Day Hicks and Bella Abzug are in training for the preliminary Women's Lib bout, and Shirley Chisholm is set to take on the winner.

**Perhaps this period of calm, or at least exhaustion, is a good time to straighten out a few political categories that have been employed in a fairly reckless fashion. In a whole series of pre-election polls, for example, voters seemed to be saying they were "moving to the right," becoming "conservatives" rather than "liberals." In fact, this did not reflect a basic shift in the attitude of the electorate; it arose from the incredible trip to political Disneyland that most liberal spokesmen took in the 1967-70 period.**

Let us be very specific. To be upset about drugs and addiction, particularly among the young, is not a "conservative" attitude. I have two friends who are reformed "mainliners" — who kicked heroin and went through the tortures of the damned in the withdrawal process. They have been to the other side of the moon, and while they are politically "liberal" they would like to see drug pushers staked out on anthills. They want society to protect 19 and 20-year-old experimenters from the suffering they endured. They do not believe a decent society should permit young people to be sentenced to death by the criminals of the drug traffic.

**MORE BROADLY,** is the citizen who is disturbed about crime an automatic Tory? I recall discussing the crime problem with Louis Martin, one of the ablest observers of the black community who gave Pres. Johnson the kind of advice all Presidents need — straight answers to hard questions.

"Listen to me, John," Louis said, "who needs police protection? Your liberal friends in Chevy Chase? Hell, no! My people are the ones that get mugged, robbed, and raped, who can't get insurance for their stores, who are crying for decent police who will realize that Negroes are prime victims, not automatic criminals."

Is this a "conservative" approach? If a Negro woman gets disturbed by crime because she knows that her chances of being raped are roughly three times as great as those of a white, is she "moving to the right?"

In any sensible political universe, the answer to this question—and to those raised earlier about the merchants of death by drugs—is clearly that there is nothing "right-wing" about such vital concerns. The problem arose in those terms largely because the liberals handed these issues to the conservatives on a platter. Confronted wtih a problem, liberals, particularly intellectuals, have a positive genius for asking the wrong question. Instead of asking "What shall we do?", they inquire, "Why did it happen?"

**AS A HISTORIAN** I have no objection to exploring the roots of a historical crisis, but a political leader is not writing a doctoral dissertation. When the Washington ghetto blew up in 1968, the reality was that a handful of punks and gangster ideologues were destroying the property of other Negroes.

It had all the political significance of the Brink's robberies.

**Yet all over Washington white liberals were exploring the roots of repression, the horrors of the slave trade, and generally accepting the riot as just punishment for white sins. (Conveniently the rioters did not burn down Cleveland Park or Spring Valley so Negro property owners in Northeast Washington had the doubtful pleasure of atoning for white sins.)**

In any event, the 1970 elections seem to have cleared the air. The liberals suddenly realized that their sociological lectures were simply turning off the electorate. With indecent but timely haste they left others to explain "why?" and got to the gut question, "What must we do?" This display of simple intelligence obviously impressed the voters and gave the Democratic Party a new lease on life.

One hopes it will stick to making history, and let historians worry about the "why?"

***Bayard Rustin Says:***

# Real Progress Against Crime Can't Be Attained Cheaply

By Bayard Rustin

**IT IS PERHAPS** inevitable at a time when "law and order" has become a euphemism for anti-black attitudes, and when the President, Vice President and Attorney General of the United States and many lesser officials in state and local offices offer anti-crime proposals that are clearly designed to appeal to white fear and prejudice, that many blacks are reluctant to speak out vigorously in favor of more and better law enforcement. This reluctance would not exist if we could destroy several myths about crime.

The first myth, perpetrated by the racists and the demagogues, is that crime essentially consists of assaults by Negroes upon whites. According to a government study released in September, the overwhelming number of crimes against whites are committed by other whites.

**The second myth is that an anti-crime program would necessarily be an anti-black program. Blacks, in fact, stand to benefit more than any other group in the society from an effective program to reduce crime. Blacks are the victims of a majority of the violent crimes in the United States, and they are also among the prime victims of organized crime. In 1968, for example, the revenues from gambling and narcotics in three slum areas in New York City —Bedford-Stuyvesant, Central Harlem, and South Bronx—was $343 million more than the state spent on welfare in those areas.**

It is ironic but true that those most quick to panic about crime are the ones least likely to suffer from it, while those who suffer the most from crime have been reluctant to advocate that measures be taken against it.

This leads us to a third myth—that "law and order" is a conservative and racist proposal. Certainly conservatives and racists have made use of this slogan to further their own deplorable ends, but it should not therefore follow that liberals and blacks should be against the content of this slogan. Indeed, one of the tragedies of the last few years is that the progressive elements in society have permitted the reactionaries to define the issues. Rather than propose a program of affirmative action, they have simply reacted instinctively against whatever the reactionaries have said. Thus, if it is "conservative" to be against crime, it is "liberal" to be for it.

The real division between conservatives and liberals on this issue should not be over whether or not they oppose crime, but over the kind of program they propose to fight it with. A characteristically conservative proposal is one that would not cost very much money. Thus, Nixon has proposed an anti-crime bill for Washington, D.C., that would include provisions for preventive detention of suspects and "no-knock" power for police raids. This is "law and order" in its more obnoxious sense—cheap and repressive.

**WHAT CANNOT BE** ignored is that any progress against crime will cost literally billions of dollars over what we are now spending on law enforcement. There must, for example, be a massive construction program of new correctional facilities. Sixty-one of the larger prisons in the United States were built in the 19th Century, and prisons in general are horribly over-crowded. A Prisons Bureau study has proposed the construction of 166 new federal correctional institutions at a cost of $700 million. (Incidentally, to my knowledge Nixon has not said anything about this study.)

It is also essential, as Chief Justice Warren Burger noted in his State of the Judiciary message, to overhaul our entire judicial system to insure that there is a 60-day limit between arrest and trial. Together, these reforms would do away with the terrible conditions that have led to a wave of prison riots.

**There is also the need for more and better-trained personnel so that the prisons will encourage genuine rehabilitation and not, as they do now, breed criminals more hardened in their ways than when they were arrested. The police must also be reinforced, upgraded, and reformed. Police corruption must be rooted out and officers who violate the rights of citizens must be firmly disciplined.**

Finally, fundamental to any anti-crime program must be full employment. If the unemployment rate among black youth is 34.9 percent, it is hardly surprising that the crime rate for these young people is also high. Other programs in the fields of housing and education will also be required.

To the extent that reactionary and simplistic slogans about "law and order" do not help bring about programs for penal and social reform, they will do nothing to stop crime. On the contrary, by debasing the meaning of law and order, they will make lawlessness and disorder even more common and more dangerous.

***To Avoid 'Indentured Servitude':***

# Wage Safeguards Essential To Welfare Reform Program

**THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION** first "oversold" its welfare reform plan and then failed to push it effectively in Congress, an AFL-CIO legislative representative charged.

While the family assistance program does move in the right direction, "it has been billed as more than it is," especially in the area of putting welfare recipients into jobs, declared Clinton Fair. As a result, "many people think it will . . . put all the people on welfare to work, but it will not do that," he added.

The real "innovation in the new program," he said, is that for the first time, families headed by a working father could qualify for help, if their income falls below minimum levels. Fair appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Fair stressed the need for minimum wage or prevailing wage protection for welfare recipients who would be required to take jobs under the program. He said that without proper safeguards, the program could "create a pool of low-cost labor that would be forced to take any job, at any rate, and crack the whole wage structure in an area."

"It's kind of an indentured servitude, really," he observed, and the AFL-CIO will insist that both minimum wage protections and job-suitability provisions be included in the measure.

**Turning to the job-training aspects of the family assistance program, Fair pointed out that prospects in that area hinge on the overall economic situation in the country. "The higher the employment rate, the better chance for success" of the training and work programs under welfare, he asserted.**

"If the purpose of training is to make the department which administers the training look good," little can be expected to come from it, he said. Emphasis, he continued, should be put on service-type jobs, such as those in parks and hospitals, where there are opportunities, and on "upgrading workers through in-training programs, which is just as important as training for a beginning job."

Fair was questioned by Spencer Rich of the Washington Post and James F. Welsh of the Washington Evening Star.




## Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

**THERE ARE,** perhaps, more misconceptions about welfare and public assistance than almost any other domestic issue in the country.

Recently the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare's Social & Rehabilitation Service issued reports that provide some factual data in this field.

John D. Twiname, administrator of the service, reported that in June 1970, 12.2 million Americans were receiving public assistance. Money payments to welfare recipients increased to $12.8 billion during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1970.

Twiname attributed the rise to unemployment, population increase, greater awareness of welfare benefits among potential recipients, and cost-of-living adjustments in payment standards.

Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) and Medicaid accounted for more than 70 percent of the increase in last year's welfare costs.

**HEW says that the number of persons receiving aid rose about 2 million over the year. About 85 percent of the rise took place in the AFDC program with 1.7 million people added for a total of 8.3 million. Three-fourths of the recipients in AFDC were children.**

All states, whatever their political complexion, contributed to the annual increase, except Wisconsin. In 13 states the rolls went up by at least one-third and in three states—Oregon, Texas and Washington—the increase was more than 50 percent.

The combined AFDC total for California (1.3 million) and New York (1.1 million) represented nearly 30 percent of all AFDC recipients last June.

**THE POPULAR BELIEF** is that most welfare families and individuals are on relief year in and year out, having found a way of life that enables them to live adequately without working.

A new HEW report shows that this simply isn't true.

The typical welfare family is on the rolls for only a limited time, less than 24 months.

Researcher David Eppley of the Social & Rehabilitation Service recently analyzed three national studies in 1961, 1967, and 1969 of families receiving public assistance under the AFDC program.

**He found that over the last 10 years the length of time the average family was on welfare shrunk from about 25 months in 1961 to 23 months in 1969. Also, nearly 60 percent of welfare families in 1969 were getting aid for the first time.**

The Eppley study reports changes in the characteristics of AFDC families and households:

- Over the decade the percentage of AFDC families living in metropolitan areas, especially the inner city, rose from about 61 percent to 72 percent.
- The number of families with fathers absent increased from two-thirds in 1961 to three-fourths in 1969. Absence was due to divorce, separation, desertion or other causes and was a main reason for deprivation.
- By the close of the decade 50.5 percent of the welfare recipients were white, 47.5 percent were Negro and 2.1 percent from other races.

It is Eppley's view that these changes in AFDC families are "partly the result of changes in the general population of the U.S., for example, the shifting of the population from rural to urban places . . . and other federal programs helping fatherless children."

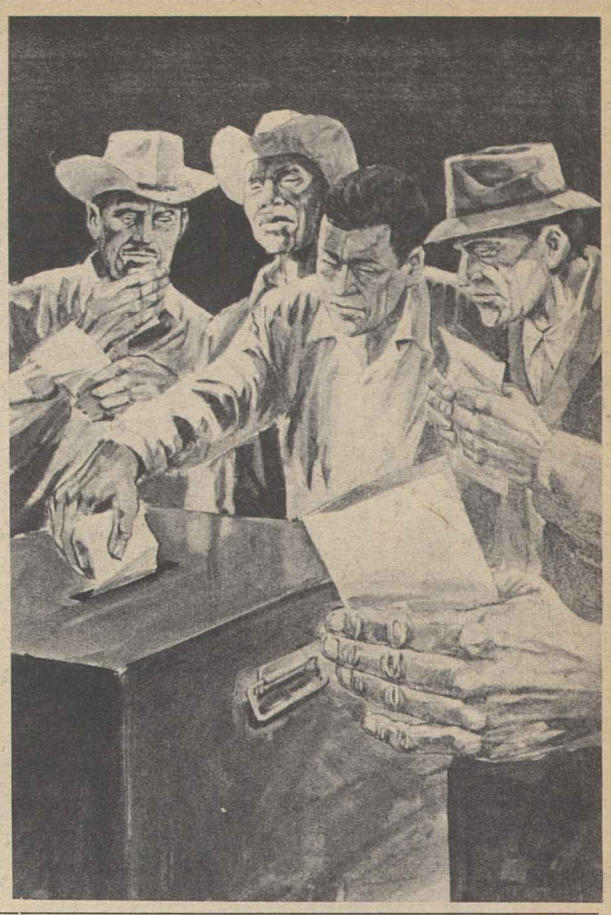
The figures also reflect, he feels, "changes in programs and policies such as the expansion of AFDC to include relatives living with dependent children and children 18 through 20 regularly attending school."




**THE WELFARE REFORM PLAN** proposed by the Administration has been oversold as doing more for the poor than it really can, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair, center, tells reporters on Labor News Conference. Fair was questioned by James F. Welsh, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Spencer Rich of the Washington Post. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.





**THE STRUGGLE AND HARDSHIPS** of the Farm Workers in their quest for union recognition and living-wage contracts are depicted in 12 full-color paintings that have now been converted into Christmas seals. A sheet of 48 seals is available through a $1 contribution to the UFWOC Defense Fund, P.O. Box 130 Delano, Calif., 93215. Three of the 12 paintings by artist Andrew Zermeno, himself a veteran farm worker, are titled, from left, Grape Strike—1970; Collective Bargaining on the Farm: Control of Dangerous Pesticides, and Secret Ballot Elections: Democracy in Agriculture.

# *World Drive Against Hijacking Urged by President-Elect of Pilots*

Miami Beach—Full cooperation of all governments around the world, airport officials, airline companies and crew members is needed if air piracy is to be curbed, the president-elect of the Air Line Pilots declared.

John J. O'Donnell, elected at the 21st biennial ALPA convention, said that only through concerted effort by all parties involved in the airline operations will the problem of hijacking be solved.

He called for "workable iron-clad treaties with every government possible" to guarantee the return of hijackers and urged swift and severe prosecution.

O'Donnell will begin a four-year term next Jan. 1 to succeed Pres. Charles H. Ruby, who did not seek re-election.

**Ruby, president of the union since 1964, told the 258 delegates that he advocates a boycott of airports which lack security against sabotage or air piracy. He said that a suggested 24-hour worldwide strike by pilots would do little to discourage hijackers.**

Instead, he proposed sanctions against airports "in any country unwilling or unable to provide the necessary security" against violence.

In a message sent to the convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that the federation fully supports the efforts of the ALPA "to stop piracy and banditry in the air."

"The U.S. government should spare no effort—diplomatic, political or economic—to reach an international accord which will bar flights to countries providing sanctuary for hijacked planes or hijackers," he added.

**Meany also noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council supports the concepts of the Tokyo convention of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations that establishes air piracy as an offense against civil aviation.**

The delegates—or ALPA board of directors, as the union refers to them—were expected to adopt a strict and comprehensive resolution on air hijacking later in the convention.

In another resolution, the ALPA condemned substandard air carrier airports that are allowed to exist throughout the nation. That resolution was prompted by the recent Southern Airways crash at Huntington, W.Va.

The ALPA's Gold Medal for Heroism was presented at the convention to Eastern Air Lines Capt. Robert M. Wilbur, Jr., and posthumously to James E. Hartley, Jr., for foiling a hijacking attempt last March.

Delegates also elected Alex C. Bonner as first vice president to succeed Robert L. Tully.

**The combined office of secretary-treasurer was divided into two separate posts. J. P. Giberson was elected secretary and John R. Campbell treasurer. Richard H. Jones is the outgoing secretary-treasurer.**

Elected vice president of the Steward & Stewardess Division was Kelly Rueck. She will take office immediately to succeed Margie Cooper. Magdalena Jacobson was elected secretary-treasurer of the division, succeeding B. J. Stewart.

# Musicians, CWA Offer Holiday Calls for GIs

Thousands of American servicemen overseas will receive free telephone calls to their families as Christmas gifts from the American Federation of Musicians and the Communications Workers.

The AFM is expanding its two-year-old program this year to provide free calls on three days—Dec. 24, 25 and 26—rather than just on the 25th, as in previous years.

Servicemen in Viet Nam, Okinawa, Antarctica, Japan, Morocco and Europe will all participate in the program.

The calls are transmitted from overseas points through the Military Amateur Radio Service and connected with the telephone system by means of a "phone patch." Station equipment and telephone hook-ups are paid for by the AFM, and are monitored by Robert Altomonte, president of the union's Mansfield, O., local.

**CWA's 14th annual "Hi-Mom" program was launched across the country last month. Early reports indicate that CWA locals will sponsor more than 5,000 calls between servicemen overseas and their families.**

Funds are made available by the national union for more than 1,000 additional calls, largely to men in hospitals.

The United Services Organization (USO), the Defense Dept. and the Bell System will coordinate their efforts.

# *Meany Sets COPE Goal: Decisive Victory in 1972*

**"The 1972 election campaign has already begun," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message congratulating the COPE staff and volunteers on the sucess of this year's campaign.**

**It was "the most effective ever mounted by labor," Meany declared in a letter to COPE Dir. Al Barkan.**

**In the face of a "lavishly financed" opposition which resorted to "gutter politics of fear and smear," COPE volunteers "succeeded in making basic issues clear." The registration drives and Election Day effort brought millions of voters to the polls, Meany noted.**

**He asked Barkan to relay "warm congratulations" to all who worked in the campaign.**

**"But the time for celebration is over," Meany declared as he outlined the new assignment:**

**"Over the next two years, COPE will be working hard at the task of registering millions of additional voters, improving election laws, informing union members about the record of elected officials and preparing the way for an even more decisive victory in the next election."**

## *Activities Schedule For Studies Center*

**The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has six institutes scheduled for December and January. They are:**

**Leadership Training for Farm Workers at La Paz, Calif., Dec. 4-7.**

**Critical Problems in State Government, Dec. 7-10.**

**Board of Trustees Seminar on Mediating Community Disputes, Dec. 11.**

**Manpower Seminar, Dec. 9-11.**

**Staff Development Program, Jan. 10-29.**

**Collective Bargaining Seminar, Jan. 20-22.**

# *150 Office Girls Win Walkout For Equal Pay*

San Leandro, Calif.—Office girls in 22 supermarkets of the Lucky Stores chain staged an exhibition of union power that changed the image of their employer from Scrooge to Santa Claus, almost overnight.

Management made the sudden switch when confronted by 150 irate women members of the Office & Profesional Employes. Charging sex discrimination, the office unit walked off the job demanding equal pay and status with the company's male employes.

Sympathetic members of the Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters and Teamsters gave the girls their strong backing. One result was that Lucky Stores gave away $300,000 worth of meats, fresh fruits and vegetables, to prevent spoilage, to the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Salvation Army and other groups as a pre-Thanksgiving gift.

Another result was a new contract valued at about $2,000 per person over a three-year term. OPEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin listed these benefits:

Wage increases of 30 cents an hour this year, 25 cents more next Nov. 1 and a third 25-cent raise a year later; two more half-holidays for a total of 10; a cost-of-living wage boost based on changes in the Consumer Price Index starting next Sept. 1.

Management also agreed to raise its pension contributions from 15 cents an hour to 20 cents next year and 25 cents in 1972, to boost the night-shift differential wage from 25 cents an hour to 35 cents, to increase the maximum sick leave accumulation from 20 days to 3 years and life insurance from a top of $2,500 to $5,000.

# Five Million Exempt From Tax Return

About 5 million low-income workers will not have to file federal tax returns next April because of new rules adopted by the Treasury Dept. to conform with the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

The new regulations provide that a return will not have to be filed unless yearly income exceeds:

- $1,700 for a single person.
- $2,300 for a married couple or a single person over age 64.
- $2,900 for a married couple where one spouse is over 64.
- $3,500 where both husband and wife are over 64.

In the past, a person was required to file a return if his gross income was $600 or more, or $1,200 if he was age 65 or older.

**The reform act that carries the tax relief for the low-income workers was passed overwhelmingly by both chambers of Congress with the firm support of organized labor. Pres. Nixon at one time indicated he would veto the measure, but later relented and signed the bill.**

The relaxed filing requirements for married couples will apply only if both husband and wife occupy the same home at the close of the year, the Treasury Dept. said.

Temporary absences for special reasons will not affect the eligibility, but the higher exemptions will not apply if husband and wife file separate returns.

The Treasury Dept. said persons whose income will not exceed the higher tax-exempt levels, but who have had taxes withheld, should claim refunds by filing returns with the Internal Revenue Service at the end of the year.

The Tax Reform Act provides for further increases in personal tax exemptions and changes in filing requirements starting in 1973. The new regulations also cover these subsequent changes. By 1973 more than 7.5 million low-income workers will not have to pay federal income taxes or file returns.

## Hodgson Names Aide For Legislative Affairs

Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson announced the appointment of Frederick L. Webber as special assistant for legislative affairs, the Labor Dept.'s top legislative post. Webber, a former congressional aide, succeeds William Gifford, who has joined the White House staff as special assistant to the President.

*Veto Holds Up:*

# Senate Falls Short On TV Spending Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

to enact legislation before the 1972 election campaign.

The President said the legislation should deal with all forms of political spending, not just broadcast costs, but did not spell out any details.

One Administration supporter did, however.

Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) praised the President's veto and said Congress should consider "many other facets" of campaigns.

**"For instance," he suggested, "we should tighten down on the use of union funds in political campaigns."**

On the showdown vote, six Democrats who had voted for the original bill last September switched to support the President's veto.

Nine Republicans voted with 49 Democrats in favor of overriding the veto, but five who had supported the bill in September voted against the motion to override.

Two Democrats and two Republicans who were present and who said they favored overriding the veto did not vote. They were announced as "paired" with two absent Republican senators who were opposed to overriding. Since the motion required a two-thirds majority, a "pair" required two senators in favor of overriding to match one senator opposed.

The vote on overriding came after the most expensive non-presidential election in history.

**As in all recent campaigns, the most costly single item was television time. And as has been true in most recent elections, Republican candidates received the bulk of big campaign gifts.**

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), author of the vetoed bill, reminded the Senate that when the legislation was being considered by Congress, the Administration did not voice any of the objections the President later gave as his reason for vetoing the bill. Nor did it propose a more far-reaching measure.

The vetoed bill would have allowed candidates or their authorized campaign groups to spend up to seven cents for each vote cast for the office in the previous election to purchase television or radio time—and half that amount on primary campaigns.

It also would have required stations to sell time for political broadcasts at their lowest commercial rates, which would stretch the buying power of the campaign dollar.

**Another section of the bill would have permitted stations or networks to provide free time for political debates between major candidates by repealing a law requiring "equal time" for every minor party candidate.**

# Rollcall Vote on Attempt To Override Nixon Veto

*A 58-34 majority of the Senate voted on Nov. 23 in favor of overriding Pres. Nixon's veto of the bill limiting political campaign spending on television and radio. But the attempt to override failed because it fell short of the required two-thirds vote.*

*Labor supported the position of the 49 Democrats and nine Republicans who voted to override the veto. Opposed were 28 Republicans and six Democrats.*

## FOR OVERRIDING

### Democrats 49

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson (N.M.) | Holland (Fla.) | Moss (Utah) |
| Bayh (Ind.) | Hollings (S.C.) | Muskie (Me.) |
| Bible (Neb.) | Hughes (Iowa) | Nelson (Wis.) |
| Burdick (N.D.) | Inouye (Hawaii) | Pastore (R.I.) |
| Byrd (Va.) | Jackson (Wash.) | Pell (R.I.) |
| Byrd (W.Va.) | Jordan (N.C.) | Proxmire (Wis.) |
| Cannon (Nev.) | Kennedy (Mass.) | Randolph (W.Va.) |
| Church (Idaho) | Long (La.) | Ribicoff (Conn.) |
| Cranston (Calif.) | Magnuson (Wash.) | Spong (Va.) |
| Eagleton (Mo.) | Mansfield (Mont.) | Stevenson (Ill.) |
| Ervin (N.C.) | McCarthy (Minn.) | Symington (Mo.) |
| Fulbright (Ark.) | McGovern (S.D.) | Talmadge (Ga.) |
| Gore (Tenn.) | McIntyre (N.H.) | Tydings (Md.) |
| Gravel (Alaska) | Metcalf (Mont.) | Williams (N.J.) |
| Harris (Okla.) | Mondale (Minn.) | Yarborough (Tex.) |
| Hart (Mich.) | Montoya (N.M.) | Young (Ohio) |
| Hartke (Ind.) | | |

### Republicans 9

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooke (Mass.) | Goodell (N.Y.) | Packwood (Ore.) |
| Case (N.J.) | Javits (N.Y.) | Pearson (Kan.) |
| Cooper (Ky.) | Mathias (Md.) | Schweiker (Pa.) |

## AGAINST OVERRIDING

### Democrats 6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen (Ala.) | Eastland (Miss.) | McClellan (Ark.) |
| Dodd (Conn.) | Ellender (La.) | Stennis (Miss.) |

### Republicans 28

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken (Vt.) | Fannin (Ariz.) | Percy (Ill.) |
| Allott (Colo.) | Goldwater (Ariz.) | Prouty (Vt.) |
| Baker (Tenn.) | Griffin (Mich.) | Scott (Pa.) |
| Bellmon (Okla.) | Gurney (Fla.) | Smith (Me.) |
| Bennett (Utah) | Hansen (Wyo.) | Stevens (Alaska) |
| Boggs (Del.) | Hatfield (Ore.) | Thurmond (S.C.) |
| Cook (Ky.) | Hruska (Neb.) | Tower (Tex.) |
| Cotton (N.H.) | Jordan (Idaho) | Williams (Del.) |
| Curtis (Neb.) | Murphy (Calif.) | Young (N.D.) |
| Dole (Kan.) | | |

**Paired for overriding: McGee (D-Wyo.), Sparkman (D-Ala.), Miller (R-Iowa), Saxbe (R-Ohio).**
**Paired against overriding: Dominick (R-Colo.), Mundt (R-S.D.).**
**Absent and not paired: Fong (R-Hawaii), Russell (D-Ga.).**



**RAILROAD CONTRACT** negotiations were on the agenda when union representatives met at the Dept. of Labor with federal mediators. The conferees set a timetable for the start of negotiations on contracts covering 400,000 rail employes. From the left, Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes; Vice Pres. Richard Smith, dining car division, Hotel & Restaurant Employes; National Mediation Board Chairman George S. Ives; Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union; Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, and Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr. BRAC has set Dec. 11 as a deadline for settlement of the long dispute. Rail managements said they are ready to accept a Presidential Emergency Board proposal for wage increases in exchange for rules changes but Dennis's union wants a better money offer and all unions object to the rules proposal.

# *Forecast by Michigan Economists Indicates Jobless Rate to Hit 6.1%*

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Unemployment will continue to increase next year despite gains in the gross national product and a slowing in the rate of inflation, economists for the University of Michigan predict.

The economic forecasts by Professors Saul H. Hymans and Harold T. Shapiro indicate a national unemployment rate averaging 6.1 percent in 1971—a full percentage point more than the average for this year and 2.5 percentage points above the 1969 level.

**In their report to the 18th annual University of Michigan Conference on the Economic Outlook, Hymans and Shapiro forecast a $68 billion increase in the GNP in 1971, a gain of about 7 percent from 1970 which is expected to show an increase of 4.75 percent over 1969.**

They predicted that the 7 percent increase in the GNP would be composed of a rise in volume output amounting to a bit more than 3.25 percent, and a rate of price increase totaling nearly 3.66 percent—"a substantial decline from the 5.25 percent rate of inflation now expected for 1970 as a whole."

Hymans and Shapiro also foresee "a rebound in corporate profits amounting to an increase of nearly 6 percent over the 1970 level."

On wages, they forecast "virtually no change from the 1970 rate of increase of compensation per manhour," they said.

One of the principal reasons they give for the anticipated decline in the rate of inflation "is the substantial increase predicted for the growth of output per manhour in 1971."

The Michigan economists view unemployment as the major problem in the nation's economy throughout the next two years. They predict that the jobless rate will peak at 6.25 percent in mid-1971 and decline to 5.9 percent in the second quarter of 1972.

Despite the expected "substantial growth" in the GNP during 1971-72, the economists said that "full employment" is not anticipated before late 1973.

Hymans and Shapiro also foresee growth in fixed investment spurred by a turnaround in business capital spending after mid-1971 and continued increases in residential construction throughout all of 1971 and 1972.

Private housing starts of more than 1.8 million are forecast for next year and followed by an anticipated annual rate of 1.8 million for the first half of 1972.

Discussing the Nixon Administration's economic policies, the Michigan economists observed:

**"It cannot be denied that the so-called 'game plan' has overshot its mark in terms of the prevailing unemployment rate. The rate of inflation has begun to fall, and if our forecast is close to the mark, we should be experiencing inflation rates of 2.75 percent a year from now.**

"Based on all the evidence of which we are aware, such a rate of inflation is clearly below the level compatible with an unemployment rate of 3.75 to 4 percent.

"The policy dilemma which must now be faced is how best to support the economy's move to full employment without setting loose those forces which can lead to the truly excessive rates of inflation which characterized our most recent and too-short acquaintance with full employment."

Hymans and Shapiro suggest that the "rate of approach to full employment implied in our forecast is by no means too rapid."

"Any move toward more restrictive aggregative policies—regardless of projected budget deficits—should certainly be avoided," they recommend.

## IATSE Elects Ryan Secretary-Treasurer

New York—Patrick H. Ryan has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Theatrical Stage Employes succeeding John A. Forde, who resigned for health reasons. The action was by unanimous vote of the IATSE executive board.

Ryan has been an IATSE vice president for 15 months. He started his career as an apprentice electrician and a member of Local 2 in Chicago. Later he joined Studio Mechanics Local 476 as a top gaffer. He served on the local's executive board and in 1963 was elected its business manager and secretary-treasurer.

# Guild Warns Publishers On Exploiting Women

Chicago—Management exploitation of newspaperwomen through low-salaried jobs, unequal pay and discriminatory promotion policies "will no longer be tolerated," a Newspaper Guild conference on sex discrimination and women's rights declared.

A summary statement adopted at the conclusion of the three-day gathering charged that discrimination is "an inherent and all-pervasive reality" in the newspaper industry. It noted that women occupy fewer than two percent of management-level jobs while comprising 90 percent of "low-paid clerical help."

The conference drew 118 participants, mostly women, from Guild locals across the country. Four interest-group discussions on economics, professional interests, advancement and welfare, produced the following recommendations:

- Establishment of special recruitment, training and try-out programs to help upgrade women employes.
- Establishment of child-care centers for working parents in all Guild plants.
- Active campaigns by Guild locals to eliminate regulations that bar women from press boxes and press clubs.
- Elimination of separate "male" and "female" help-wanted ads and an end to labeling sections of the newspaper as "women's" or "society" sections.
- The advancement of women to international elective and appointive positions, as well as local leadership posts in the Guild.
- Expansion of maternity- and paternity-leave provisions in Guild contracts and the inclusion in health-insurance plans of coverage for vasectomies and abortions, where legal.

The conference expressed support of the so-called Equal Rights Amendment and protested the AFL-CIO's opposition to it.

**Caroline Bird, author of the best-selling book, "Born Female," addressed the conference's opening dinner. She urged the Guild to concentrate on the establishment of child-care centers by newspapers and on special training programs and placement services for mothers returning to the work place.**

ANG Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who presided, said at a press conference after its conclusion that the conference represented "a beginning . . . and it is up to our members and our locals to see it through to achievement."

14,000-Word Report:

# Anti-Unionism, Business Ties Cited in Case to Bar Marland

(Continued from Page 1)

have exhausted all other remedies of the bargaining process without reaching agreement."

**When questioned on this statement, Marland replied that he meant that teachers could not be forced to work, that they could always resign. He responded to a more specific question on the right of teachers to strike by saying, "I hold that teachers should not disobey the law."**

Marland defended the role of the Institute for Educational Development as "assisting large corporations in making their expertise and resources available to schools" and "serving as moderator, monitor and evaluator of programs in which commercial enterprises may be engaged by school systems to provide materials or services."

The AFL-CIO's report on Marland includes these specific charges:

● Marland's opposition to teacher unionism is "a matter of principle with him" and a matter of public record. On Sept. 1, 1966, Marland, as superintendent of Pittsburgh schools, addressed the Pittsburgh teachers by television and declared:

"I do not intend to lead these schools by counting ballots, and I do not intend to be a party to the swift decline of teachers' freedom into collectivism in big cities. For labor, yes, for the skilled and unskilled, who need a collective voice, yes, but for teaching, of all professions, there has to be a better way."

Also, in a speech given in December 1966, Marland said:

"The essence of the labor movement in our schools is that the establishment of school policies and programs, declared by law to be the responsibility of the people through the board of education, is now to be negotiated. This is the largest threat to the American design for free schools that I know of."

● Marland has resorted to "distortions of fact" to prevent teachers from bargaining collectively.

**As head of the Pittsburgh school system, Marland informed the unions that the state attorney general's office had advised the Dept. of Public Education that it would be illegal to recognize an exclusive bargaining agent. Marland maintained this assertion even after a letter from the attorney general's office denying that it had issued any official opinion.**

The report further charges that "Marland distorted the facts in 1970 when he stated in an interview that his involvement in the question of collective bargaining for teachers was merely to explain to them the state law."

● The Institute for Educational Development received a contract from the State of New Jersey while the New Jersey state commissioner of education, Carl Marburger, was a member of the IED Board of Trustees. It was explained in the hearings that Marburger subsequently resigned, but Marland showed a lack of understanding of the problem of conflict of interest by saying that he did not think it was necessary for Marburger to resign.

● Other IED studies have interjected "businessmen's ideals" in place of the motives and ideals of public education. For example, in 1969 IED prepared a study, "Higher Education in Vermont: Its Resources and Needs," in which it suggested that one way to solve the financial problems of the University of Vermont would be to accept "fewer in-state students in preference for outside applicants" who would pay higher tuition rates.

● As president of IED, Marland has been associated with most of the firms in the education business. "Were he to become Commissioner of Education, Marland would be in the position of awarding millions of dollars in contracts to firms with which he was previously associated through IED."

● His confirmation would draw the Office of Education closely to a single element of the educational field—private enterprise—when it should be independent of any ties.

● Marland has proposed a "regressive system of testing" that will hamper minority youths seeking jobs. He recently submitted a paper to the College Entrance Examination Board's Commission on Tests explaining his plan as follows:

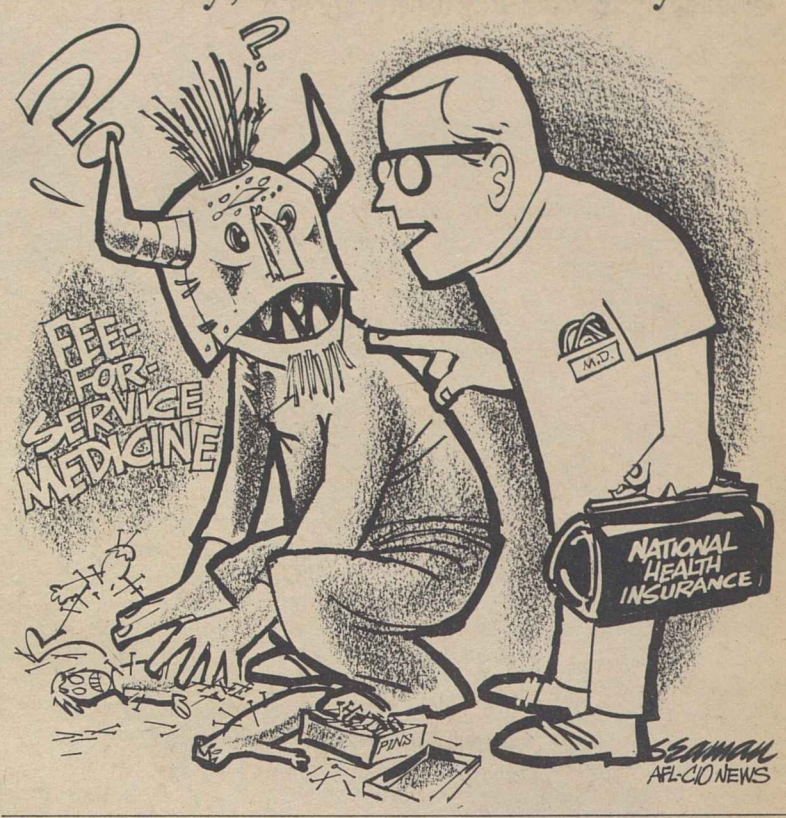
"Following the practice of the present College Board, the new organization would give a student a score or rating expressing the level of competence he has achieved in relation to the entry-level criteria for the field of work he wants to enter. His score or certificate of performance would become his credential wherever he applies for a job."

**The AFL-CIO's report charges that "Marland's job-entry tests would simply become one additional hurdle for minority youths, guiding most of them, if at all, into low-level, low-paying jobs."**

The federation's report concludes with this statement:

"The AFL-CIO believes that the Marland record is one of blurred relationships. It is difficult to distinguish where the progressive educator leaves off and the reactionary, anti-union administrator begins. It is hard to figure out where the concept of free public education stops and the corporate profit and loss charts pick up. It is a record in keeping with this Administration, which seeks to turn over to private enterprise increasing portions of the education pie."

## 'Really, There's a Better Way!'




# House Passes Watered-Down Job Safety Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

earlier had said he did not want authority to set and enforce on-the-job health and safety standards.

The Steiger bill was first tentatively approved by a nonrecord vote of 185-114. It was then formally adopted by a rollcall vote of 220-172.

With employer objections met, the bill was sent to conference by a 383-5 vote.

Behind the pressure for federal legislation lay the grim statistics of more than 14,000 on-the-job deaths and 2 million disabling injuries each year, along with the growing evidence of health hazards from chemicals and work materials commonly used in industry.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which successfully thwarted safety-health legislation during the Johnson Administration by wild charges to scare businessmen into bombarding congressmen with protests, switched tactics in the present Congress. Instead of fighting any law, it joined the effort to substitute a diluted bill surrounded by procedural obstacles.

# Senate Expands Funds For Domestic Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

quest and $168.5 million more than the House had voted.

Some of the added money may be pared in a House-Senate conference committee. But Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott warned his colleagues that the money they were adding was bringing the bill "mighty close to the veto range." Scott nevertheless voted for the biggest single addition to the committee bill—a $59 million boost in Head Start funds.

Last year, Pres. Nixon had vetoed the Labor-HEW appropriations bill as "inflationary."

The House, meanwhile, passed a compromise $17.7 billion substitute for the bill Pres. Nixon had vetoed carrying funds for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and 20 independent agencies.

The compromise measure is $300 million below the amount of the vetoed bill, but $241 million above the budget request.

It includes a $1.2 billion urban renewal appropriation, which is $200 million more than the budget figure but $150 million less than the vetoed bill. The other principal change is a $200 million funding of water and sewer grants, $50 million more than the budget but $200 million below the vetoed bill.

The revised bill was sent to the Senate by a 375-10 vote after only brief debate.

**While Administration spokesmen were complaining that Congress was being too generous with domestic programs, Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird protested that Congress had cut his military budget too heavily.**

He asked the Senate to restore $1 billion of the $1.9 billion cut by the House Appropriations Committee from the Defense Dept. budget request. Laird also asked an additional $354 million to cover expenses not contemplated in the budget proposals sent to Congress last January.

In other appropriations action, the Senate committee voted to approve the $290 million sought by the Administration and voted by the House to continue development of a supersonic transport plane.

A fight over the SST funding is expected when the bill reaches the Senate floor. But critical unemployments levels in Seattle, where Boeing Aircraft has laid off thousands of workers, add pressure for approval of the funds.

11-28-70

# Sharp Jump in Consumer Prices Depletes Workers' Real Earnings

(Continued from Page 1)

last month pushed the annual rate of increase to 7.2 percent.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics also noted that real spendable earnings—take-home pay expressed in 1957-59 dollars to reflect the consumer price increases—dropped 64 cents a week to $77.04 for a worker with three dependents. This was $1.59 less than the average weekly take-home pay in October 1969.

The October increase in living costs pushed the price index to 137.4. This means a worker paid $13.74 in October for goods and services that cost him $10 in 1957-59.

**Higher prices for consumer services, automobiles, clothing and gasoline accounted for most of the increase, the BLS reported.**

Although food prices over the month rose about one-tenth of 1 percent, seasonally adjusted, the prices of other commodities increased about twiçe as much as they normally do in October.

Prices of new cars were up 5.4 percent from September and used car prices rose 2.3 percent. Gasoline and clothing for women and girls rose 1.3 percent.

Over the year, however, food prices were up 4.6 percent—and turkeys, as Thanksgiving Day approached, were 9 percent above the 1969 level, the BLS pointed out.

Housing costs, including rent and home ownership, rose five-tenths of 1 percent from September. Durable goods and appliances rose 1.3 percent over the month, the bureau noted.

Charges for medical care rose two-tenths of 1 percent, a little less than the month earlier, but were a full 7 percent higher than in October 1969.

**Hit hardest by the decline in real spendable earnings were workers in the manufacturing sector. Here, the weekly take-home pay for a worker with three dependents averaged $84.43 in 1957-59 dollars, down $1.40 from September and $3.20 below the level of October 1969.**

Overall, the purchasing power of workers in October averaged 2 percent below the year-ago month.

The bureau said that about 338,000 workers will receive cost-of-living wage increases based on the October CPI.

These include about 300,000 General Electric and Westinghouse employes who will get 5 cents an hour more under the first annual review of their new contracts.

Another 36,000 workers mostly in the metal industries will get hourly wage boosts from 3 to 8 cents, based on quarterly, semi-annual and annual reviews.

## Joseph Gillis Dies at 84, Retired AFL-CIO Staffer

Baltimore—Joseph Gillis, whose labor activism spanned the period from the days of Samuel Gompers to the present, died here at 84. He had retired in 1958 after serving on the federation's regional staff since 1936.

Gillis, born in Philadelphia, joined the United Garment Workers when Gompers was president of the former AFL. He played an active role in city and state labor programs and served for many years as president of Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Local 15 of the UGWA and as president of the Baltimore Union Label Council.

# White-Collar Salaries Rise 6.2% in Year

White-collar salaries rose an average of 6.2 percent between June 1969 and June 1970, according to a Labor Dept. survey.

The 12-month increase was the largest recorded in the 10 years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected salary data on a cross-section of clerical, professional, administrative and technical jobs.

The information is used to submit the government's recommendations to Congress for "comparability" pay adjustments for federal employes.

**In most surveys, pay raises for clerical employes have trailed increases received by professionals. The 1969-70 tally, however, showed both groups averaging the same 6.2 percent.**

In the 1968-69 year, the average clerical increase was 5.5 percent and professional pay raises averaged 5.8 percent.

# AFL-CIO News

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# Meany Assails Plan to Shift Inflation Burden to Wages

## Opposition To Marland Spelled Out

By Jane Van Sant

Organized labor charged that Sidney P. Marland, Jr., lacks the "ethical sensitivity" and understanding of national needs necessary in a Commissioner of Education and urged that the Senate refuse to confirm him.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller presented the federation's statement before the Senate labor committee. Pres. David Selden of the American Federation of Teachers also testified against the Marland nomination.

**The AFL-CIO statement asserted that "there is a crisis in education today" and that Marland "does not measure up to the needs of the times."**

A major objection dealt with Marland's record as a "reactionary, anti-teacher union administrator." Biemiller cited Marland's record as a superintendent of schools in Pittsburgh and accused him of "distortions of fact" in his efforts to prevent the Pittsburgh teachers from gaining collective bargaining rights.

Biemiller also noted that when Marland met with AFL-CIO staff members, he characterized his past record of opposition to teacher unions as "knee-jerk reactions." This Biemiller suggested, raises the question of whether the committee could accept "Mr. Marland's 1970 excuses or his 1969 actions."

Confirmation of Marland, the AFL-CIO statement continued, could throw a "cold, wet blanket on collective bargaining relationships at the local level."

*(Continued on Page 7)*




**INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS** of American trade unions to benefit their members and the communities they serve is stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation's Labor Studies Center. Meany spoke at an institute for building trades business agents. **(Story, Page 3)**

*In Wage-Rules Dispute:*

## Dec. 10 Strike Date Looms for Railroads

By Eugene A. Kelly

Insistence of railroad managements that 425,000 union employes surrender hard-won working conditions in exchange for a wage increase was steering contract negotiations on a collision course.

The four unions involved in the long dispute reported that the carriers' position has brought wage talks almost to a stalemate. If it continues, they warned, a walkout seems certain at one minute after midnight Dec. 10, when the unions will be legally free to strike.

Negotiators for three of the unions said at a Washington news conference that they are willing to bargain "around the clock" to reach agreement. They added, however, that they cannot accept recommendations by a Presidential Emergency Board for a wage boost tied to changes in work rules established in previous bargaining over the years.

"We hope to settle without a strike," said Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union. But Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes cautioned "we will be free to strike Dec. 10 . . . and we will take such steps as we feel will settle this dispute." Vice Pres. Richard Smith of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes agreed, saying that work rules for dining car crews are so unjust that failure to improve them could trigger a walkout.

**Similar reports came from Chicago, where a fourth union—the Railway & Airline Clerks—authorized strike preparations while negotiations creep along at Washington sessions called by the National Mediation Board and Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.**

"We are born optimists," said BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis after a day-long meeting of general chairmen. "We keep hoping the railroads

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## *Senate Panel Votes Changes In Trade Bill*

The Senate Finance Committee rewrote a House-passed trade bill and voted to tack it onto social security legislation in the hope of averting either a filibuster or a presidential veto.

The committee changed its mind about several provisions of the bill, finally voting to restore a quota on shoe imports that it had eliminated at a session when three members were absent.

But it held firm on rejection of a section of the House bill that labor had termed a giveaway to big corporations. This would have set up a tax deferral plan as an incentive for U.S. companies to increase ex-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Rejects Call To Sacrifice Pay Goals

By David L. Perlman

America's workers and their unions "won't buy" the Nixon Administration's demand that they make a one-sided sacrifice, at the bargaining table, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The latest "inflation alert" of the President's Council of Economic Advisers complains that wages are rising too rapidly. According to the Administration's game plan, unions should lower their pay goals "in response to the slack in the economy."

Meany sharply criticized the report as "heavily weighted against wage increases for workers" but "very solicitious about profits of business."

**He stressed that "workers and wages did not cause this inflation," that the buying power of the average take-home pay is less than a year ago "and even below 1965."**

And he served notice that organized workers will continue to bargain for "a fair share of the pie" to restore their equity in the American economy. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

The economic report, unveiled at a White House briefing, was the closest the Administration has come to "jawboning"—trying to influence wage and price decisions by public lecturing.

There was a token cautioning of employers "that we shall not make progress in reducing the inflation rates if the gains we hope to make on the labor cost front are offset by too-rapid increases of profit margins."

But the Administration econo-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Amendments Cut Back Housing Legislation*

A stripped-down housing bill, containing some new labor-supported programs, won House approval after a bitter, two-day legislative battle.

The Nixon Administration had opposed any new legislation, and had asked Congress merely to vote a six-month extension to existing programs that otherwise would expire.

On a key 101-94 vote, the House rejected the Administration's "do-nothing" proposal.

**But the House also hacked away at the comprehensive package bill sent to the floor by its Banking Committee.**

Democratic floor leaders had sought to preserve the bulk of the legislative package by endorsing a bipartisan compromise. But the compromise bill was then gravely weakened by an amendment which killed its innovative new communities program.

The deleted section, similar to legislation already passed by the Senate, would have established a Community Development Corp. to provide both planning and financial assistance to public and private developers to build "economically balanced" new communities in metropolitan areas.

**Still in the bill however are a number of other labor-supported innovations, including housing developments for farm workers**

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Census Reflects Shift In Political Strength

In political terms, the 1970 Census confirms the trend of the past three decades.

California and Florida remain the big growth states, continuing to gain congressional seats and electoral votes.

New York and Pennsylvania will wield somewhat less political influence in party conventions, presidental elections and House voting blocs.

The 93rd Congress, to be elected in 1972, will have more House members from suburban counties and fewer from big cities and rural districts.

Because of strong Democratic gains in this year's elections of state legislators and governors, there is not likely to be one-sided party changes as a result of redistricting. If the political switches in the states hadn't taken place, major Republican gains would have been almost certain.

**The five-seat gain in California moves it firmly into the Number 1 spot with 43 House seats to 39 for New York, which for the third consecutive census lost two seats.**

Since the 1950 Census, Califor-

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Labor Board Caseload Hits New Record

New cases continue to flood National Labor Relations Board offices across the country at a record-setting rate, the board reported.

For the three months of July through September 1970, total cases increased by 17 percent, unfair labor practice charges by 23 percent and election petitions by 7 percent over the same quarter of 1969.

NLRB offices received 9,498 cases of all types in the July-September quarter to set a new record for any three-month period since the NLRB opened for business in 1935. In the same quarter a year ago, 8,122 cases were filed by individuals, employers and unions.

The 6,119 charges of unfair practices also was a record for the quarter.

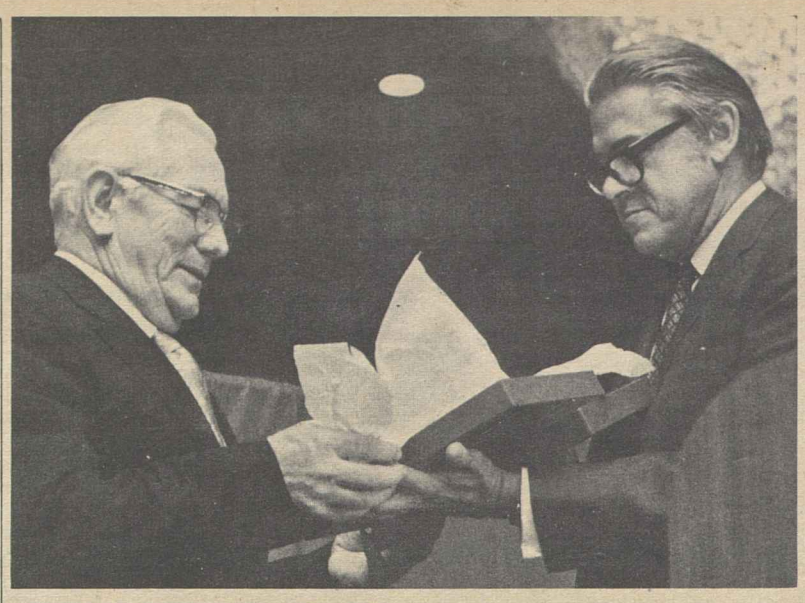
The NLRB received 3,739 petitions during the period for secret-ballot representation elections, union shop deauthorization polls, amendments to union certifications, and requests for the board to clarify employe bargaining units. The total rose by 214 over the year.

None of the new cases was initiated by the board or its offices.

The NLRB also reported that in the three-month period, the board's general counsel issued 636 formal complaints of unfair practices and set them for trial. A year ago the three-month figure was 541 complaints issued.

**In litigation of complaint cases, trial examiners conducted 219 hearings during the quarter. The five board members issued formal decisions in 124 unfair practice cases, including jurisdictional dispute cases.**

The NLRB said it conducted 1,871 representation elections in which 86 percent of eligible employes voted. Employes chose a union to represent them in 55 percent of these elections. AFL-CIO unions were chosen in 570 of 1,100 elections they participated in.



**PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD** of the National Kidney Foundation is presented to Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers by Dr. George E. Schreiner, right, past president of the foundation. The USWA was cited for its support of the foundation's uniform donor program, where a person may designate that his vital organs after death be given to patients suffering serious illness.

# Willard E. Shelton Dies, Retired AFL-CIO Editor

Willard E. Shelton, former managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, died Dec. 1 at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C., after an illness of several weeks. He was 65.

Shelton retired Feb. 1, 1968, after 10 years as managing editor of the News but continued to report on the political scene and congressional affairs as Washington columnist for the Guild Reporter, the Newspaper Guild publication, and several other union papers.

In a newspaper career that spanned 30 years in Washington, Chicago and St. Louis, Shelton established a national reputation as a liberal columnist and editor. He specialized in national political affairs and covered every party convention and presidential election in the post-World War II years until his retirement.

Born in St. Louis, he graduated from Eureka College in Illinois and did graduate work at Washington University, St. Louis. He was a high school teacher for two years before joining the staff of the Christian Evangelist in St. Louis in 1928. He was editor of the publication from 1935 to 1938.

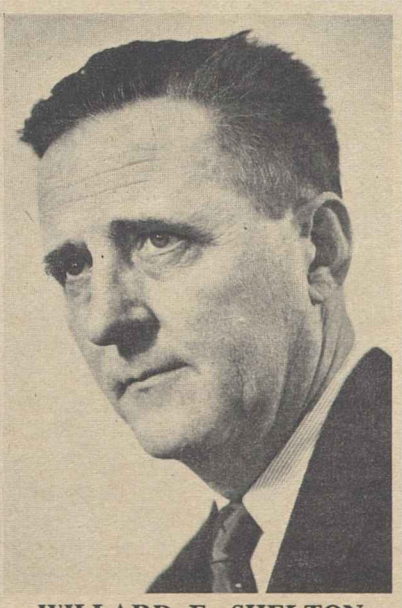
He then went to the St. Louis Star-Times as an editorial writer and was editor of the paper's editorial page from 1939 to 1943, when he joined the staff of the Chicago Sun as an editorial writer.

Shelton came to Washington in 1946 as a member of the Washington bureau of PM and became bureau chief for its successor, the New York Star. He later was Washington editor of the Nation. For a time he was a free-lance writer, contributing frequently to liberal magazines and labor publications.

**He was an active member of the Newspaper Guild in the three cities where he worked and was a candidate for ANG president in 1947. He began writing a column, "It's Your Washington," for the former CIO News in 1953 and continued in the AFL-CIO News after the 1955 merger. At that time was an assistant editor of the News and in 1958 became managing editor of the paper and assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.**

His wife, Isabelle Graham Shelton, is a reporter for the Washington Evening Star. Other survivors include three daughters, Gale Graham and Diane Isabelle of Washington and Mrs. John dePinto of Peoria, Ill.

Funeral services were scheduled for 12:30 p.m., Dec. 4, at the Gawler Funeral Home in Washington. The family requested that, in lieu of flowers, contributions be sent to the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019.



WILLARD E. SHELTON

# Machinists Win Battle For Addresses of 25,000

New York—The U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals here has ruled that United Aircraft Corp. of East Hartford, Conn., must give the Machinists the current addresses of all 25,000 employes represented by the union.

The employes live in 118 different central Connecticut towns and are represented by four different locals which make up IAM District 91. They work in six different United plants.

In handing down the ruling, the court upheld a National Labor Relations Board order. It also ruled that United was guilty of unfair labor practices in repeatedly refusing to give the union the addresses over the past 20 years.

**IAM General Counsel Plato Papps said the decision firmly establishes the fact that a company must provide a union with up-to-date addresses of employes it represents when they are widely dispersed.**

The address-list question was a key issue in a six-week 1960 strike and in subsequent litigation between the Machinists and the company.

A company contention that the address list would be used to harass employes who crossed picket lines in the 1960 strike was rejected by the appeals court. That was 10 years ago, the decision noted, and there has been "no evidence of harassment since."

The court also held that use of stewards, handbills, literature racks and bulletin boards were inadequate methods of informing all employees of union matters.

United Aircraft had offered to mail out union letters if its mailing equipment was not in use.

But, there was a catch to the offer. United had stipulated that it would mail material dealing only with "matters relating to contract negotiations," leaving itself as the sole judge of what could be mailed.

The court noted that United had mailed copies of the IAM's contract proposal in 1968, but that it had refused to send a union survey concerning employe interests in an automobile plan.

"The union's duties as exclusive bargaining representative do not end at 'matters relating to contract negotiations,'" the court said. "They also include other matters such as the insurance plan."

## Union Housing Complex Wins HUD Design Prize

The labor-owned Acorn Housing complex in Oakland, Calif., has been designated for an honor award for project design by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

The Acorn development is owned by the Alameda County Building & Construction Trades Council. It consists of 479 family housing units that are blended into two- and three-story structures.

Political Trend Confirmed:

# *Suburbs Gaining House Members*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

nia has gained 20 House seats. And Florida—on the other end of the Sunshine Belt—has more than doubled its House delegation from 6 to 15 seats. Its latest gain was three seats.

Pennsylvania, meanwhile, will lose two more seats to bring its loss in the past three census reapportionments to eight.

But even if the electoral college system is not changed by constitutional amendment, 1972's presidential candidates will be spending most of their campaign time east of the Rockies.

Despite California's growth, the 13 Western states will yield only 102 electoral votes. Twelve Eastern and Mid-Atlantic states will cast 141 electoral votes; 12 Midwestern states will have 145 electoral votes, and 13 South and Border states will hold 147 electoral votes.

In terms of House seats, Democratic legislatures will write the redistricting laws in three of the four states with multi-seat changes. In California, the redistricting will be subject to veto by a Republican governor. But in both Florida and Pennsylvania, the governorships as well as both houses of the legislatures are held by Democrats. Only in New York is there a combination of a Republican legislature and a Republican governor.

**In nearly every state, however, there will be opportunity for political gerrymandering as a result of population shifts within the state. The obligation—spelled out in a series of Supreme Court decisions—is congressional districts of equal population. But the courts have been loath to interfere with the politically hallowed tradition of carving out district boundaries for partisan advantage.**

Thus, the judicious shifting of a Democratic township to an adjoining strongly Democratic district can transfer a marginal district into Republican territory—and vice versa.

Most of the nation's largest cities either lost population or barely held their own—and can expect to lose congressional seats. Among the five largest, only Los Angeles gained.

Apart from the multi-seat gains in California and Florida and the two-seat losses in New York and Pennsylvania, the Census report will bring the following one-seat changes:

**Gaining a seat will be Arizona, Colorado and Texas.**

**Losing a seat will be Alabama, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin.**

An extremely complex formula determines the apportionment of the 435 House seats since every state is entitled to at least one congressman. Sometimes the tipping point is very close. Thus, both North Dakota and South Dakota each lost close to 14,500 people since the 1970 Census. South Dakota, with 666,257 people, retains its two House seats. But North Dakota, with 617,761, loses one of its two seats.

New York had a population increase of more than 1.4 million people over the decade. But because the increase did not keep pace with the nation's growth—an 8.4 percent rise as compared with the national total of 13.3 percent—the state loses two of its 41 House seats.

Preliminary estimates had pointed to a one-seat gain for Connecticut and a one-seat loss for Oklahoma. But the final figures left each state with the same congressional representation as at present

Under the law, the President will formally submit the Census report to the Congress which convenes in January. Unless Congress acts within 15 days to change the total number of House seats, the reapportionment is automatic and the Clerk of the House will inform each governor of the number of seats allocated to his state.

**Except for a temporary enlargement at the time Alaska and Hawaii were granted statehood, the House has held to the 435-seat size since early in this century. No move to enlarge the membership is anticipated in January.**

Only once in the nation's history has a census failed to result in reapportionment of House seats.

In 1920, rural congressmen who were alarmed at the fact that for the first time more Americans lived in cities than on farms blocked passage of a reapportionment bill. But before the 1930 Census, Congress enacted the current law which makes reapportionment automatic unless Congress takes affirmative action to the contrary.

# Unemployment Crunch Felt in Smaller Areas

Two major manpower centers were removed from the nation's "substantial" unemployment list this month, reducing the number to 36. But at the same time, the Labor Dept. added 20 smaller areas to the list of those with "substantial" joblessness and three other smaller areas to the "persistent" unemployment category.

"Substantial" unemployment means a jobless rate of 6 percent or more that is expected to continue in the area for at least three months. The term "persistent" unemployment is applied to areas where the jobless rate has been 6 percent or higher for more than a year and at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

The two major areas deleted from the list of those with substantial unemployment are Saginaw, Mich., and Corpus Christi, Tex. This still leaves nearly one-fourth of the 150 major employment centers in the high unemployment category. Only five major areas were listed in that category last January, the Labor Dept. noted.

There are 611 smaller areas now affected by severe unemployment with 455 classified as persistent and 156 as substantial, the report said.

The 20 smaller areas added to the substantial unemployment list are Eugene, Ore.; Texarkana and Atlanta, Tex.; Sandusky, Mich.; Springfield, Vt.; Alamagordo, Deming and Grants, N.M.; Sayre-Athens-Towanda, Pa.; Buffalo, Cambridge, Crookston, Faribault, Mora, Rush City and Wadena, Minn.; Blountstown, Fla.; Cheraw and Union, S.C., and Sisterville, W. Va.

The three smaller areas added to the persistent unemployment category are Livingston and Red Lodge, Mont., and Dayton, Wash.

Overall, 647 major and smaller areas are suffering from severe unemployment, the Labor Dept. said. Of this number, 188 have substantial unemployment and 459 are experiencing persistent unemployment.

*In Wage-Rules Dispute:*

# Dec. 10 Strike Date Looms for Railroads

*(Continued from Page 1)*

will recognize the justice of our proposals for wage parity with other sectors of the transport industry."

Dennis added that "our optimism and our hope are on a downhill course" and "we see no real chance that railway management will relax its stand-pat position in the negotiations. So, while we negotiate, we are taking major steps to prepare our organization for strike action on Dec. 10."

Meanwhile Chairman J. P. Hiltz of the National Railway Labor Conference, representing about 160 major railroads, turned down a union proposal to exempt passenger, coal for generating electricity, and defense-related freight operations from a shutdown.

Dennis repeated the union offer at the Chicago conference and the other three unions supported it in Washington. Hiltz said "the nature of railroad operations makes it wholly impractical" and besides, the idea is of "dubious legality under the Interstate Commerce Act."

**The four unions made wage increase proposals more than a year ago and have since engaged in negotiations, mediation and a Presidential Emergency Board procedure "in an attempt to arrive at a fair and equitable solution," they said.**

They identified the major roadblock in negotiations as a Nov. 9 Emergency Board recommendation for seven changes in working rules and management insistence on winning those changes before any wage increase can go into effect.

The board recommended increases of 32.5 percent in seven steps over a three-year period. But the steps are so spaced that actual costs to the railroads would total 16 and one-twelfth percent, Board Chairman Lewis M. Gill revealed.

None of the other improvements asked by the unions in contract terms was covered in the board's recommendations except one—accident insurance coverage for off-track employes.

While the wage offer does constitute a basis for possible agreement, coupling it with a demand for rules changes which would seriously affect the earnings and welfare of union members "is a major barrier," the union men said.

**Dennis's union sees the wage offer as needing improvement also. Dennis put the deficiency as about 40 cents an hour—the size of the difference between wages of BRAC members and other workers in transportation.**

Smith told newsmen that the diner crews have another pressing problem. Their rules are so outmoded that some dining car workers "must be on the job at least 2.5 times as long as others" to earn their hourly wage, he said.

Union wages under current contracts average $3.60 an hour for the Clerks, $3.45 for the UTU, $3.25 for the Waymen and $3.19 for diner kitchen and table crews, the unions reported.

## Road Workers Affirm Union; End Walkout

Oakland, Md.—Garrett County road workers have voted 110-10 in favor of representation by State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1834, thus officially ending one of the longest public employe strikes in the history of American labor.

The representation election came at the end of a 227-day strike for recognition of the union. Votes were counted Nov. 20 before the men returned to their jobs servicing 800 miles of county roads.

Contract negotiations are under way.

The seven-month strike began Apr. 7 when two conservative Republican county commissioners blocked recognition of Local 1834 and refused to talk with union officials.



**COFFEE BREAK** at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center's seminar for building trades business agents offers opportunities for discussions on a wide range of labor and national issues. The institute was attended by 35 participants from craft unions and construction trades councils.

# Amendments Trim Back Scope of Housing Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**and so-called "dormitory" housing for low-income elderly, handicapped or displaced single persons.**

The farm worker provision would allow nonprofit organizations of farm workers to receive loans and grants to provide permanently-constructed housing—in contrast to the dilapidated shacks usually rented by employers—for families and individuals.

Under the "dormitory" programs, occupants would have the privacy of single rooms but common kitchens and other facilities would be provided for tenants.

Another new section of the bill would deal with the problem of businesses in inner-city areas that have been unable to obtain reasonably-priced insurance against theft, burglary and vandalism. If the commercial rates were more than 175 percent of the normal cost of such insurance, the federal government would write and make available its own insurance policies.

Conservative attempts to knock out the $1.5 billion authorization for urban renewal funds were beaten back. But the community development section was killed by a 94-81 teller vote. Under the parliamentary procedure at the time, it was impossible to force a rollcall vote on the issue.

Normally, the bill would go to a House-Senate conference committee to be reconciled with the Senate version. The final draft would then be brought back to each body for approval.

**But there were strong indications that the Administration may seek to use parliamentary delaying tactics to block appointment of conferees and forestall any further action before adjournment.**

Congressional insistance on moving ahead with housing legislation had embarrassed the Administration which first had promised a major legislative proposal this year and then backed away from the issue under hold-the-budget pressures.

In a letter to all congressmen before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller strongly urged support of comprehensive housing legislation.

"To postpone or to skeletonize any part of this legislation only makes our nation's housing crisis more desperate and the solution more difficult," he stressed, "particularly for those low and moderate income Americans who cannot find adequate shelter."

In other congressional developments:

- A conservative majority of the Senate Finance Committee voted to toughen two provisions of federally-financed welfare programs that had been largely nullified by the Supreme Court. The committee reinstated a one-year residence requirement for welfare applicants, subject to modification by agreement between the state from which the applicant came and the state in which he applied for benefits. It also inserted a modified "man-in-the-house" rule, somewhat less stringent than the provision the Supreme Court overturned.
- In another area, negotiations were under way between Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare over a package of amendments to the Administration's proposed Family Assistance Plan aimed at winning liberal support for the bill.
- A labor-supported effort is planned in the House to improve a restrictive food stamp bill drawn up by the Agriculture Committee and scheduled for early House action

## *Meany Praises Studies Center Aid to Unions*

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center is playing a key role in helping unions meet the broadened responsibilities they have assumed over the years, Federation Pres. George Meany told a class of building trades business agents at the center.

As unions are increasing their effectiveness to their members and the communities they serve, the studies center is helping develop more knowledgeable labor leaders, he stressed.

Meany noted that the administration and the functions of unions have become more complex in recent years, especially since the labor movement has broadened its scope of concern for its members both as wage earners and consumers.

"Today, the labor movement is not only responsible to its members, but to all people," he said. He noted as an example that the social legislation and laws for the protection of workers, achieved largely through the efforts of organized labor, benefit all Americans.

Meany's comments were delivered at the studies center's first week-long Institute for Building Trades Business Agents.

The seminar sessions covered labor law, technological changes in the construction industry, federal housing policy, job opportunities for minorities, pension and health programs, collective bargaining, on-site job safety, and the legislative program of the AFL-CIO & Construction Trades Dept.

Thirty-five business agents participated in the seminar, representing individual unions and construction trades councils.

# *Shopcraft Pay Proposals Cover 100,000 Workers in Six Unions*

Railroad unions representing nearly 100,000 shopcraftsmen across the nation served contract proposal notices seeking individual bargaining on properties of 120 major freight and passenger lines.

The notices were followed by the mailing of strike authorization ballots to be returned before the end of December by members of the six unions involved. They are the Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, the Railway Carmen, Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and the Firemen & Oilers.

**The unions want to start negotiating as soon as possible on proposed contract improvements based on membership responses to questionnaires. They include pay increases of 20 percent a year for each of two years, restoration of a cost-of-living clause dropped from contracts eight years ago, longevity pay and higher shift differentials.**

Pres. James E. Yost of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. said the bargaining requests were served on individual railroads through shopcraft system federations. Negotiations will take place "on the property" instead of in central or national bargaining sessions.

By bargaining individually with the railroads instead of jointly, as in the past, the shop unions would be free to reach separate agreements or to call a work stoppage against individual lines. Previous attempts to take such action were frustrated by court injunctions forbidding individual strikes when bargaining was on a nationwide basis.

Yost said wages must be increased sharply in this round of negotiations. Shopcraft employes, he said, "have not fully participated in the general wage progress made by other American workers, and their wage rates are now substantially below the rates paid to comparable employes in other industries, particularly transportation."

The new contract proposals were drafted by Railroad Dept. officers and "enthusiastically endorsed" by all shopcraft general union chairmen at a recent meeting in Chicago, Yost said.

**Union contracts under the Railway Labor Act remain in effect unless notice of intent to change them is served at specified times. The Act provides that labor and management shall meet within 30 days to negotiate. If no agreement is reached within that period or an extended one, strike notices may be served, subject to a prolonged mediation process.**

Four of the six shopcraft unions filed identical proposals to start the 1970 round of negotiations. The Firemen & Oilers filed a separate notice excluding minimum pay rates, already the subject of negotiations between that union and managements, and a reduction in job grades from 300 to 7. The Sheet Metal union filed separately also. It asks a 1973 increase based on the composite rate for equipment maintenance employes in union shops in the trucking and airline industries, an end to a rule permitting limited crossing of craft picket lines, and premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work.

The shopcrafts are not involved in the nationwide negotiations affecting 425,000 other railroad employes represented by the Railway & Airline Clerks, the Maintenance of Way Employes, United Transportation Union and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes for dining car crews.

### *Shoppers Urged To Look for Label*

**Look for the union label when Christmas shopping, the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. urged all union members and their families.**

**Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis said in a message to unions "we exhort our fellow members to help one another" by purchasing gifts bearing the union label and to use the services of businesses displaying the shop card, store card or service button.**

**"These emblems represent brotherhood," Lewis wrote. "They assist in securing jobs and help provide a better life for union men and their families."**

# We Won't Buy It!

**THE COUNCIL** of Economic Advisers contends that wage increases are the "chief concern" and concludes that workers should bear the major burden of the Administration's game plan to slow down inflation.

I don't buy that and American workers won't buy that.

**The fact is that workers and wages did not cause this inflation and they have not profited by it. They are among its chief victims and they are not happy about it.**

The report considers wages only as a cost of doing business. There is nothing in its 41 pages about wages as family incomes or as a source of purchasing power. There is no mention of the Labor Dept.'s statistical report of Nov. 23 that the buying power of the average nonsupervisory worker's weekly take-home pay in October was 2 percent less than a year ago and even below 1965.

The document is heavily weighted against wage increases for workers, but is very solicitous about profits of business—reporting only that profit margins increased this year and "some further rise is to be expected."

**The attack on the UAW settlement with General Motors is unwarranted. Auto workers' wages have long trailed increases in the cost of living. The settlement provides a catch-up and modest gains in buying power—a most responsible agreement.**

Nor is the cause of industrial peace promoted by attempting to undermine the recommendations of the President's Emergency Board in the railroad disputes, which were meager and unsatisfactory.

Workers are willing to do their share to halt inflation and balance the economy. The AFL-CIO has said repeatedly that we would accept restraints on wages, if similar controls were placed equally on all other costs and incomes, including prices, profits, dividends, rents and all the different kinds of executive compensation.

**We believe that the economy has to be made to work for all the people, including the poor, the aged, the jobless, the untrained and all the others who need it most and get so little out of it.**

The AFL-CIO believes that the only answer to economic inequity is to restore equity. The only policy that meets the problems of unemployment is a policy of full employment. The only answer to maldistribution of the wealth American workers help create is to give workers a bigger share of the pie.

*—From a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Dec. 1.*

# Willard E. Shelton

**WILLARD E. SHELTON,** who served as managing editor and political columnist for this paper for 10 years, was once described as "acidly liberal," a phrase that uniquely caught the careful but courageous reporter, the realistic progressive and the bruising honesty of his dedication to American democracy.

His was a major voice in American liberalism from the Thirties through the Sixties, a widely respected voice that never hesitated to call the turn on those who would corrupt the traditions of democracy and the moral principles that he held sacred.

His was a major voice, too, in the labor press where he set new standards as a writer and editor that have strongly influenced the course of labor journalism.

We who live and work to uphold these standards and principles mourn him deeply.

AFL-CIO News

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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# Piling On!




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Political Satire More Obscene Than Adults-Only Sex Movie

**By John P. Roche**

**THOUGH I DONATED** three years of my life to the Army of the United States, I was never a model soldier. The problem was that I was born with a caustic wit (known to First Sergeants as a "wise ******"), a flash temper, and absolutely no taste for witless routine. This combination made life somewhat lively both for me and my long-suffering commanding officers until a smart colonel worked out a modus vivendi: I did all his work and he protected me from the courts-martial that were invariably looming somewhere in the background. It was a good political arrangement: when he got his eagles, he even had me promoted to Staff Sergeant.

**I put this in the record just to make it clear that the operation of the United States Army in World War II never impressed me with its efficiency, and with sufficient encouragement there are stories I can tell that might lead one to think that Japanese War Bonds were not as big a risk as is often supposed. None of my stories, however, can hold a candle to those narrated by Edmund Love in his neglected little classic, "War Is a Private Affair," so I will pass on to the point of this reminiscence: that I doubt if anybody ever matched my record as an anti-militarist.**

Yet last week I got up and walked out of a movie, "Catch 22," feeling a strong need to find a bathroom and retch—and an equally strong compulsion to find the producer and break his jaw. Never having read the book, I went to the show anticipating a "humorous" satire on the Air Force's role in Italy during World War II. I will never know how the movie ended, but by my standards it was rapidly moving towards a triumph of political obscenity.

Indeed, fully recognizing that I am something of an ideological nut, I found this film far more obscene than any of the silly sex stuff—"I am Swedish (Boring)," "The Dykes of Copenhagen," etc.—because it took the worst tragedy that has ever hit mankind, the war against Nazi Germany, and turned it into an episode from "The Godfather." It was just a racket.

**THE AUDIENCE,** largely composed of teenagers and people of college age, seemed to think the whole bit was hilarious. The Luftwaffe and the 15th Air Force as components in a criminal syndicate! What a great idea! They were practically rolling in the aisles. And as I looked at them and listened to their giggles while the Establishment took another one in the chops, I went into a slow burn.

**High school and college friends of mine went off to fight in what Winston Churchill miscalled "the soft underbelly" of Festung Europa. A good dozen of them are still there in the military cemeteries outside of Monte Cassino, Salerno, and Anzio. I emerged intact from my unheroic war—they have been dead a quarter of a century. And they fought and died to help destroy a monstrous brand of totalitarianism—not as "soldiers" in a Mafia family war.**

No sense of humor, Roche? Well, maybe so. But I'm glad I left when I did. The way that "satire" was shaping up, the final scene might well have shown that Auschwitz was just an advertising venture sponsored by an enterprising gas company. And I might well be in jail for felonious assault.

## *Meany Salutes USO On 30th Anniversary*

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany saluted the United Service Organization in a letter to Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, USO president, noting that the organization will reach its 30th anniversary next Feb. 4.**

**Meany observed that as long as the nation is threatened by totalitarian powers, it will need soldiers, sailors and airmen, and "as long as we have our military we shall need also the USO."**

**He praised the USO for providing "a bit of home away from home" for service men and women during the past three decades.**

**He also saluted the millions of union members who have contributed to the USO as givers, volunteers, entertainers and hosts, and pledged the continued support of the AFL-CIO to these efforts.**

***Misplaced Blame:***

# Escalator Pay Hikes Reflect Inflation; They Don't Cause It

*The following is excerpted from an article in the Nov. 20, 1970 issue of the Wall Street Journal by Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, entitled "Escalation Isn't Inflation."*

**WORKERS** do not bargain for increased wages merely because it gives them pleasure to see larger numbers on their paychecks. They are concerned (even though they may not use economists' jargon) with their "real wages"—with what their paychecks will buy. They bargain to improve their families' living standards.

In the face of rising prices, they can achieve that goal in one of two ways. They can negotiate fixed wage increases that anticipate future price-level increases, or they can negotiate escalator clauses which commit their employers to adjust money wages if and when—and after—price-level increases materialize. Long-term contracts emphasize the need to do one or the other.

**Under escalator clauses future increases in unit labor costs are conditional rather than certain. Escalator wage increases are made only if there has been a prior increase in the general level of prices. The escalators remain inoperative if the price level remains stable. Thus, wage increases under escalator clauses do not cause but rather are merely reflections of and reactions to inflation generated by other causes.**

Discussing the origin of the UAW-GM wage formula in his book, "My Years With General Motors," Alfred P. Sloan wrote:

"The natural inclination of unions in an inflationary period is to bargain for wage increases high enough to allow for future price increases; and in anticipating these high prices, the wage gains tend to push them up still higher."

The escalator part of the wage formula was intended to avoid the necessity for such anticipatory wage increases.

The escalator was recognized by GM as one of the two essential conditions required in order for the corporation to obtain the industrial-relations stability of long-term contracts. The other was the so-called "annual improvement factor" whose purpose, as C. E. Wilson, then president of GM, said, was ". . . to promise in advance a yearly increase in real wages." Fulfillment of that promise requires automatic adjustment of money wages to changes in prices.

Professor Alvin P. Hansen, one of America's great economists, demonstrated at some length the counter-inflationary effect of escalator clauses in an article published in Challenge magazine for November-December 1966.

**OPPONENTS OF ESCALATORS** concede that escalation cannot initiate the inflationary process. But they go on to argue that unit-labor-cost increases flowing from escalation contribute to the prolongation of the inflationary spiral. This argument ignores several points.

First, once an inflation has started, people generally, including workers, tend to assume the continuance or acceleration of recent rates of price increase. Thus, a union that might normally settle for fixed future wage increases (in addition to amounts intended to improve its members' living standards) in anticipation of perhaps 1 percent or 2 percent inflation annually would feel compelled, in today's situation, to try to protect its members against the possibility of future price increases at the rate of 6 percent or more.

Second, money wages always respond to inflation—even (and often more quickly because there are no fixed-term contracts) in industries where the workers are unorganized. To block wage increases despite rising prices would be to distort the distribution of income to the disadvantage of workers and unfairly to impose upon them the burdens and sacrifices of combating inflation. That is not possible for very long in a democracy.

**Third, the argument misplaces the blame for secondary price increases based upon unit-labor-cost increases resulting from the operation of escalator clauses. It is not the escalators that are responsible but, rather, the initial price increases that trigger the escalators into operations.**

As Alfred L. Malabre, Jr., showed in the Journal for Aug. 5, 1968, the initial price increases that touch off the inflationary spiral are not caused by wage or unit-labor-cost increases. Wages play a passive role at the inception of the inflationary spiral. They respond—after a lag—to price-level increases resulting from non-wage sources. Unlike inflation-anticipating fixed wage increases, which add momentum to the spiral, inflation-compensating escalator clauses assure that wages will continue to be a passive factor after the spiral has been set in motion.

The only real choice open is not between protection of wages against inflation and no protection but rather between the means used to obtain protection. Escalators are counter-inflationary because they avoid built-in cost increases and thereby enable stabilization efforts to focus on non-wage factors tending to perpetuate the spiral.

***In Education-Business Dealings:***

# Marland Fails to Understand What Conflict of Interest Is

**SIDNEY P. MARLAND, JR.,** the Administration's choice for U.S. Commissioner of Education, either doesn't know what conflict of interest is or fails to realize how it can seriously hamper the objectivity and effectiveness of high public officials.

That charge was levelled in a network radio interview by AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis. He related how Marland, as head of the Institute for Educational Development, a major corporation doing business with school systems, tried to dissuade the New Jersey Commissioner of Education from resigning as a director of the corporation, despite a direct contractual relationship between the corporation and the state of New Jersey.

"What he would do as U.S. Commissioner of Education, I don't know," Davis said, but it is clear that "he doesn't really understand what conflict of interest is, or, in the alternative, doesn't worry too much about it." Davis pointed out that as Commissioner of Education, Marland would administer and allocate funds for educational programs that will run to some $91 billion a year by 1975.

Predicting that Marland would "push programs that would encourage more business activity in and control of public schools," Davis said a high Administration spokesman recently told the AFL-CIO that "it isn't so bad" to have public schools managed by the private business sector.

He said that although Marland claimed the IED is only geared to provide "advice and counsel" to public school systems, their charter goes much further, allowing them to operate educational demonstration and development programs, as well as "sell or lease any equipment developed under their programs."

**Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System, Davis said Marland's appointment as Commissioner of Education would have a "chilling effect on relationships between school administrators and teachers unions." He described Marland's attitude toward teacher organizations as "reluctant," or, at best, "negative."**

"Valid collective bargaining demands a real two-way street," Davis declared. That would be hard to achieve with school boards seeking aid and cooperation from Marland, he added.

Reporters questioning Davis were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.




**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**THE 92ND CONGRESS** which will convene next January may well become an unusually historic one; it will be laying the groundwork for the highly important 1972 presidential election and it will mark the launching of far-reaching reorganization in both the House and Senate. We can expect a vital debate on seniority as a method of choosing chairmen of House committees.

The stage has been set for both developments.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 procedures in both bodies have been democratized considerably, most of them affecting the House. The way is opened, too, for curtailing the frequently criticized conduct of committee chairmen and for making sure that the public knows how congressmen have voted on important bills.

The 181-year practice of not recording teller votes on important amendments to legislation on the House floor will be ended, thus preventing congressmen from voting one way on unrecorded votes and the other way on final passage or defeat.

**Limitations also are put on the power of committee chairmen to bury legislation by not calling it up or by failing to call committee meetings or similar devices which have undercut the whole legislative process.**

Both the Democrats and Republicans have set up committees to study and report to their congressional colleagues on the long and bitterly debated question of seniority in the election of committee chairmen in the case of the majority party and ranking members of the minority.

**THE REPUBLICAN** task force, under the chairmanship of Rep. Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York, has already prepared a tentative resolution which will be presented to the Republican Committee on Committees when the new Congress convenes next January. This committee is based on geographical distribution of Republican seats in the House.

The Committee on Committees is to make its recommendations for chairman or ranking minority member, as the case may be. The recommendation is to be voted upon by the full Republican Conference. In the event that the recommendation is rejected, the nomination is referred back to the committee. Independent nominations are barred.

**What is crucial about this procedure is the statement that the nominee "need not be the member with the longest consecutive service" on the committee in question. The senior member thus is not barred, but he is not to be named solely on the basis of seniority as is now the practice.**

The parallel Democratic committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Julia Butler Hansen of Washington, has not yet reached the same point as the Republicans'. The Democrats are still considering their position and are expected to report to the Democratic Caucus during December with the final decision to be made in January.

So far the committee of 11 members has examined a number of proposals for handling the seniority question, including such possibilities as setting a limit to the age at which a chairman may serve, limitation on length of service as chairman, limiting the number of important chairmanships that may be held—in brief, the wide variety of proposals that have been made over the years to correct the abuses that are inherent in the seniority program.

It is clear that the battle against seniority, long-waged by some of the most progressive members of Congress, the subject of numerous studies and sometimes violent debate, is coming to a head. The power of the Speaker of the House, once mighty as it was in the days of Speaker Joe Cannon, has been limited if not broken. The power of committee chairmen is now also at stake.

At issue is not simply the question of age, as the reformers have been careful to point out, but the issue of selection by ability rather than by longevity in terms of service in the House.

Both Democrats and Republicans now will have a priceless opportunity to use criteria other than seniority as a guage of the kind of leadership that will best serve the public interest.




**SERIOUS EFFECTS** of conflict of interest are not fully realized or are ignored by Sidney P. Marland, Jr., the Administration's nominee for U.S. Commissioner of Education, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis said on Labor News Conference. Davis, center, was interviewed by Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

# House Vote on Job Safety-Health Bill

*The House on Nov. 24 rejected the labor-supported occupational safety and health bill and substituted a weaker measure that the AFL-CIO termed "an administrative monstrosity."*

*On the 220-173 rollcall, 154 Republicans and 66 Democrats cast Wrong votes (W) to weaken the bill. The 156 Democrats and 17 Republicans who opposed the substitution were Right (R) on labor's scoreboard.*

*Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.*

**ALABAMA**
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) A
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) R

**ALASKA**
AL Pollock (R) A

**ARIZONA**
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

**ARKANSAS**
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

**CALIFORNIA**
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) PW
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) A
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

**Los Angeles County**
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) PR
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

**COLORADO**
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) PR

**CONNECTICUT**
1. Daddario (D) R
2. Steele (R) W
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Weicker (R) A
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) W

**DELAWARE**
AL Roth (R) W

**FLORIDA**
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

**GEORGIA**
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) PW
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis W
8. Stuckey (D) PW
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

**HAWAII**
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

**IDAHO**
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

**ILLINOIS**
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

**Chicago—Cook County**
1. Vacancy
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) PR
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

**INDIANA**
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roudebush (R) A
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) PW
11. Jacobs (D) R

**IOWA**
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) A
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

**KANSAS**
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) A

**KENTUCKY**
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Cowger (R) PW
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

**LOUISIANA**
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) PW
8. Long (D) R

**MAINE**
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

**MARYLAND**
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Beall (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

**MASSACHUSETTS**
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

**MICHIGAN**
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

**Metropolitan District**
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) PR
17. Griffiths (D) PR

**MINNESOTA**
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

**MISSISSIPPI**
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

**MISSOURI**
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) A
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) A
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) A
10. Burlison (D) R

**MONTANA**
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

**NEBRASKA**
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

**NEVADA**
AL Baring (D) W

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

**NEW JERSEY**
1. Hunt (R) A
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

**NEW MEXICO**
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Foreman (R) W

**NEW YORK**
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lowenstein (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. McKneally (R) W
28. Fish (R) W
29. Button (R) A
30. King (R) PW
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

**New York City**
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) PR
18. Powell (D) PR
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) PR
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

**NORTH CAROLINA**
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

**NORTH DAKOTA**
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Kleppe (R) W

**OHIO**
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) PR
19. Carney (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Lukens (R) W

**OKLAHOMA**
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) A

**OREGON**
1. Wyatt (R) A
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) PR
4. Dellenback (R) W

**PENNSYLVANIA**
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) PW
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

**Philadelphia**
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

**RHODE ISLAND**
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) A

**TENNESSEE**
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) W
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

**TEXAS**
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) PW
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) PW
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) A
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) A
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

**UTAH**
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

**VERMONT**
AL Stafford (R) W

**VIRGINIA**
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

**WASHINGTON**
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) PR
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

**WEST VIRGINIA**
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

**WISCONSIN**
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) W
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) A

**WYOMING**
AL Wold (R) W

*At Dinner Honoring Stulberg:*

# Soviet Role Assailed In Mideast Conflict

New York—The Soviet Union was assailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for its role in blocking efforts for peace between the Arab countries and Israel.

The conflict in the Middle East runs far deeper than the differences between the Arabs and Israelis, Meany observed as he addressed a Jewish Labor Committee dinner honoring Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

"The open and vital part played by the Soviet Union in support of its Arab satellites that have been publicly committed for years to the total extermination of Israel and its people is to me an indication that Russia really fears a peaceful and progressive Middle East," Meany declared.

**He said that peace in that area of the world "could possibly stand in the way of Soviet designs for the control of the Mediterranean as a springboard for further efforts to dominate the entire world."**

Calling attention to current Soviet policy, Meany said:

"Let those who believe the Cold War is ended, let those who believe there is some profit in doing business with the Soviets, let those who believe that you can make unilateral concessions and buy peace, let them read the Lenin plan that is spelled out—the plan for world domination."

In contrast, Meany said that Americans look for the Arab and Israeli people to live in peace and harmony.

"We want to see them join hands in developing the great natural resources of this historic area of the world for the benefit of the plain [illegible]om both sides—without foreign domination," he stressed.

"American labor understands only too well what is at stake," Meany said, adding "we know from long experience that we cannot make progress in an atmosphere devoid of freedom.

"That is why we support our government in its effort to preserve freedom in the Eastern Mediterranean."

Meany said that the struggle for freedom and justice is worldwide and he lashed out at the injustice and discrimination behind the Iron Curtain. He noted that 50 years of Communist party control reveals that "security without justice" has little meaning for the people of the Jewish faith or origin in the Soviet Union.

Similar oppression is experienced by White Russians, Moslem Russians, Estonians, Lithuanians, Latvians and workers in other parts of eastern Europe, he added.

Stulberg received the annual labor human rights award of the JLC's National Trade Union Council.

**"Under his leadership," Stulberg's citation read, "the ILGWU has strengthened its role as the gateway through which workers of all races, creeds and colors enter the mainstream of American life."**

Meany also cited the JLC for its assistance in the struggle for justice of farm workers in the California grape vineyards.

Other speakers at the dinner included Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP; Charles Zimmerman, JLC president; Emanuel Muravchik, JLC executive director, and Israel's Jacob Barmore, minister of Israel's permanent mission to the United Nations.



**HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD** of the Jewish Labor Committee is presented to Pres. Louis Stulberg, right, of the Ladies' Garment Workers at the JLC annual dinner in New York. From left are Emanuel Muravchik, JLC executive director; Charles S. Zimmerman, JLC president; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and Stulberg.

# Senate Urged to Reject Nomination Of Marland for Top Education Post

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"If Sidney Marland feels 'uneasy' with teacher unionism, we feel 'uneasy' with Sidney Marland," Biemiller declared.

He further questioned Marland's ability to be objective in dealing with business firms as Commissioner of Education in the light of his past association with the Institute for Educational Development.

Biemiller said labor was not raising the question of personal profit, but did charge that "cronyism and favoritism" are "rampant in the record of the commissioner-designate."

**He noted that Marland had proposed tax incentives for business to help "close the circle" of education, industry and government. The AFL-CIO firmly opposes this idea as "not an education program" but "tax relief for industry," Biemiller declared.**

Marland's educational philosophy, like the Nixon Administration's philosophy, is based on a "de-emphasis of federal responsibility," the AFL-CIO statement said. It charged that this is nothing more than "federal irresponsibility."

Biemiller said Marland's answers to questions put by committee members about his policy plans and ideas were vague. He noted that Marland had pleaded ignorance of specific fields of legislation several times during the first two days of the hearings and urged the committee to question the nominee more deeply.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) agreed with this point, terming Marland's answers a "wave-riding response" that gave no "sense of direction" for the Office of Education.

The AFL-CIO statement also expressed opposition to Administration plans to consolidate various education programs into a "gigantic bloc grant approach" and questioned Marland's position on the proposal. It said his answer to a question by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R. I.) was "certainly not responsive or enlightening."

**The problems of schools are "national in scope and require national answers," Biemiller stressed. The federal government, he said, cannot avoid the problem by calling on private industry and cutting funds, and research and demonstration projects cannot be substituted for full funding of education programs.**

The AFL-CIO charged that Marland "totally fails to understand the national needs," and that his educational philosophy is "hardly in accord with recent congressional action."

It also questioned Marland on his civil rights philosophy, citing a Newsweek article reporting that after a "90-minute, closed-door session" with the nominee, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) withdrew his objections to the appointment.

Biemiller called Marland's proposal for job entry testing "intellectual snobbery" that would "put another hurdle between poverty-bound youth and a good paying job."

The statement concluded that "this is a sorry nomination by an Administration with a sorry educational record."

Selden, in his testimony, expressed full agreement with the points made by the AFL-CIO statement.

He charged that Marland has consistently tried to develop a "paternalistic relationship" with teachers. The AFT, Selden said, regards the Marland nomination as part of the "continuing failure by the Administration to face up to the educational needs of the schools."

The fact that the AFT and the AFL-CIO are both opposed to Marland, Selden asserted, ought to be reason enough for urging the President to nominate someone else to the position of Commissioner of Education.

# *Unionists in Peace Corps Train Workers of Developing Nations*

The developing nations of the world may vary greatly in their natural resources and in their problems, but they have one urgent need in common: skilled manpower.

In the November issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters tells how Peace Corps volunteers from organized labor are passing on their skills to the workmen of emerging nations.

Raftery, an AFL-CIO vice president, is the labor representative on the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps.

**Volunteers ranging in age from their early 20s to their 60s and in skills from machinist and telephone installer to plumber and carpenter are part of this worker-to-worker program, Raftery notes.**

"In Guinea, West Africa, the Peace Corps mechanics program has had an extraordinary impact," the article reports. "Initially, a crash program put the bus and truck system of Conakry back on the road. Twenty-three diesel mechanics and machinists have been training Guineans to repair and maintain the equipment, man repair depots around the country and overhaul $5 million worth of diesel power generating equipment.

"The Peace Corps effort in Guinea reflects America in several ways. The team includes three Mexican-Americans, two blacks, two Job Corps graduates and a few liberal arts generalists."

The Auto Workers contributed bus parts, and General Motors and the Hyster Co. provided educational materials and specialized training.

In Iran, where the rate of economic growth has exceeded 10 percent per year for the past five years, the Peace Corps is aiding the government in expanding its vocational training centers with a view to tripling student enrollment to 50,000.

"The Peace Corps responded to Iran's requests with a strong team of mechanics, machinists, welders and electronics technicians," Raftery reports.

**To meet such demands, he observes, the Peace Corps 1971 skilled trades program has urgent needs for construction specialists to work in the Congo; mechanics, machinists and electricians for India, and a wide variety of skills elsewhere in Africa, South Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Micronesia.**

Raftery personally toured a Peace Corps training project in Micronesia last summer on Ponape, one of the eastern Caroline Islands where Peace Corps volunteers are helping natives construct an 80-mile beltway around the island.

To the 12,000 inhabitants of the island living in isolated huts around its perimeter, the road means economic, social and political development.

"With a road, agriculture can expand, since farmers will be able to get more crops to market. People will be able to travel to jobs and training centers. Schools and teachers can be pooled to raise the quality of education. Better health care and housing and greater cultural opportunities could be made available to those now isolated."

What's more important, the article suggests, is that the Ponape Transportation Board, created and funded by two volunteers, is doing something else besides building a road. The Transportation Board has been steadily expanding its capabilities and has the potential of becoming a major source of employment and training for Ponapeans.

**It was late last year that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Peace Corps Dir. John Blatchford agreed on a cooperative effort to recruit skilled workers and their families. In February 1970, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reaffirmed labor's traditional support of the Peace Corps as "a program we wholeheartedly endorse."**

Raftery emhasizes in his article that labor is providing the hard work that is rarely glamorous, but always necessary to the progress of the developing nations.

"This is the kind of practical idealism we can contribute to others. In return we will gain understanding and respect for the cultures of other people."



**NEW PRESIDENT** of the Tobacco Workers is Rene Rondou of Montreal, who assumed the top office under the union constitution on the death Oct. 26 of Pres. Howard W. Vogt. Rondou had been a TWIU vice president since 1963 and a member of Montreal Local 237 for 27 years. He was a delegate to the 1967 ILO conference in Geneva.

*Weighted Against Workers:*

# Meany Rejects Plan To Sacrifice Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

mists said their "chief concern" was with wages.

The solution, the report suggested, is for unions that have not yet had their round at the bargaining table to accept smaller increases than the pattern which has emerged over the past year.

**It complained that the recent General Motors auto settlement "substantially exceeds" the anticipated gain in national productivity and would have an inflationary effect "if generalized throughout the economy."**

It even had some harsh words for the railroad wage settlement recommended by a presidential panel because it assumes that living costs will continue to rise substantially over the next few years.

Backing up the "jawboning" was a "carrot and stick" approach by the Administration.

The council report agreed that the present high unemployment and "slack" in the economy "is not a condition that can be allowed to persist for long."

Government policies "should now aim more vigorously at expansion," the report conceded.

That was the carrot—the implied promise that the Administration policies that plunged the nation into a recession would be reversed.

And then there was the stick—the warning against wage increases the Administration considers too high.

That, the report asserted, "would be a recipe for permanent rapid inflation—and also for persistent unemployment, because the government would be bound to try to check the inflation by generally restrictive policies."

**It may seem "unfair to some" that those who come to the bargaining table later settle for less, the report conceded. But it argued that such a sacrifice is the only way to stop the "cost-price spiral."**

Meany noted that the report "considers wages only as a cost of doing business" and says nothing about "wages as family income or as a source of purchasing power."

The so-called inflation alert, he emphasized, has "not a word about interst rates, which are an important cost throughout the economy. Nor is there a word in the report about soaring bank profits."

Meany termed the attack on the Auto Workers settlement "unwarranted." In fact, he stressed, it is "a most responsible agreement" that "provides a catch-up and modest gains in buying power."

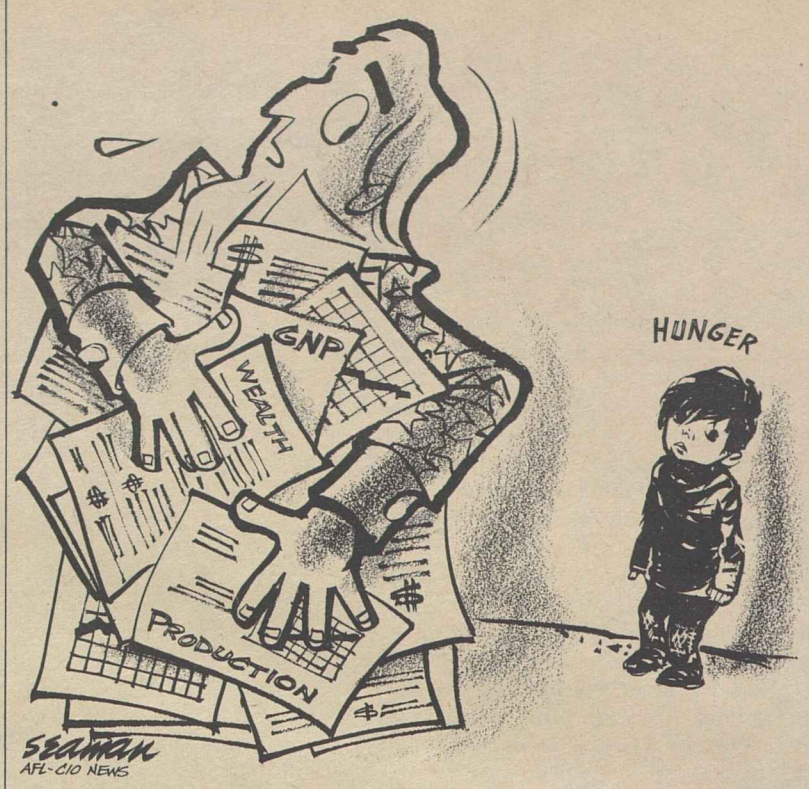
The economic council, Meany added, is not serving "the cause of industrial peace" by trying "to undermine the recommendations of the President's Emergency Board in the railroad disputes, which were in themselves meager and unsatisfactory."

**Meany reiterated the AFL-CIO's willingness to accept restraints on wages "if similar controls were placed equally on all other costs and incomes, including prices, profits, dividends, rents and all the different kinds of executive compensation."**

Labor's position, he said, is that "the economy has to be made to work for all the people, including the poor, the aged, the jobless, the untrained and all the others who need it the most and get so little out of it."

And as for the demand for a one-sided sacrifice by workers, "I don't buy that and American workers won't buy that."

## 'We're Number One–I Think!'




# House Rules Committee Kills Consumer Agency

Legislation to create an independent federal agency to speak up for consumers passed the Senate by a one-sided margin but died in the House Rules Committee on a 7-7 tie vote.

The Rules Committee action came just one day after the Senate, with bipartisan support, had voted 74-4 to establish a Consumer Protection Agency which would be the spokesman for consumer interests before federal regulatory bodies and in court proceedings. A companion Council of Consumer Advisers would be set up in the Executive Office of the President to coordinate federal consumer programs and prepare policy recommendations.

The Nixon Administration had opposed an independent agency and had sought to relegate consumer protection to a division of the Justice Dept.

But the support for the independent agency bill was so strong that the Administration did not even try to substitute its proposal on the Senate floor and the only efforts to amend the bill were aimed at strengthening the agency's independence of the White House.

A companion bill in the House had been approved by the Government Operations Committee on July 30 and had been awaiting Rules Committee clearance for more than four months.

At the urging of the House leadership, Rules Committee Chairman William L. Colmer finally agreed to let his committee vote on whether to let the bill go to the House floor.

**Its two sponsors—Democrat Benjamin S. Rosenthal (N.Y.) and Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.)—were joined by a bipartisan group of congressional supporters in urging the committee to let the House vote on the bill.**

But with one liberal absent—Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.)—Colmer and the conservatives on the committee had the votes to block any affirmative action. First the committee rejected, 7-7, a motion to defer a vote on a rule until Bolling's return. Then by the same tie vote the motion to clear the legislation for the House floor was lost.

Efforts may be made to revive the legislation. But with Congress pushing towards a pre-Christmas adjournment and a heavy backlog of legislation awaiting action, it would be an uphill fight.

Two former consumer advisers to Pres. Johnson—Esther Peterson and Betty Furness—strongly endorsed the independent agency concept at a news conference.

The present position of adviser to the President for consumer affairs is "a nice little office," Mrs. Furness said. But "it is not strong enough. It could be wiped out some morning by a President having indigestion."

# Senate Panel Votes Changes In Trade Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ports. But the tax loss to the government could have amounted to more than the value of any increase in export sales.

Also rejected was a House-passed repeal of the American Selling Price system of tariff valuation of chemicals. The AFL-CIO had warned that its repeal could result in the loss of thousands of jobs in the chemical industry.

In other areas, though, the Senate panel bowed to Administration objections and eliminated sections of the House bill that would have made it easier for all industries hurt by imports to obtain relief either through tariffs or import quotas.

**The House bill would have granted automatic relief to an industry based on an arithmetical formula for determining injury in which both the share of the market and wages paid to foreign workers as compared with U.S. workers would be considered.**

A key provision of both the House and Senate bills is a quota on textile and shoe imports. The Administration has somewhat ambiguously endorsed textile imports although opposed to restrictions on shoe imports. The President has been silent on the legislation, but a White House spokesman added encouragement to the drive for textile quotas by reporting no progress in current negotiations with Japan on voluntary quotas.

The Senate bill will be open to amendments on the floor.

A bloc of senators opposed to trade restrictions had hinted at a possible filibuster or other end-of-the-session delaying tactics. The Finance Committee, by a 10-6 vote, rejected a motion to send the bill to the floor as separate legislation. The reasoning presumably was that opponents would hesitate to block consideration of a package bill including politically-popular increases in social security benefits.

# *Massive Federal Action Urged To Pull Nation From Recession*

New York—"Decisive and massive" government action to restore full employment and pull the nation out of recession was prescribed by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger.

The "cautious and half-hearted measures" being considered by the Nixon Administration won't do the job, Goldfinger warned.

Goldfinger told the Manufacturing Chemists Association that the Administration had "engineered" the recession to cool off the economy but is gravely underestimating the stimulus needed to turn it around.

**Unless a bold, expansionary policy is adopted, he stressed, unemployment will continue to edge up and the nation will face "another year of lost opportunities and increased slack."**

To achieve a "real economic growth" in the 6-to-7-percent range—double the rate likely under the conservative policies being considered by the Administration—Goldfinger proposed:

- A large, temporary deficit in the federal government's budget for the coming fiscal year.

"It is much wiser policy to plan for a large budget deficit to lift the economy and gradually boost federal revenues from increased employment and incomes," he said, "than to stumble into a budget deficit as a result of a slump in tax revenues, jobs and earnings."

- An expansionary monetary policy to provide enough money and credit, at considerably lower interest rates, to finance the needed expansion.

Lower interest rates would also reduce inflationary pressures, Goldfinger stressed. "About half of the cost of housing to the consumer is composed of interest charges," he noted.

The increased federal expenditures to stimulate the economy, he urged, should be in such areas as housing, community facilities, education and health care.

Goldfinger acknowledged that the policies labor is advocating would bring from Administration economists "moans, cries and shouts about the danger of a renewed acceleration of inflation."

But, he stressed, increased production and full use of the nation's industrial capacity would translate into lower unit labor costs. "And lower interest rates would reduce cost-and-price pressures all along the line."

**Goldfinger warned that continued "economic waste" in the form of unemployed workers and idle productive capacity would breed continued social problems, "particularly with high and probably rising unemployment among returning GI's, Negroes and youth."**

He acknowledged that there is little chance that the Administration will turn of its own accord to the needed expansionary policies. But he expressed the hope that, "with appropriate prodding from Congress and the electorate," it could be induced to take the actions that are necessary to overcome the "prolonged stagnation" of the economy.

# Factory Hiring Hits 6-Year Low Point

The demand for factory labor has dropped to its lowest point since May 1964 and layoffs still are increasing, according to the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The decline in demand for factory workers continued in October with new hires dropping from 27 to 24 per 1,000 workers. Compared to a year ago, the rate has declined by 12 new hires per 1,000 workers.

The bureau said that the continuing decline in October was due largely to the effects of the automobile strike which continued through that month. While the striking workers themselves are not counted as turnover actions, workers indirectly affected by the strike would be included.

# Gulf Area Crafts Get Outreach Aid

The Mobile-Pensacola Building & Construction Trades Council has received a $57,141 Labor Dept. contract to launch an Apprenticeship Outreach project in the Alabama-Florida Gulf Coast area.

The one-year contract, the first granted by the Labor Dept. in the two cities, calls for recruitment and preparation of about 350 minority group youths to qualify for 35 apprenticeship openings in the building trades.

## *Labor Dept. Issues New Union Catalog*

**The Labor Dept. has issued a new edition of its Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States as of 1969.**

**In addition to listing unions and their officials, the directory provides facts on membership and structure and developments in the labor movement between 1967 and 1969. Unions outside the AFL-CIO are included in the listings.**

**The directory — Bulletin 1665—can be obtained for $1.25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.**

# Labor Scores Burns Attack on Wages


# AFL-CIO News

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## Bids Nixon Act Boldly to Stem Slump

**By David L. Perlman**

The AFL-CIO called for "bold action" to pull the nation out of its slump and Federation Pres. George Meany warned that a new threat of repressive legislation is the "wrong medicine" for an ailing economy.

The threat came from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns who, Meany noted, was the strategist for the Administration's recession-breeding economic "game plan."

**Burns suggested in a widely-publicized speech that "further steps" may be needed if labor doesn't heed the Administration's request to lower its voice at the bargaining table and settle for smaller pay hikes.**

His suggestions included:

- Compulsory arbitration of major labor disputes.
- Suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires payment of prevailing area wage scales on federally-financed construction projects.
- Exemption of teenagers from the federal minimum wage.
- Scrapping of local building construction codes.
- An advisery wage-price review board.

While workers' wages would be held down by these various devices, Burns suggested a new tax break for business to spur the economy—"the liberalization of depreciation allowances to stimulate plant modernization."

**His "trickle down" proposals, Meany charged, would "roll America back to the 19th Century."**

The effect would be to "wreck the minimum wage law, the nation's best weapon in the war against poverty."

The compulsory arbitration proposal, Meany warned, would "destroy freedom for workers by hamstringing collective bargaining."

And his plan to give corporations "an undeserved tax cut" would merely "shift the tax burden onto the shoulders of workers," Meany retorted.

Three days before Burns spoke out with his get-tough plan, Pres. Nixon conceded that the nation has "paid a price" in the form of higher unemployment for the Administration's efforts to cool off the economy.

Nixon told the National Association of Manufacturers that the worst of the inflation is over and the Administration has now embarked on a modest expansionary policy based on a temporary bud-

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Railroad Strike Is Barred, Congress Votes Pay Boost




**TAXICAB DRIVERS** on strike in New York City stand around fire near a taxi garage during cold snap. Taxi Drivers Local 3036 represents 36,000 drivers and 1,200 inside workers who walked out in a contract dispute with owners of cab fleets. The strikers want better wages, pensions and other benefits and oppose any reduction in commissions.

## *Court Issues Order Restraining Unions*

**By Eugene A. Kelly**

Congress stepped into the long dispute over wage increases for 425,000 railroad workers by passing emergency legislation forbidding a strike by four unions or a lockout by the nation's major carriers before Mar. 1.

Coupled with the no-strike or lockout order was a provision for an immediate, temporary pay increase of 13.5 percent for workers who have waited some 18 months for a raise.

Pres. Nixon signed the emergency bill as soon as it was presented to him, and a Washington federal judge granted a petition by the railroads for a temporary order restraining a strike for 10 days. It was the second time in less than a year that the courts had acted to prevent rail workers from exercising the right to strike.

The emergency legislation was passed by Congress 59 minutes after members of the four unions began a walkout at 12:01 a.m., Dec. 10. The President, in signing it, said he did so although the pay-raise portion was not balanced by language "that would increase productivity and cut back the inflationary effect of the pay increases."

**A key element in the dispute has been the railroads' insistence on changes in union work rules negotiated over the years. The refusal of the carriers to grant any wage increase unless the unions accept the rules changes has blocked a settlement and stymied talks that began more than a year ago, according to union negotiators.**

Three unions—the United Transportation Union, the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes—issued back-to-work orders soon after the court order was served.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Rail-

*(Continued on Page 3)*

## Food Stamp Bill Facing House Battle

A bipartisan move to improve a "bare cupboard" food stamp bill drawn up by the conservative House Agriculture Committee has labor's strong support, the AFL-CIO told congressmen.

The goal of the labor-endorsed substitute bill is to eliminate hunger in America by providing national eligibility standards for food stamps, coupled with greatly increased federal funds.

A similar bill was passed by the Senate last year. But the House committee, after sitting on the legislation for 11 months, endorsed a restrictive measure that would leave the program's fate largely in the hands of the states.

**The House committee version would also require the states to assume a part of the cost of the program while both the Senate version and the bipartisan substitute would provide full federal financing.**

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed the substitute, which will be proposed by Representatives Albert H. Quie (R-

*(Continued on Page 7)*

*Labor-Backed Plan:*

## Public Job Program Sent to White House

Congress passed a multi-billion dollar manpower training bill that includes a labor-supported public service jobs program and a bipartisan group of mayors mounted a campaign to urge the President to sign the legislation.

The bill enacted was a conference committee's compromise between a smaller-scaled House-passed measure that the Administration had somewhat reluctantly endorsed and a bigger Senate bill that the White House had opposed.

**The key issue—for both supporters and opponents—was the extent of the new public service jobs program which is designed to provide meaningful employment for several hundred thousand persons who can't find jobs in private industry.**

House Republicans had refused to sign the conference report and led a fight to kill the legislation by voting down the compromise agreement.

In a letter to all congressmen before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said labor considers the legislation "of major importance to the country's economic well-being."

Stressing that the highest unemployment rate in seven years makes prompt action imperative, Biemiller told House members that in labor's opinion "a vote against this conference report would be a vote of indifference toward the nation's economic plight."

The legislation would enable cities, counties, states and non-profit groups such as community hospi-

*(Continued on Page 6)*

## 5.8% Unemployment Highest in 7.5 Years

**By John R. Oravec**

A bigger than usual rise in unemployment in November and a drop in nonfarm jobs pushed the nation's jobless rate up to 5.8 percent, the highest level in seven and a half years.

The Labor Dept. reported that after seasonal adjustments 4.8 million workers were out of jobs and looking for work.

Since November 1969 when the jobless rate was 3.5 percent of the workforce, unemployment has risen 1.9 million. This includes 905,000 adult men, 565,000 adult women and 430,000 teenagers.

AFL-CIO officials, reacting to the continuing rise in the jobless rate, called the situation "tragic," adding "we wished that our predictions hadn't been so accurate."

**Especially appalling is the im-**

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## *Meany Asks Support Of POW Letter Drive*

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged every union member to observe the coming holidays by appealing personally to the government of North Viet Nam for more humane treatment of U.S. servicemen held as prisoners of war.

"All Americans who believe in basic human decency are revolted at the treatment endured by American prisoners of war," Meany declared.

**He cited the North Vietnamese refusal to reveal the names of its captives and its failure to keep its promise to honor the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention relating to basic diet and medical care and communications between prisoners and their families.**

In a letter to all AFL-CIO affiliates, Meany said:

"The AFL-CIO supports the campaign of the Red Cross for mail urging the North Vietnamese, in the name of humanity, to provide the names of their prisoners, to guarantee them adequate diet and medical care, and to permit the exchange of mail between prisoners and their families.

*(Continued on Page 8)*

# Labor Board Upholds Guild On Strike Fines

The National Labor Relations Board has upheld the action of the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild in fining members for crossing another union's picket lines at the Washington Post and the Washington Evening Star.

The board dismissed a complaint by the two newspapers that fines of $100 to $300 levied by the Guild were unreasonable or excessive. It ruled, as it has in other union fine cases, that the reasonableness of union fines is "not within the board's purview."

Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown joined in the vote to dismiss the charge. They agreed with a trial examiner that the Guild's contracts with the two dailies did not prohibit the union from supporting the strike of another union or from fining members who cross a picket line. The board, however, rejected the examiner's finding that the Guild did not give members proper notice of possible penalties.

The board, citing recent fine cases, held that the factors relied on by the examiner raise issues that may be reviewed by a state court but do not constitute restraint or coercion under federal labor law. The board also rejected the examiner's conclusion that two Star employes were unlawfully fined because they had resigned from the union before trial but after crossing a Stereotypers' picket line between July 24 and 27, 1968.

The NLRB ruled on two previous union-fine cases last Aug. 30. In one, it held that a union may not legally fine members who resign from the union before crossing a picket line to work. In the other, it said the fairness of union fines can be determined not by the board but by state courts when a union files a suit to collect the fine.

# Air Line Pilots Propose Flight Security Plan

Miami Beach — The Air Line Pilots adopted a 10-point policy on security for commercial flights that includes a proposal that crew members carry firearms.

The statement approved unanimously at the ALPA's 21st biennial convention is aimed at curbing hijackings and bomb threats.

ALPA delegates called on all airports to make use of metal detection devices and to check the behavior of all passengers before they board aircraft.

The resolution also urged regulations that would give the plane's captain final authority on what action should be taken in the event of a bomb threat.

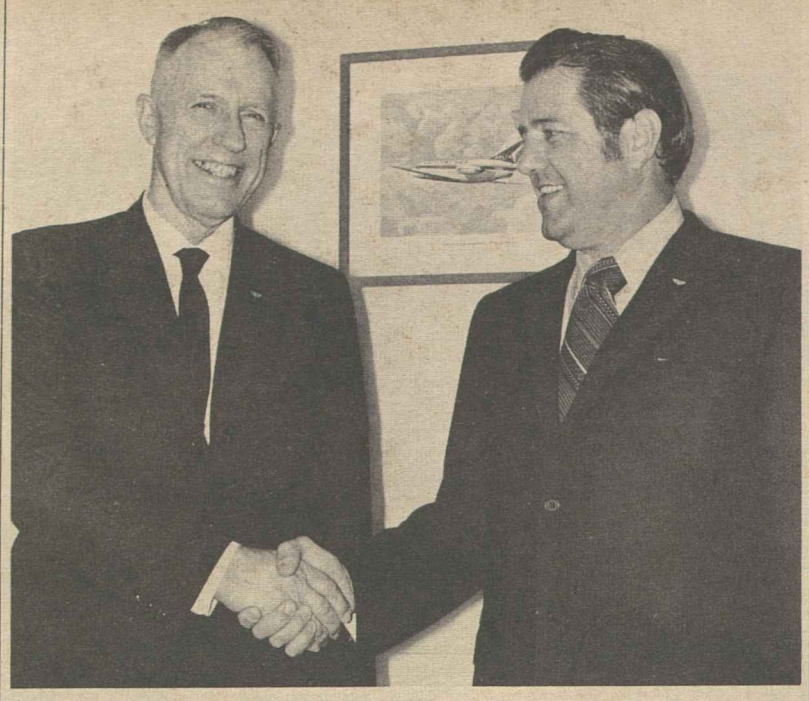
Other key points of the statement call for:

- An end to the practice of transporting prisoners and deportees by commercial airlines.
- The use of air marshals on airlines if the pilot deems it necessary.
- Protection of cockpits against forceable entry or explosives.
- Legislation to increase the penalty for carrying concealed weapons on commercial airplanes.

## Harry Kelman Dies, CLC Art Director

Ottawa—Harry Kelman, production manager and art director for the Canadian Labor Congress, died of a stroke in Toronto. He was 59.

Kelman joined the CLC in 1955 after studying art and working as an artist in Paris for a number of years. He was born in Kiev, Russia, and first came to Canada at the age of 10.



**IN-COMING PRESIDENT** of the Air Line Pilots, John J. O'Donnell, right, is greeted at the ALPA headquarters by Pres. Charles H. Ruby, who did not seek re-election at the union's 21st biennial convention. O'Donnell's four-year term starts Jan. 1.

# Big Oil Firms Scored On Prices, Shortages

Denver—Recent price increases on gasoline and other oil products are not economically justifiable and threatened shortages of heating oil in Northeast states are not necessary, Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers charged.

Big oil corporations are trying to force the prices of crude petroleum upward and to raise gasoline prices to support the crude oil price hikes, said Grospiron.

**"Plenty of crude oil is available," along with sufficient refining capacity and transportation facilities, he declared. "Any shortages which may exist are artificially created."**

"We believe in protection of U.S. oil producers against excessive foreign imports," Grospiron said, "but we also believe there should be a free flow of Canadian oil into the United States, and from Western Canada to the big markets of Quebec.

"If these sources do not supply enough crude oil, our good neighbors in Venezuela are ready, willing and anxious to send us more oil. We do not need to depend at all on the insecure Middle East."

Grospiron said the industry is attempting to raise crude oil prices because "on crude the larger profits are made and the depletion allowance is granted" by the government.

There is no justification for price increases, he said, because bringing crude oil to the surface requires "a little electricity for the pumps and practically no labor."

The OCAW recently opened negotiations with 90 oil companies for renewal of contracts covering 60,000 workers. Current agreements expire Dec. 31.

**"Labor costs do not justify price increases," Grospiron asserted. "Our current contract proposals, even if granted in full, would not justify" price hikes.**

The volume of products turned out per hour of labor employed is increasing rapidly and has increased regularly over the years, he noted. The total labor cost of producing gasoline has not changed in 20 years—it was 2 cents a gallon then and now, he reported.

"As a union, we maintain a non-inflationary posture," the OCAW president said. "We wish the oil industry would do the same."

The union is asking wage increases of 50 cents an hour for each year of a two-year contract. The present average rate in refining is $4.25 an hour. The OCAW also is seeking health and safety clauses in every contract, uniform hospital and medical insurance with costs borne entirely by the employer, pension plan improvements, protection for workers in plant closures, and three additional paid holidays per year.

In the safety area, the union wants guarantees that healthy and safe conditions will be maintained under the direction of joint labor-management committees.

It is asking the companies to contribute one-tenth of 1 cent per barrel of oil refined into a fund for research into occupational health and safety hazards in oil and gas production. The fund would also be jointly administered with public representatives chosen by each side.

The OCAW has contracts with all major employers and many smaller ones. Only the Sun Oil contract is not up for negotiations.

*5.8 Percent:*

# Nation's Joblessness Highest in 7.5 Years

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**pact on the young, the blacks and the returning servicemen, further proving that "the Administration's economic game plan won't work," the federation said.**

Last month's increase in unemployment from the 5.6 percent level in October, was greatest among women in the 16-24 age bracket. The jobless rate for adult men and teenagers showed little change over the month.

Overall, the number of unemployed workers increased 350,000 from October to an unadjusted level of 4.6 million, while nonfarm payroll employment declined 135,000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Secondary effects of the General Motors strike were significant in the jobs decline, but the exact impact could not be measured, said BLS Assistant Commissioner Harold Goldstein. The strikers themselves are not counted as being unemployed.

Goldstein pointed out that employment in other sectors of the economy, especially in aerospace and defense work, also continued to decline over the month.

The unemployment rate for adult women climbed from 5.1 percent in October to 5.5 percent last month. This increase mainly reflected the rising joblessness in the 20-24 age group—up sharply from 7.5 percent to 9.5 percent.

For all adult men, the unemployment rate rose one-tenth of 1 percent to 4.2 percent. The teenage jobless rate for both sexes rose to 17.5 percent from 17.1 percent in October.

A significant rise also was shown in the jobless rate for full-time workers, increasing five-tenths of 1 percent to 5.5 percent, while the rate for part-time workers declined one-tenth of 1 percent to 8.1 percent.

**The BLS also reported that the jobless rate for returning servicemen in the 20-24 age range was 9.1 percent in the third quarter of 1970 compared with 8.5 percent for non-veterans. The jobless rate for Negro veterans was 18.1 percent.**

For the work force as a whole last month, white workers accounted for all the increase in joblessness. Their unemployment rate rose from 5.2 percent in October to 5.5 percent, the highest since October 1961. The jobless rate for Negroes declined from 9.3 percent to 8.8 percent in November.

In manufacturing, the unemployment rate rose to 7.2 percent from 6.7 percent in October. Unemployment in the construction industry declined from 11.9 percent to 9.1 percent last month.

Long-term unemployment climbed to the highest point since 1965, the BLS noted, with the number of workers out of a job 15 weeks or longer totaling 870,000—up 125,000 from October.

The workweek for rank-and-file employes on private nonfarm payrolls declined two-tenths of 1 hour last month to 36.8 hours.

Factory overtime also declined two-tenths of an hour to 2.5 hours, the lowest since April 1963.

**Average weekly earnings, reflecting the decline in the workweek, dropped 66 cents to $121.07. Over the year ended in October, the average weekly earnings were down 2 percent when adjusted for consumer price increases.**

The decline of 135,000 jobs brought nonfarm payroll employment to 70.6 million. Employment had dropped 315,000 in October.

# *Violations of Child Labor Law Show 15 Percent Rise in Year*

Violations of federal child labor laws governing farm and nonfarm work showed a 15 percent increase over the year, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's Wage-Hour Division found 1,472 children illegally employed on farms and 11,500 in nonagricultural jobs.

The Fair Labor Standards Act forbids the employment of minors under 16 on farms during school hours and at any time in farm operations declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor.

More than 90 children under 16 were found employed in farm occupations deemed hazardous. Most frequently, these were operating a tractor and handling agricultural chemicals.

**More young people were illegally hired to harvest vegetable crops than in any other farm work. Of 1,472 violations, wage-hour officers found 876, or 60 percent, on vegetable farms.**

Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran cited the example of a shade tobacco farm employing 28 children when they should have been in school. Cheese cloth canopies covering the tobacco cut off most of the air, making the workplace hot and stuffy. Tobacco rows were too narrow and cramped for adults or males, so the farmer hired children aged 7 to 15.

Moran said more than 60 percent of illegally hired minors are under age 13, with 15 percent under 9.

Of the 11,500 nonfarm violations, the division's staff found that 7,800 under-16 children were employed during school hours or worked "excessive" hours. The other 3,700, aged 16 or 17, were reportedly working at hazardous occupations.

Some 4,400 minors under the age of 18 were found at work in violation of one or more hazardous-occupation orders. Most frequent were the 2,060 violations of Order No. 2 prohibiting minors from driving a motor vehicle while on the job.

**Nearly 700 other minors were found illegally operating power-driven hoisting apparatus, Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran said.**

Leading the list of industrial offenders were employers in retail trade, with 5,519 violations concentrated in eating, drinking and food establishments. Service employers including hotels, motels and laundries were accused of 1,997 violations. Manufacturing was third, with 1,748 violations concentrated in food and canning work.

Moran said the rise in violations often means that young workers are "exposed to hazards that might injure them for life" or are otherwise being exploited.

Child labor laws are intended "to encourage young people to continue their education and protect their safety," Moran asserted. A child employed during school hours is "sacrificing the education he needs to secure a decent job in the future" and a child seriously injured on the job also may lose his "ability ever to work again," he said.

**The Fair Labor Standards Act requests a minimum work age of 16 years for nonagricultural jobs during school hours and an 18-year minimum for nonagricultural jobs declared by the Secretary of Labor to be hazardous.**

"Employers have both a moral and legal obligation to comply with child labor laws," Moran said. "We are determined to enforce these laws."

## Castor Joins Staff Of AFL-CIO News

Tom Castor, formerly a member of the State, County & Municipal Employes publications and public relations staff, has joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications as an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News.

Castor, 28, a native Ohioan, was a rewriteman and reporter for the Associated Press and the Plain Dealer in Cleveland before joining the SCME staff in February 1969. He is a member of the American Newspaper Guild.

Allen Y. Zack, 26, formerly a member of the publications staff of the Transportation Institute in Washington and a rewriteman for two years on the Buffalo Evening News, has joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations.

Pay Boost Set:

# Congress Votes Ban on Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

way & Airline Clerks—the fourth union—issued a statement that "we have indicated our willingness to go into 'round-the-clock negotiations. We believe we could have an agreement in less than 24 hours which we can all live with."

**Dennis ordered the 200,000 members of the Clerks back to work on a "temporary basis" after agreement by the government and the railroads to engage in "expedited bargaining."**

Earlier, U.S. District Judge John H. Pratt found the Clerks in contempt of his 10-day restraining order and directed the union to end its strike by midnight, Dec. 10, or face a fine of $200,000 a day.

The emergency strike-delay legislation was passed by Congress in extraordinary night and early-morning sessions. The House passed its own version of a bill first, and the Senate approved a resolution containing an amendment added by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

**The amendment, accepted in part by the House, requires the President to report to Congress 15 days prior to Mar. 1 on progress in negotiations by that time and on any Administration proposals on possible settlement terms.**

House and Senate conferees deleted a third point requiring detailed plans for operation of the railroads to serve the nation's health, safety and defense needs. Instead, Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), one of the conferees, said he and Javits would write a letter to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson requesting that such a plan be prepared for the Senate.

The four unions, which represent more than two-thirds of the nation's railroad workers, repeatedly offered to exempt such traffic from any strike call and to provide crews to move such trains. Industry negotiators, headed by Chairman J. P. Hiltz of the National Railway Labor Conference, turned down a union proposal to exempt passenger service, coal for generating electricity, and defense-related operations from any shutdown.

The AFL-CIO position was stated by Federation Pres. George Meany when contract negotiations bogged down and Nixon called on Congress to bar a strike.

Meany said this would merely "saddle the railroad unions with still more delays. . . . There is no justification for forcing workers to labor against their will for the private profit of employers."

**"Simple justice," Meany said, "demands that if Congress deems the railroads so vital to the economy that workers are to be denied their rights as free men, then the government should seize and operate the railroads, with the operating income going to the public treasury."**

Meany declared "free collective bargaining cannot function under a system of threats and actions that can only serve to aid and abet the employers."

After Congress acted, Presidents Charles Luna of the UTU and Harold C. Crotty of the Waymen and Vice Pres. R. W. Smith of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes said in a statement that "although we remain opposed to the principle of congressional intervention in our negotiations, the action of Congress contains some bright spots."

In this instance, they said, "Congress has put the interests of the workingman on a par with those of management by granting retroactive wage increases along with the delaying proposal."

Labor's friends in Congress, they observed, "had the foresight to realize the injustice that was being done to our members by the carriers holding back a year's wage increases."

The statement added that "basically, the decks are now cleared for real negotiations with the railroads, instead of the same old delays while waiting for a bailout by Congress. . . ."

**For the UTU, the Waymen and the dining car workers, the walkout started at the exact moment when they became free to take strike action upon expiration of a prior injunction. It ended four hours later.**

The Clerks maintained some picket lines pending word from their officers, and other union members respected the lines in some areas.

The four unions made proposals for wage increases and other contract improvements more than a year ago. They have since engaged in negotiations, mediation, a partial strike and a Presidential Emergency Board procedure. The board recommended wage increases of 32.5 percent in seven steps over three years but tied them to a recommendation for seven changes in working rules.



**INAUGURATION DAY ACTIVITIES** of Mexico's new president, Luis Echeverria, included a stop at the cinematographers' union building in Mexico City where he met with American and Latin trade union leaders. From left in the front row are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Thomas W. Gleason and James A. Suffridge, Echeverria and Gen. Sec. Julio Cruzado of the National Confederation of Peruvian Workers.

# Communist Bloc Again Rebuffed On Move to Expand Power in ILO

Geneva, Switzerland—A new attempt by Communist bloc nations to increase their influence in the International Labor Organization was again rebuffed at a session of the ILO's Governing Body.

The Communists failed to gain any additional seats on the ILO's key industrial committees, preventing them from winning a majority on any of the 10 committees.

The setback for the Soviet bloc was even more severe because the total number of seats on the 10 committees had been increased from 250 to 261.

Last month, Communist political attacks on the United States were squelched during the ILO maritime conference when a tirade by the Cuban delegation drew a stern rebuke from the conference president.

**U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists helped lead the move to head off the Communist drive for increasing representation on the committees.**

Soviet Government Delegate Ivan V. Goroshkin tried to stave off defeat in a last-minute maneuver to have the Governing Body delay final action on the committee elections until the next session. But the proposal was rejected by a vote of 31 to 8 with six abstentions.

The two recent setbacks for the Communist bloc "actually improved the posture and influence of the United States in the ILO," Faupl observed. He noted that the committee elections were of particular importance because the terms of office run for five years.

**In an address to the Governing Body, U.S. Deputy Under Sec. of Labor George H. Hildebrand called on the ILO to rededicate itself to the basic task of improving the lot of workers everywhere.**

Hildebrand said that the Administration would ask Congress "in due time" to restore the $3.7 million U.S. payment to the ILO. Congress had withheld the funds on the ground that the ILO was departing from its purposes and providing a forum for political attacks on the United States by Communist nations.

Hildebrand warned that the promptness of congressional action will depend "directly on the vigor with which the ILO affirms and promotes the tripartite character of its structure and the basic tasks laid down by its constitution."

Strong support came from worker, government and employer delegations for the U.S. appeal calling for an end to propaganda speeches and political attacks at the annual ILO conference.

A number of delegates also urged a halt to the Soivet-led campaign to "reform" the ILO structure by weakening the status of worker and employer delegates and increasing the influence of government delegates—thereby boosting the influence of the Communist bloc.

Canadian Joseph Morris, chief spokesman for the worker delegates, cited the need to "defend and expand the tripartite system founded on the autonomy of the worker and employer groups."

**What the workers want, he declared, is to strengthen the ILO as a "still better instrument for social change and the improvement of conditions of life and work of people everywhere."**

Worker delegates expressed satisfaction with the report of an ILO commission that found the Greek military government guilty of denying workers basic trade union rights.

The Greek regime assured the ILO that it has begun to act on the recommendations of the ILO commission.

The ILO worker group said that, meanwhile, "free trade unionists of the world will leave nothing undone to assist the workers in Greece in their struggle for human and trade union rights."

# Rail Productivity Gains Twice National Average

American railroad workers have posted productivity increases twice as high as the national average through a period when their employers were waging a campaign to picture them as flagrant "featherbedders."

The Labor Dept. reported in a 1970 Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletin that the rate of output per man-hour of railroad work has risen steadily every year since 1939. The average increase for the period 1957-1969 was 6.4 percent a year compared with 3 percent for all U.S. workers.

Other BLS reports show that this record, unsurpassed by any other group of workers, was accomplished at a time when the number of railroad employes was in sharp decline. Class I railroads which reported 1.3 million employes in 1947 had 559,000 in September 1970—less than half.

The figures underlie the resistance of union members to new work rule changes that would lead to more layoffs, loss of at least 18,000 jobs, and immense damage to the job prospects and stability of others, their leaders report.

The United Transportation Union and the Maintenance of Way employes told newsmen in Washington that work rules changes demanded by the carriers and recommended by an Emergency Board Nov. 9, in exchange for wage increases, would affect all classes of road and yard employes.

They said the jobs of brakemen and yardmen would be hardest hit, and others affected would include conductors, clerks, yardmasters and carmen.

## Leslie Cannon Dies, Led Key British Union

The AFL-CIO has sent a message of sympathy to the family of Leslie Cannon and to the 350,000 members of England's electrical and plumbing union, which Cannon had led until his death Dec. 9.

Cannon had been president of the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication Union/Plumbing Trades Union since 1963.

Federation Pres. George Meany said in his message that Cannon's death "is a heavy blow to workers of Great Britain and the entire international free trade union movement."

# Court Jails Chavez, Lettuce Strike Goes On

Salinas, Calif.—Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers declared that he will stay in Monterey County Jail here until the union wins contracts from vegetable growers.

"I'm prepared to pay the price for civil disobedience," Chavez told newsmen as he was led to jail Dec. 5 for refusing to call off a strike against lettuce, celery and artichoke growers in California, Texas, Arizona and Colorado.

State Superior Court Judge Gordon Campbell found Chavez guilty of contempt of court for refusing to abandon his union's strike and boycott. Acting on complaint of Bud Antle Farms, Inc., Salinas, the court levied fines of $500 on each of two counts and sentenced Chavez to serve 10 days in the county jail, with future jailing implicit unless the strike is called off.

**In a statement issued in Washington, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared "injunctions and jail sentences will not solve labor disputes. They never have." He noted that UFWOC is appealing the judge's action "and we look for justice from a higher court."**

Lawyers for Antle and other growers charged their clients have a valid contract with the Teamsters and will not drop it. Therefore the Farm Workers have been picketing illegally and conducting a forbidden secondary boycott, they told the court.

National Teamster leaders, however, assured Meany they will leave jurisdiction of field workers to the farm union headed by Chavez.

Some 3,000 union members held a candlelight mass outside the jail here, and were joined by Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert F. Kennedy. They plan to maintain a 'round-the-clock vigil and to intensify their campaign for union contracts, they said.

# The Burns Formula

IT'S BEEN a good many years since a major public figure has attacked collective bargaining, the minimum wage law and prevailing wage statutes in one fell swoop but the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has managed it.

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, during his years in the Eisenhower Administration as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and as a personal adviser to then Vice Pres. Nixon, was considered a "moderate" influence during the 1950s.

There were three recessions in those years brought on in part by the economic policies advocated by Dr. Burns. But in contrast to some of the other economic advisers of that period, he was thought to be more reasonable and responsive.

With the election of Pres. Nixon in 1968, Dr. Burns became a major White House adviser on economic policy and was identified with the economic strategy of the Administration: the "game plan."

**In January 1970, the President rewarded Dr. Burns with one of the major economic policy posts in the nation—the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board, a role in which he would have a critical impact on monetary policy and therefore the state of the country's economic health.**

As head of the Federal Reserve Board, Burns could operate with a greater degree of independence, although his ties to the President and the White House, developed over a long period of time, were stronger than ever.

This allowed him to have it both ways. The President, in a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, indicated some faltering steps toward acting to reverse the recession-oriented economy—while maintaining the Administration's basic posture that wage increases are at the root of all economic ills. Burns, in a speech at Pepperdine College in Los Angeles, indicated he would go along with the President in terms of FRB policy but then let fly with a list of suggestions on how really to get the country back into good economic shape.

**THE BURNS FORMULA** has in its favor a forthrightness and candor that is sometimes missing from White House economic policy statements. The FRB chairman would take care of union bargaining strength by imposing compulsory arbitration—an old standby of the reactionaries to weaken and gut the free labor movement.

**He would sap the basic foundations of the minimum wage floor by allowing employers to hire young workers at a lower rate than their older brothers or sisters would draw. And as for a long-standing federal law that says the government should pay prevailing area wage rates on construction projects using government funds, Dr. Burns would suspend it.**

It all adds up to a formula of undermining, weakening and eventually destroying basic living standards for American workers in the name of economic stability or fighting inflation. There has been a general impression that such policies, seriously advanced by a major government official, belonged to another era of repression and reaction. But Dr. Burns has dusted off and repackaged them for a new assault on American workers.


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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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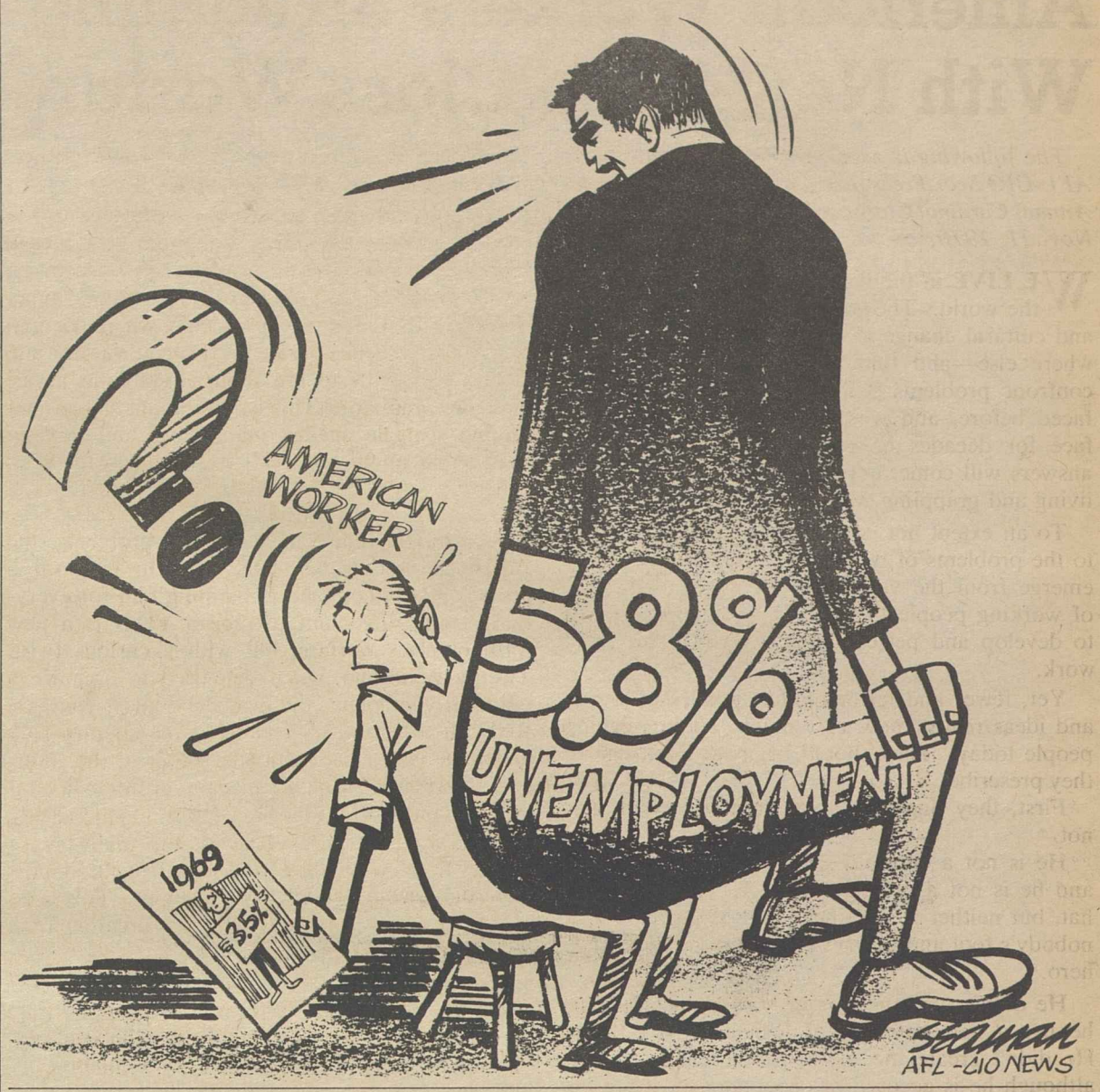
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## 'It's Me, All Right'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Hickel's Firing Strikes Blow For Candor in Bureaucracy

**By John P. Roche**

THE NEWS that President Nixon actually fired Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel set off shock tremors in Washington, tremors that registered on seismographs as far away as Samoa. To understand why, it is important to fill in a little background. A hasty review of presidential history since Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed office in 1933 indicates that the only other Chief Executive who summarily bounced a Cabinet member was Harry S Truman. Yet it is quite clear that a number of Cabinet secretaries over the years have richly deserved the boot for incompetence, disloyalty, or both.

**The reason for this inertia is simple: a president has a vested interest in his mistakes, and the bigger they are, the greater his involvement. Thus for a president to dismiss a high official is a confession of error, an open admission that the initial appointment was a mistake.**

On the other side of the hill, a Cabinet member who opposes Administration policy can generally be counted on to rise above principle. There were high officials of the Johnson Administration who constantly attacked the President's foreign policy at Georgetown dinner parties, but it would have taken a bulldozer to get them out of their executive suites.

In fact, by a queer twist, opposition to the war in Viet Nam became a protection racket. An incompetent, feeling presidential pressure and suspecting that the White House was getting set to lower the boom, would suddenly undergo a miraculous transformation from hawk to dove. Then, of course, he couldn't be fired. Why? Because his dismissal would prove there was no room in the Johnson Administration for "dissent." The President once remarked wryly that "Califano (who kept a close and flinty eye on the bureaucracy in his role as Special Assistant for Domestic Programs) created more doves than the Tet offensive."

**THE LONG** and short of it is that when problems arise between presidents and top bureaucrats, things are fudged over and some form of polite disengagement is worked out. Franklin D. Roosevelt, for example, simply went right around Secretary of State Cordell Hull and did direct business with Undersecretary Sumner Welles. Hull complained and complained, but apparently he needed the job and never did fulfill his recurring threat of resignation.

Or, there is the "you go quietly and we'll fix you up" scenario. Here a high official writes the president a warm letter explaining that his health is failing and that—despite the fact that he has never known a greater or wiser leader—he must depart. The president replies with an equivalent application of superlatives. This has to be carefully managed: in one situation of this sort, the president's gushing acceptance of a resignation allegedly went out before the letter of resignation arrived. The character involved, holding an overpowering testimonial to his devotion, skill, and loyalty, promptly raised the ante!

**The really tricky cases are those of men whom the president can't trust, but can't fire: they know where the bodies are buried. For them every Administration has established a welfare program; they are tucked away in sinecures doing very little for extremely high compensation. (Every bureaucracy, public or private, has a similar apparatus.) If the president is fortunate, they will engage in harmless activities; if he is unlucky, they will spend their time and his money preparing "inside revelations."**

Against this canvas, then, you can understand why Hickel's dismissal hit Washington like an earthquake. Pres. Nixon is to be commended. Perhaps his candor will lead to a revival in the bureaucracy of the ancient, honorable, and virtually forgotten practice of resigning on principle.




UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

***Target of Word Blitz:***

# American Workers Struggling With New Style Class Warfare

*The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the Fourth Annual Cardinal Cushing Dinner in Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1970.*

**WE LIVE** in the most revolutionary society in the world. The pace of technological, social and cultural change is more rapid here than anywhere else—and that pace is accelerating. We confront problems which no one else has ever faced before, and which other societies will not face for decades or generations to come. The answers will come, not from blueprints, but from living and grappling with the problems first hand.

To an extent not commonly supposed, answers to the problems of work come from below. They emerge from the varied experiences and insights of working people themselves, as each one seeks to develop and perfect himself through his daily work.

Yet, fewer and fewer of the apostles of words and ideas really know very much about working people today. They should begin to learn before they prescribe.

First, they ought to know what the worker is not.

He is not a cartoon. He is not a reactionary, and he is not a revolutionary. He is not a hard hat, but neither is he a head full of mush. He is nobody's fool and he isn't looking to be anybody's hero.

He didn't start the war in Viet Nam, although he has a better chance of losing his son there. He didn't create the military-industrial complex, although he is accused of depending on it for his job. He didn't make more than $8,000 last year, although his latest wage increase is said to cause inflation. He wasn't responsible for slavery, he didn't prosper from segregation and he is not a racist although he may now be told to put his job on the altar of society's atonement.

Then they should discover who the worker is.

**He is the man who is living and grappling with the problems. He is at the center of the most profound and far-reaching changes in our society. Not because he is an activist or a social innovator, but because he is on the line, at the point of production, where the heat is. He is bound to a technology that refuses to stand still long enough to allow human beings to adjust to it—and he has no cushion or surplus to shield him from constant instability. He is caught up in all the social, cultural and political consequences of the dynamism of our times.**

So, not only must the worker struggle to make ends meet—no easy thing in this era of the New Hooverism—but he must also struggle to sustain a sense of who he is, a sense of his economic function and social identity, in a society where occupational obsolescence rivals the Detroit variety and where work patterns are about as stable as an ice cube on a radiator. This is, you might say, a continuing struggle against marginality and uselessness. You might even call it a struggle for relevance.

**AS IF HE** didn't have enough problems, the American worker has lately had to fend off a propaganda blitz aimed at blaming him for everything from Viet Nam to racism. This is a new form of class warfare, but with a curious twist. Twenty years ago, when you tried to organize a union in your plant, the boss denounced you as a Red. Now he and his friends at the country club denounce you as a reactionary pillar of the status quo. And so it has come to pass, in this Alice-in-Wonderland world, that the well-to-do elite accuse those who have little of being the mainstay of "the system," while they, who have benefitted most from the system pander to its enemies. This is an old gambit—self-protection by the creation of a diversionary target.

**Such nonsense does not stem exclusively from the chic Left. Witness, for example, the recent suggestion of an Administration spokesman that workers could hasten the reduction of unemployment by moderating their wage demands. In other words, the unemployed worker should not blame the Administration for his plight; he should blame his fellow workers for their greed at the bargaining table. It's the old story: Pit the have-nots against the have-littles, while the have-lots keep getting more.**

To those who are now trying to find, dissect and classify the American worker, I offer this advice. Do not look for his identification marks in his hair length, life styles, manner or dress. Look instead for work. Look at the nature of the productive process, of the work performed. Then look at the people engaged in it. Learn something of the problems and struggles which that engagement generates. Then you will have your definition of the American worker. He is what he does. He is what he struggles to do.

***Unemployment, Inflation Increase:***

# Workers Pay 'Terrible Price' For Nixon Economic Policies

**WORKERS HAVE PAID** a "terrible price" for the Administration's attempts to cool inflation, and those attempts have been "one big flop," the AFL-CIO charged on network radio.

Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger called for "decisive and massive stimulus" to pull the national economy out of the stagnation that has caused sales and production to shrink while unemployment and inflation accelerate.

He said that full funding of federal housing, community facilities, anti-pollution and health-care programs should be first steps.

Goldfinger warned that unless the Administration changes its economic "game plan," the unemployment rate may go to 6.5 percent next year, with 5.5 million workers unable to find jobs. He made the statements as he was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

While the badly-needed stimulus to the economy might boost the federal deficit to some extent, Goldfinger said, it would also put more people to work, increase income, and thereby boost federal tax receipts. He said "we've already stumbled into the present budget deficit, and we're stumbling and fumbling into a bigger deficit" with the Administration's "game plan" that has clamped a "severe squeeze on the economy."

**The labor economist said there is no need to couple increased federal spending with a tax increase. "With so much slack in the economy, [that] would merely pull money out," while what is needed is "more money in the economy," he asserted.**

Goldfinger said he's sure that "serious policy debates" leading to a change of economic policy are now going on within the Administration. "The message must have gotten across, even to them, that their 'game plan' has failed," he added. He noted that Pres. Nixon also "faces a political problem" and is "very concerned" about what level unemployment might reach in 1972, a presidential election year.

Reporters questioning Goldfinger were Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post and Donald Finley of United Press International.

## *Meany Joins Appeal For Pakistan Relief*

**Additional assistance for the victims of the hurricane that devastated the shores and coastal islands of East Pakistan is being pressed by the Pakistan Relief Committee.**

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has agreed to serve as a member of the committee headed by former U.S. Ambassador Robert D. Murphy.**

**Only partial relief has resulted for the victims through efforts of other countries and private organizations like the Red Cross and CARE, Meany said.**

**Contributions may be sent to the Pakistan Relief Committee, P.O. Box 1670, Washington, D.C. 20013.**

# Washington Window

**By Press Associates, Inc.**

**WHEN THE SENATE** failed by a mere three votes to secure the necessary two-thirds margin to override Pres. Nixon's veto of a bill to place reasonable limits on political campaign spending on radio and television, it established a major issue for the 92nd Congress.

The President, in his veto message last October, gave a number of reasons for his action but the primary one was that it placed controls on only one phase of campaign spending.

What was most disconcerting was that the President did not indicate that he would receive all-inclusive controls with favor. In fact, as Washington Window noted at the time, the White House obviously had no plans to propose such legislation.

**In the lame-duck session, when the Senate got down to the business of seeking to override the veto, the White House had retreated. It was the only way the veto could be sustained.**

The President, in effect, made a pledge to Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, commending him for proposing a "comprehensive campaign reform bill for the 92nd Congress."

**NIXON SAID** that "the Administration, of course, will work closely with you, other members of the Congress, and the governors in an effort to arrive at a bill which will deal with all problems of political campaigns, including spending limitations, in a direct, effective and enforceable manner.

The remarkable thing about the debate prior to the vote on the veto was that all members of the Senate who spoke, and there were more than a score, decried soaring campaign costs, regardless of their position on the veto.

Opponents of the veto made some telling points:

● Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) declared that "when one examines the spiraling costs of campaigning for elective office and the rapidly accelerating costs of the electronic media for this purpose, then the objective is a major one by any standard."

● Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was even more blunt: "The President criticizes the bill because it plugs 'only one hole in a sieve,' but the metaphor is false, because broadcast spending is both the largest and newest hole in the sieve.

"On the logic of the veto, the President might as well abandon his welfare reform plan, if he cannot get it all. Or, he might reject the auto pollution restraints on Detroit now pending in the Senate-House conference, on the ground that we are failing to cover all polluters."

The point made by both senators, that the electronic media is the largest as well as the newest campaign spending outlet, is borne out by studies covering three recent presidential elections by Citizens Research Foundation of Princeton, N.J. They show:

**TV TIME**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1956** | **$ 6.6 million** |
| **1964** | **$17.5 million** |
| **1968** | **$27.1 million** |

**RADIO TIME**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1956** | **$ 3.2 million** |
| **1964** | **$ 7.1 million** |
| **1968** | **$13.3 million** |

**NEWSPAPER ADS**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1956** | **$ 4.3 million** |
| **1964** | **$ 7.7 million** |
| **1968** | **$11.6 million** |

The figures on the 1970 election are far from conclusive. One knowledgeable authority estimates that as much as $35 million may have been spent on television in the senatorial and gubernatorial races alone.

Our entire political system may become the property of the very rich if action is not taken in the 92nd Congress.




**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** attempts to cool inflation have been "one big flop," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger charges on Labor News Conference. Goldfinger, center, is questioned by Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post and Donald Finley of United Press International. The AFL-CIO produced program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

# Auto Workers Put Ford Pact To Members

Detroit—The Auto Workers reached a new contract agreement with the Ford Motor Co. for 166,000 employes in the United States and submitted it to a membership vote to be completed Dec. 15.

Patterned on the union's recent settlement with General Motors Co., the three-year pact has been approved by the UAW negotiating committee and the UAW Ford Council with a recommendation that members ratify its terms.

The GM settlement was reached in mid-November after a 10-week strike. Still unsettled is the strike of 25,000 GM workers in Canada, which started in September. Still to be settled also are UAW contracts with Chrysler and American Motors, and Ford of Canada. None of the latter three was struck while the union concentrated on GM.

A feature of the Ford settlement is a retroactive date of Sept. 15, when the old contract expired, for wage increases of 26 cents an hour due in "overage" from the former contract's cost-of-living escalator clause. Another 25 cents of the average first-year increase of 51 cents is retroactive to Nov. 2.

The Ford contract, like the one at GM, also provides additional wage increases of 3 percent in the second and third contract year, an unlimited cost-of-living escalator, retirement at any age after 30 years of service with a monthly pension benefit of $500, to take effect next Oct. 1, and other gains.

A new benefit is Ford's recognition of the principle of prepaid dental care, the union said. Ford agreed to deduct from pay any premium contributions approved by employes for family dental care programs, to be set up by unions at the local level.



**PUERTO RICO** Regional Dir. Manuel Menendez of the Clothing Workers, third from left, receives a $10,000 check from Louis Hollander, co-manager of the Clothing Workers' New York Joint Board which raised the money for victims of the October floods in Puerto Rico. Left to right are ACWA Vice Presidents Hollander, Val Wertheimer, Menendez and Vince Lacapria.

# Role of Group Practice In Health Plan Stressed

Philadelphia—Prepaid group practice medical plans will be the backbone of the proposed National Health Insurance, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman told a conference here on the crisis in health care.

The one-day session was sponsored by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO which currently is working to establish a proposed prepaid group practice plan in the city.

"It will mean better medical care for thousands of men, women and children," Seidman said as he congratulated the Philadelphia council on its support of the group plan.

"In communities throughout the country, where prepaid group plans are in operation or getting underway, it provides a practical alternative to outmoded solo-practice, fee-for-service, low-quality, high-cost medical care."

In his keynote address to the conference of 250 labor and political leaders, medical men and representatives of private health insurance companies, Seidman said there is no longer a question of whether the country will have National Health Insurance.

He said it is only a matter of deciding what its major features will be and when it will be enacted.

Seidman recited facts the AFL-CIO has stressed repeatedly to point up the sad state of health care in America. There are, he noted:

- Thirty-five other nations where 10-year-old boys can expect to live longer.
- Ten other nations where 10-year-old girls have a greater life expectancy.
- Thirteen other nations were new-born babies have a better chance of survival.

"And as poor as this record is for white, middle-class America," he said, "it is far worse for those who are not white, who live in poverty and city ghettos and rural shacks.

"These Americans can expect seven fewer years of life than average. Their infant mortality rate is about even with that of Ecuador."

# Appalachian Labor Unit Gets Job-Training Grant

Charleston, W. Va.—The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council signed a $2.45 million contract with the Labor Dept. for on-the-job training programs for 2,300 jobless or underemployed residents of 11 states.

The council is authorized under the grant to subcontract with employers for on-job training programs, classroom instruction and skill upgrading.

Employers will pay wages and benefits under existing collective bargaining agreements "whenever applicable," Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said. In no case will trainees be paid less than minimum wage rates or prevailing wage rates, whichever is higher, plus fringe benefits.

The 18-month contract was funded under the Manpower Development & Training Act. Average cost per trainee is estimated at $1,065.

Under the program, 130 trainees will be enrolled in Alabama at a cost allocation of $123,000, 65 in Georgia for $104,000, 130 in Kentucky for $159,000, 130 in Maryland for $178,000, 130 in North Carolina for $171,000, 260 in Ohio for $313,000, 565 in Pennsylvania for $638,000, 65 in South Carlina for $78,000, 130 in Tennessee at $131,000, 130 in Virginia at $123,000 and 565 in West Virginia at a cost of $431,000.

Hodgson said nearly $1.6 million in federal funds was earmarked for on-the-job training costs and $250,000 for trainee allowances under the supervision of the Manpower Administration; and $612,000 for supplemental instruction costs under the supervision of the U.S. Office of Education.

On-the-job training periods will range from 4 to 26 weeks or an average of 15 weeks. Classroom instruction for 500 trainees will include basic education and prevocational training for six to 16 weeks.

Both on-the-job training and classroom work will be available for a total of 500 pupils. Some trainees, who will be selected by employers from their own workforce, will be given skill upgrading instruction.

During the job phase of the program, trainees will be instructed in work habits, communication skills, personal hygiene and standards of behavior and performance.

**Nearly half the trainees will be new hires, with at least 65 percent recruited from the disadvantaged jobless, the Labor Dept. said. State Employment Service offices will refer, test and counsel applicants for trainee positions, administer payment of trainee allowances, and provide job placement help upon completion of the program.**

Officers of the Appalachian Council are Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, chairman; Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, vice chairman; and Pres. Charles A. Della of the Maryland AFL-CIO, secretary-treasurer. Presidents of state central bodies in the other eight council states are members of the board of directors.

# Workers Buy Two-Thirds of Savings Bonds

Worker participation accounts for more than two-thirds of the projected $5 billion in 1970 sales of U.S. Savings Bonds, according to a report on the Savings Bond program.

The report, submitted to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by the Treasury Dept., indicated that those on the Payroll Savings Plan—mostly union members — buy 11 million bonds a month. This represents monthly savings of more than $322 million.

Meany said the report was "a tribute to the historic patriotism of union members everywhere. But we also should view the facts and figures as a spur to greater participation of union members as payroll savers."

The total cash value of all Series E Bonds has been raised to the highest level in their history—more than $45 billion, the report said.

Bipartisan Compromise:

# *Congress Passes Public Jobs Plan*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

tals to hire unemployed workers with the federal government paying 80 percent of the payroll cost.

**With virtually every local government pressed for funds and a number of cities forced to lay off workers and cut back services, the legislation was termed crucial by mayors attending the National League of Cities convention in Atlanta. The league's executive director, John Gunther, was dispatched to Washington to urge top Administration officials to go along with the bill.**

A somewhat complex formula provides two sources of funds for the public service jobs program.

First, the program is guaranteed a share of the overall multi-billion dollar manpower budget.

The legislation authorizes basic appropriations of $2 billion for the 1972 fiscal year, which starts next July 1, $2.5 billion for the following year and $3 billion for 1974.

Of whatever amount is actually appropriated, approximately one-third is earmarked for public service jobs. A portion of this can be shifted by the Secretary of Labor to other programs, but the irreducible minimum amounts to 25 percent of the total appropriation.

In addition, a separate appropriation only for public service jobs is authorized, starting with $200 million for the balance of the current fiscal year, moving up to $400 million in fiscal 1972, $600 million the following year, and $800 million in fiscal 1974.

Congress would have to appropriate the funds year by year; the authorization merely sets a ceiling on the amount that can be appropriated.

The legislation would decentralize control of most manpower programs from the federal government to the states and larger cities. However, these "prime sponsors" would have to come up with acceptable overall plans for allocation of funds before the Labor Dept. would release the money.

Labor for some years had pressed for federally-financed public service jobs to take up the slack in the private economy and to provide needed services that cities have been unable to afford.

**As the unemployment rate continued to mount, congressional support built up until the key issue became how extensive a program should be mounted and whether the jobs were to be considered permanent slots or merely another form of training.**

Initially the House-Senate conferees had agreed on a higher appropriations ceiling, close to the Senate-passed bill. But then, in an effort to hold support in the House and lessen the threat of a presidential veto, they reconvened and cut $2.5 billion from the four-year spending ceiling.

House Republican conferees refused, however, to be won over by the new compromise. Rep. William A. Steiger (R-Wis.) told newsmen the measure remained "unacceptable."

# Unions Help Modernize Industrial Arts Courses

Industrial arts courses in junior high schools are being restructured with the cooperation of trade unions to give students a more practical preparation for the world of work.

The revolutionary teaching method developed at Ohio State University offers a broader scope of the know-how needed in construction and manufacturing.

In contrast to the traditional courses in simple mechanical drawing and the use of a few hand tools to make bookends or dust pans, the youngsters are introduced to fundamental concepts and principles of production, management and union organization.

**The Industrial Arts Curriculum Project was launched in 1965 with a grant from the U.S. Office of Education. Additional funds also are coming from several AFL-CIO unions and business organizations.**

But for the first time, craft union representatives have been called in to become directly involved with the development of the program and in the writing of the textbooks used in the courses.

Assistance came from members of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades and Industrial Union Departments in producing teacher guides, laboratory manuals, teaching aids and other equipment used in the courses.

The first year course, "The World of Construction," deals closely with the on-site situations in the building industry that involve both management and labor.

The second year course, "The World of Manufacturing," in which the IUD is currently lending its assistance in counselling and reviewing of revised textbooks, explores the in-plant operations of the manager-worker production system.

Thus far, 53 schools in 34 cities across the country have adopted the new courses, Ohio State University reports. Representatives from building trades councils and industrial unions also have cooperated in helping establish the courses at the local levels.

The courses are not designed to develop job-entry skills in the various crafts, but are considered essential liberal education programs.

**Typical classes in the construction course are related closely to actual work situations. Among the positions assigned to the students are foreman, timekeeper, equipment supervisor and safety and grievance man.**

Besides the technical matters covered in the course, the textbooks also explore labor-management activities in collective bargaining, working conditions, handling of grievances and mediation and arbitration.

Although more than 15,000 students in nine states have completed the program, much of the emphasis is still on the training of teachers to extend the programs to other areas.

# New IBEW Film Views U.S. Society

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has produced a half-hour, color movie dealing with the problem of communications and understanding among diverse segments of American society.

Entitled, "Where To?" the movie is set among the monuments, parks, government buildings and ghettos of Metropolitan Washington, D.C.

The film will be loaned free of charge to any group making application to the IBEW, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

*Bipartisan Substitute Backed:*

# House Battle Slated On Food Stamp Bill

*(Continued from Page 1)*

Minn.) and Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) "a substantial improvement" that would make the food stamp program more effective "in combatting hunger and malnutrition in America."

The AFL-CIO "enthusiastically endorses it," Biemiller said.

The letter also expressed labor's strong opposition to any amendment that would deny food stamps to striking workers and their families, regardless of their need.

Whatever action the House takes, a final version would have to be worked out by a House-Senate conference committee and approved by both bodies before adjournment.

Under the food stamp program, launched as a pilot project by Pres. Kennedy and enacted into law in 1964, low-income individuals and families purchase food stamps at a discount and use them at face value to buy food products of their choice at retail stores. The lower their income, the less they have to pay for the stamps.

**Both the Senate bill and the Quie-Foley substitute would authorize free food stamps for families with very little cash income —under $60 a month in the Senate bill and $30 in the House substitute.**

As contrasted with the leave-it-to-the-states policy of the House Agriculture Committee bill, the Quie-Foley substitute would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a food stamp program in any state that does not have one 300 days after the law is passed.

He would also set national eligibility standards, but there would be a congressional guarantee that, as a minimum, a family of four with not more than $4,000 annual income would be covered.

The labor-sponsored substitute would also raise the ceiling on appropriations from the current maximum of $610 million to $2 billion for the current fiscal year, rising to $2.5 billion the second year, and then to $3 billion.

In another area, an end-of-the-session drive opened to bring to the House floor a bill to strengthen the enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

**The Senate has acted on a bill, but the House Rules Committee has bottled up an AFL-CIO supported measure cleared by the House Labor Committee.**

Civil rights groups have sought to have the bill brought to the House floor under the rarely-successful discharge petition procedure, which required the signatures of a majority of the entire House.

Biemiller has written House members urging them to sign the discharge petition so that the bill can be acted on before adjournment.

As Congress moved into its last full week, the Senate Finance Committee put the finishing touches on a massive "conglomerate" bill.

Its base is a House-passed 5 percent increase in social security benefits—which the Senate committee doubled to 10 percent, with a new minimum benefit of $100 a month.

**Added to it, almost as an afterthought, was a brand new "catastrophic illness" insurance program covering virtually everyone under the Medicare age of 65.**

It would provide for wage earners covered by social security and their immediate families 80 percent of medical expenses over $2,000 in a single year and hospital care starting after the first 60 days of hospitalization. The cost estimate the committee came up with was $2.2 billion a year.

Because the committee never held hearings on the plan and neither the House nor its Ways & Means Committee considered it, there appears to be only a slim possibility that it will stay in any legislation finally enacted this year.

Attached to the bill also is the Senate committee's version of the House-passed trade bill — an improvement over the House version in the AFL-CIO's view.

And the catch-all bill also includes an experimental limited test of the Administration's family assistance, welfare reform program.

The Senate is expected to take up the Finance Committee package Dec. 15 and congressional leaders are aiming at a Dec. 18 adjournment date.

A number of major bills are in House-Senate conference committees, including the different versions of the occupational safety and health bill.

**A little-noticed bill that would make government employe salary increases automatic without congressional action has been agreed to by House and Senate conferees and appeared headed for passage.**

Annual pay increases would be based on surveys of comparable salaries in private industry under a procedure involving participation by federal employe unions.

# R. E. Kennedy Confirmed as NLRB Member

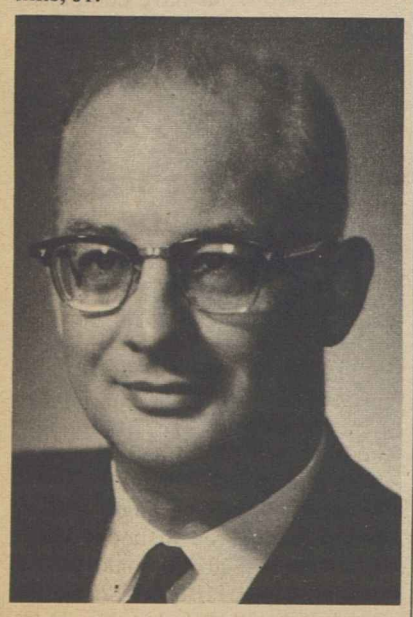
Ralph E. Kennedy, regional director for the National Labor Relations Board since 1958 and for 10 years before that an NLRB field attorney, will take the oath of office Dec. 14 as a member of the five-man labor board.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson will swear in Kennedy for the five-year term to which Pres. Nixon appointed him. The Senate voted confirmation of Kennedy's appointment by voice vote to the post vacated Aug. 27 by Frank W. McCulloch.

Kennedy, 50, was born in Springfield, Mo. He is a 1942 graduate of the Southwest Missouri State College and a 1944 graduate of the Washington University School of Law, St. Louis.

He joined the NLRB legal staff in 1948 and was named regional attorney for the Los Angeles region 10 years later.

A Republican, his appointment gives the board a majority of that party. The others are Chairman Edward B. Miller and Howard Jenkins, Jr.



RALPH E. KENNEDY



**MORE THAN 3,000** members of the AFL-CIO unions in the Hollywood Film Council jammed the Hollywood Palladium for a rally in support of the council's fight to stem the exportation of U.S. film-making jobs. Unemployment in the American film industry reached 40 percent this year.

# *27-Union Rally Fights Export Of Film Jobs*

Hollywood—Top California political leaders and officials of the AFL-CIO have pledged their support to the Hollywood Film Council's fight against the exportation of U.S. film-making jobs.

Both Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan and Democratic Sen.-elect John V. Tunney vowed to do all in their power to bring film production back to its Hollywood home—in a year that saw 70 percent of all movies shown in the nation made abroad.

With unemployment in the film industry reaching 40 percent this year, Reagan and Tunney agreed that a 20 percent gross-revenue, tax-reduction subsidy to the industry was fair.

They spoke during a rally at the Hollywood Palladium attended by more than 3,000 members of the 27 AFL-CIO unions composing the Hollywood Film Council.

Other pledges of support came from Representatives John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.).

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a letter to participants in the rally that "the Hollywood Film Council has the complete support of the AFL-CIO in its fight against runaway films.

"Motion picture and television producers are exporting the jobs of American workers," Meany said. "Even commercials advertising American products are being filmed abroad and shown in the United States to American workers, many of them out of work and unable to buy the advertised product."

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, reminded the rally that Hollywood is feeling the same economic pinch as the rest of the state, which has 500,000 jobless.

"But," he added, "if the federal government can give billions to the agricultural industry, including millions to California growers for not growing crops, surely it could give subsidies to this stricken industry."

# House Revives Hopes To Extend SST Funds

A decisive 213-174 vote in the House revived hopes that Congress will continue funds to develop a supersonic transport plane despite a Senate vote to kill the project.

A House-Senate conference committee is expected to trim the appropriation back from the $290 million voted by the House last May. But even a reduced funding bill is likely to face a sharp challenge in the Senate, which voted 52-41 to delete all money for the program from the Dept. of Transportation appropriations bill.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had endorsed the SST funding, warning that the nation's economy would suffer a staggering blow and unemployment would soar if the American aerospace industry lost its dominant place in the world aviation market. The council stressed that development of the SST is being accompanied by continued research on environmental pollution—the chief concern of opponents of faster-than-sound commercial aircraft.

**In both the Senate and House, the vote on the issue split party lines and normal liberal-conservative divisions.**

The Senate vote was a stunning switch from just a year ago, when a similar move to kill SST funding was beaten on a 58-22 vote.

This time around, 34 Democrats and 18 Republicans supported the motion by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) to delete the funds. Opposing the cancellation were 20 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

Pres. Nixon joined in appealing to the House to preserve the program. With the aerospace industry already hurt by "substantial unemployment," the President noted, cancellation of the project would cost "at least 150,000 jobs" and would represent a waste of nearly $700 million already spent.

"The SST is an airplane that will be built and flown," Nixon said. "This issue is simply which nation will build them."

Both a British-French combine and the Soviet Union are already flight-testing SST prototypes.

**The House test came during the normally routine procedure of appointing conferees to meet with Senate representatives on the bill.**

Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D-Ill.) moved to instruct the conferees to agree to the Senate amendment killing funds for the program.

But the House voted to table his motion—in effect defeating it and telling the conferees to insist on an SST appropriation.

Voting to keep the SST program alive were 108 Democrats and 105 Republicans; opposed were 112 Democrats and 62 Republicans.

# Footwear Jobs Lost to Imports, 3,300 Get Aid

More than 3,300 workers in three states who lost their jobs or became underemployed as a result of rising imports of rubber footwear, have been certified as eligible for benefits under the Trade Adjustment Act.

The Act provides for cash readjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training and job placement and relocation, if needed and desired.

Involved are employes of the Servus Rubber Co., Rock Island, Ill.; Uniroyal, Inc., at Mishawaka, Ind., and the B. F. Goodrich Footwear Co., Watertown, Mass.

Petitions requesting eligibility were filed by United Rubber Workers Locals 65 and 215 on behalf of 900 workers at the Mishawaka plant and 430 at the Rock Island installation. AFL-CIO Federal Local Union 21914 filed on behalf of approximately 2,000 Watertown workers.

Eligibility certifications affect those workers who became unemployed or underemployed after Dec. 19, 1968, at Watertown; after April 21, 1968, Mishawaka and between Sept. 1, 1967, and Dec. 1, 1969, at the Rock Island plant.

For certified workers' payments up to $85 a week are allowed for 52 weeks, but an extension of 26 weeks is permitted to enable workers to complete approved training courses. An additional 13 weeks payments is also allowed for workers over 60 who lost their jobs.

# ILPA Issues New Publications Catalog

Union periodicals in 35 states, four Canadian provinces and the District of Columbia, with a combined circulation of 20 million, are listed in the latest annual edition of the Labor Press Directory of the International Labor Press Association.

Of the 388 publications listed, 111 are those of AFL-CIO international or national unions, and 269 are published or endorsed by state, province and city central bodies, individual local unions or groups of local unions. The remaining eight are official publications of the AFL-CIO or its departments, and the official publication of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Copies may be purchased at $2 each from the International Labor Press Association, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

*Attack on Wages Scored:*

# 'Bold Action' Urged To Spur Economy

*(Continued from Page 1)*

get deficit and an increase in the money supply.

The change in direction is "welcome," Meany commented, "but faltering steps are not enough."

Calling for bolder action, Meany declared:

**"Mini-expansion will not put millions of jobless back to work. Unless unemployment is sharply and promptly reversed, it will feed on itself and joblessness will continue to roll up to even higher levels."**

Even Nixon's "mini-expansion" prompted an implied rebuke from Burns, who as head of the federal reserve system has independent economic power.

Nixon told the NAM he has been "assured" by Burns that the federal reserve banks would step up the supply of money and credit needed to finance an expanding economy.

"I am confident that this commitment will be kept," the President said.

But Burns, just three days later, stressed that "we must be careful to avoid excessive monetary expansion" and strongly implied that the nation's central banking system will keep a tight grip on the purse strings until wage increases are curbed.

Both Nixon and Burns, however, agreed on heaping blame on the construction trades.

Nixon told the NAM that "when construction wage settlements are more than double the national average for all manufacturing at a time when many construction workers are out of work, then something is basically wrong with that industry's bargaining process."

The President called for replacement of "craft-by-craft, city-by-city" bargaining with area or regional bargaining machinery.

He said he has asked the tripartite Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission "to take the initiative in working out these changes with leaders of management and labor. If the commission determines that legislation is required," Nixon said, "it will be proposed."

The attack by Burns on the nearly 40-year-old Davis-Bacon Act came as Administration officials were openly exploring means of getting around the prevailing wage law.

Meany protested the President's "one-sided criticism" of the building trades. "The cost of labor is only one of many components in the cost of a building," Meany noted.

"The fact is that the on-site cost of labor as a percentage of the cost of a house has gone down in the past two decades, at the very time that the cost of land and the cost of money—two major components—have gone up sharply.

"The President ignored these two factors completely in his attempt to blame union wage increases for the entire problem," Meany charged.

Growing lines of jobless throughout the nation have pushed the economic debate from the financial sections of newspapers to front page headlines.

Terms like monetary expansion and deficit spending—once the private jargon of economists—have become political gut issues.

**The AFL-CIO program, spelled out by Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger in a recent speech to a business group, calls frankly for a large temporary budget deficit to lift the economy out of the doldrums and an increase of the money supply to finance the needed expansion at reasonable interest rates.**

The trade union movement's thesis is that full use of the nation's industrial capacity would lower unit labor costs. And this combined with lower interest rates would reduce costs and prices all along the line.

Meany's comment on the Nixon speech stressed the point that "this is the time for bold action, and the President must face up to that fact."

# Labor Board Sets Standard For Colleges

The National Labor Relations Board has agreed to take jurisdiction over labor relations cases involving any private non-profit college or university which has a gross annual revenue of $1 million or more for operating expenses. That means nonprofessional employes of such colleges are entitled to the protection of the federal labor law.

The rule, effective immediately, was announced through publication Dec. 3 in the Federal Register. It was the NLRB's second step in asserting its jurisdiction over private non-profit educational institutions. The first step was taken last June 12 when the board, on petition by the AFL-CIO and some of its affiliated unions, acted on a Cornell University election petition and agreed to set money standards for accepting future cases.

The Service Employes had urged the board to set a $100,000 annual gross revenue standard. The union reported that in the fall of 1968 there were 1,472 private colleges, universities and junior colleges with 390,000 full-time and 209,000 part-time employes in the United States.

In establishing the new $1 million standard, the board decided to exclude from gross annual revenue any contributions to colleges that cannot be used for operating expenses because of limitations by the donor.

The board estimated its new rule will bring 80 percent of all private non-profit schools and about 95 percent of their non-professional employes within the reach of the labor law. Publicly-operated schools are excluded from the law's coverage.



**CITATION** to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is presented at the 10th annual Oblate College convocation honoring outstanding members of the Catholic laity. The Very Rev. Thomas J. Reddy, center, provincial of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and the Very Rev. Richard J. Murphy, college president, also gave Meany an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree.

# *Meany Affirms Faith In Future of America*

Concerned Americans, with the church and labor as solid bulwarks, can work together to help the nation solve its pressing problems, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told students and alumni of Oblate College at a special convocation held in his honor.

The Very Rev. Thomas J. Reddy, eastern provincial for the 7,000-member Oblates of Mary order, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on Meany for his services to his nation, community and church. The convocation, including a dinner attended by more than 500 persons, marked the 10th anniversary of the college's award program singling out outstanding Catholic laymen.

Meany cited a number of problems confronting the nation—the threat of aggression from Soviet Russia and Communist China, rising unemployment, the steadily increasing cost of living, high interest rates, increasing pollution of the environment, and violence on the campus.

**But a much more disturbing problem, Meany declared, is the attitude "of some segments of our population who seem to have developed a feeling of despair about the future of America. They seem to be losing faith in their own nation."**

This feeling is reflected, he said, in "the actions of some of our young people, encouraged by the reaction of some of our older people, who should know better." Meany referred to "senseless rioting and destruction" on the campus and the burning and looting of college administration buildings.

He called "extremely disturbing" the failure of some in positions of authority to "measure up to the challenge to our educational system" inherent in campus disorders.

He cited dissident groups openly advocating violence to bring about change.

"We see firemen and policemen shot down by snipers" while trying to protect life and property, and "deliberate attempts to break down our system of justice . . . by making a travesty of our courts of law," he observed.

"We are told our young people don't like the world they have inherited—a world which they say they did not make." But "no mortal has ever been able to pre-select the kind of world he would like." Those born in the Twenties, Meany said, "inherited a world deep in depression and soon to be engulfed in the most destructive war in human history."

Meany said he refuses to believe that young people have lost faith in America, in its ideals and traditions.

**"American labor has a stake in preserving our American institutions, and we intend to do what we can to prevent their destruction under any false label of progress," he declared.**

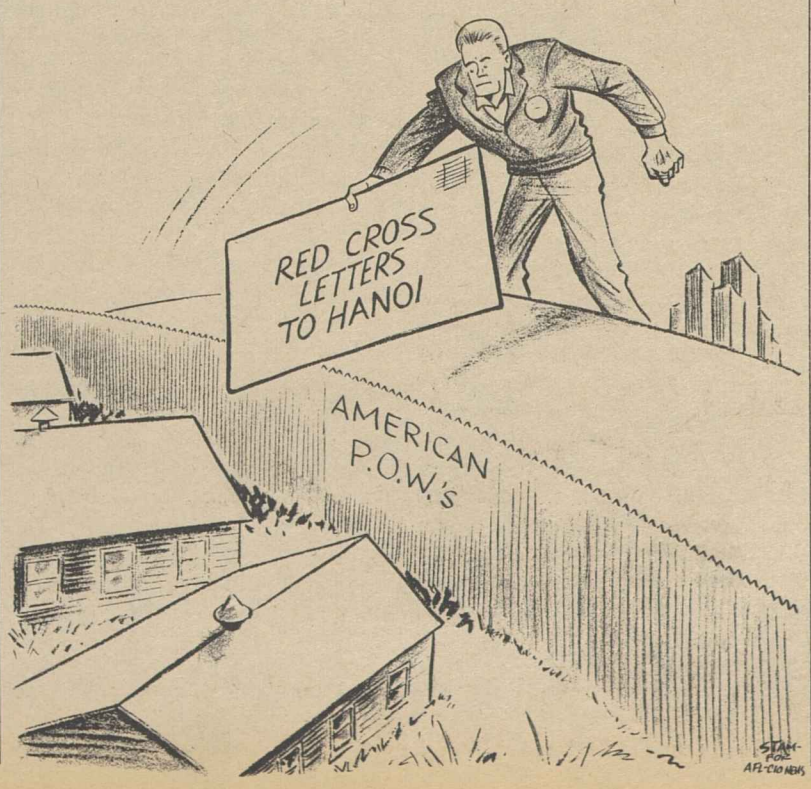
Labor realizes, Meany said, that America has a system that "gives the ordinary citizen the opportunity and the right to join with others for the benefit of all—a right that does not exist anywhere behind the Iron Curtain."

"We in the AFL-CIO," he asserted, "are going to continue to work for a better America and for a better world without abandoning the basic principles of human decency and justice under which this nation was founded."

He concluded that "all of us, including students who have faith in America, can live and act in helping our nation overcome its pressing problems."

In accepting the degree, Meany said he did so as president of the AFL-CIO rather than as an individual. He said he regarded the honor as recognition of the important role played by American labor in the life of this nation.

## Mail Early




# Illinois Court Upholds Public Employe Strike

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois State Supreme Court has handed down a precedent-setting decision affirming, in effect, the right to strike for 500,000 Illinois state and local public employes.

The Illinois ruling centered on a December 1968, strike by the State, County & Municipal Employes against a Peoria public nursing home. A State Circuit Court at Peoria issued an injunction against that walkout which eventually broke the strike.

But the state supreme court held that the Illinois Anti-Injunction Law was applicable to the Peoria dispute, that the injunction should not have been issued, and consequently, was invalid.

The injunction also resulted in a 60-day jail sentence for Harold L. Benedict, an SCME staff representative assigned to the local union. That sentence has been under appeal, and the court that imposed it will be asked to reconsider in light of the state supreme court ruling.

The anti-injunction law is one of more than a dozen so-called "Little Norris-LaGuardia" anti-injunction statutes in various states.

SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf called the ruling a "landmark decision," and said that Illinois public employes "are no longer second-class citizens. The supreme court decision confirms their right to bargain and to refuse to work when all other remedies have been exhausted."

He said the ruling could have an effect on public employe walkouts in other states because the Illinois decision might be used as a precedent in interpreting other existing state laws.

12-12-70

# AFL-CIO Asks Letter Drive For Prisoners

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"I urge every member of the AFL-CIO to take time at this holiday season to write to Hanoi. It is also a time for national prayer for those prisoners, as suggested by the American Legion.

"An end to the misery of the prisoners of war and relief for their long-suffering families would help to brighten this holiday season. It could also serve as a sincere indication of the North Vietnamese desire for peace in Indochina and lay the groundwork for their acceptance of the American proposal at the Paris talks to free all prisoners of war."

Meany advised that letters to Hanoi, which require 25 cents postage per half ounce, should be addressed to the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Hanoi, North Viet Nam.

# Manpower Veto Branded 'Outrageous'


# AFL-CIO News

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# Landmark Job Safety Law Wins Final Congress Okay



**FIVE-MONTH** strike against Northwest Airlines ends with signing of a contract covering 3,500 members of the Railway & Airline Clerks. From left are Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., Jack Bacon of the union's Northwest systems board, Airline Vice Pres. R. A. Ebert, union Pres. C. L. Dennis and Vice Pres. Jack Fletcher. **(Story this page.)**

## *Passage Climaxes 3-Year Struggle*

**By David L. Perlman**

A landmark job safety and occupational health bill won final congressional approval and the AFL-CIO, which led the three-year battle for its passage, called on the Administration to follow through with a strong enforcement program.

The final version of the bill puts the responsibility for setting nationwide safety and health standards in the hands of the Secretary of Labor—where the AFL-CIO said it belonged.

The Administration and employer organizations lost their bid to assign standard-setting to a separate presidential commission.

But employers contesting Labor Dept. citations against violations will be able to appeal to an independent review board to be appointed by the President—a provision that was not in the original labor-supported Williams-Daniels bill.

**AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany served notice that labor will keep a watchful eye on the enforcement machinery. If it doesn't work effecively, he declared, "we will immediately petition Congress to strengthen and improve it."**

Meany termed passage of the legislation "a long step down the road toward a safe and healthy workplace." But he stressed that "achievement of that goal will not be automatic."

The new law will provide "the mechanism for setting safety and health standards by the Dept. of Labor," Meany noted.

**But, he stressed, "mere setting of standards is not enough. There**

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## House Votes Food Stamp Restrictions

A conservative coalition in the House won an unexpected—and undeserved—victory with the passage of a restrictive food stamp bill that would throw up new roadblocks to the goal of wiping out hunger in America.

With absenteeism high—in part because of a round of holiday season parties on Capitol Hill—a key vote was lost by a thin 119-116 margin. Two hundred House members missed this teller vote, in which members are counted but not recorded by name.

**Later, after stragglers reached the House floor, liberals and moderates succeeded in defeating a proposal to bar food stamps to strikers and their families.**

The anti-striker amendment was beaten on a 183-172 rollcall. But at this stage, the parliamentary situation was such that there was no

*(Continued on Page 7)*

**Public Service Jobs Stalled:**

## *Meany Scores Nixon's Veto As Attack on Jobless, Poor*

**By John R. Oravec**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced as "outrageous" Pres. Nixon's veto of the employment and manpower legislation that would have created nearly a million jobs.

"It is a devastating attack on the unemployed, the unskilled, and the poor at a time of widespread joblessness, created by Administration policies," Meany declared.

Nixon's veto, Meany stressed, demonstrates the Administration's refusal to support its talk of reviving the economy with action and funds "where they count most—in upgrading the skills of the labor force and creating jobs for the long-term unemployed."

The veto drew expressions of shock and dismay from many members of Congress, but chances of overriding the veto appear slim. Although the measure passed the Senate 68 to 13, the House approved it by a much narrower margin—177 to 159.

House Democratic Leader Carl Albert said that the veto means Nixon "is more interested in playing political games than in the almost 5 million Americans who are out of work."

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), chairman of the Labor Committee that worked for months devising the comprehensive legislation, said the veto "throws away" the efforts of both political parties in Congress.

Nixon's refusal to sign the legislation washes out for the present the labor-supported public service jobs program that was designed to combat high unemployment by providing work for persons who could not find employment in private industry.

**But Meany emphasized that "it is only a temporary setback" and declared: "We intend to do everything in our power to help establish a badly needed national manpower policy and program, including job-creation for the long-term jobless. And we intend to win."**

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## Industrial Output Drops For 4th Straight Month

Industrial production dropped for the fourth consecutive month in November even though the decline in auto output was checked.

The decline of seven-tenths of 1 percent was not as severe as that of the previous three months, but it still depressed the Federal Reserve Board index of factory, mine and utility output to 161.4 percent of the 1957-59 base period.

Since August, the industrial production index has nosedived 7.8 points. This is the second four-month decline in production that the nation has experienced during almost two years of the Nixon Administration. The previous four-month sag spanned the period of October 1969 through January 1970.

**The FRB noted that the index in November was 7.6 percent below the peak level of 174.6 reached in July 1969.**

Auto production last month

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## Striking Clerks Approve Northwest Airlines Pact

Minneapolis—Members of the Railway & Airline Clerks voted by a 6-1 margin to accept strike-ending contract terms from Northwest Airlines after five months on the picket line.

The terms, agreed to in Washington meetings called by Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., were approved after an earlier vote to reject. A joint announcement by management and BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis said that an "expedited schedule for return to jobs" had been added to the earlier proposals made Oct. 22.

Northwest management began preparing to resume full service in time for the holidays. It had flown only a few routes since 3,500 union members walked out July 8 to get a contract on a par with those at comparable airlines.

A new 39-month pact offers average wage increases of 37.6 percent and improvements in classifications and work rules.

Salary raises will be paid retroactively from Oct. 1, 1969, to July 8, 1970, to employes who are recalled. Any employe not called back to work within four months will receive retroactive pay to the end of that time, the agreement provides.

Dennis called the settlement a

*(Continued on Page 8)*



**BAYARD RUSTIN** chats with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) at the New York dinner honoring Rustin's leadership of the civil rights movement. The dinner raised funds for the A. Philip Randolph Institute, of which Rustin is executive director.

Urges Strengthened Coalition:

# *Rustin Keys Social Progress To Ballot Box, Union Card*

By Rex Hardesty

New York—The ballot box and the union card are the only weapons that can bring economic justice to America, Bayard Rustin said at a dinner in his honor. And that goal won't be achieved until blacks and liberals quit confusing slogans, lifestyles and emotions with results, Rustin declared.

The dinner, which drew a crowd of 1,300 to raise funds for the A. Philip Randolph Institute, honored Rustin for his three decades as the top tactician of the civil rights movement. Rustin, now executive director of the Randolph Institute, organized the first freedom rides, the Journey for Reconciliation in 1946, the Montgomery bus boycott in the 1950s, the massive 1963 March on Washington and the 1968 Memphis march for Dr. Martin Luther King's funeral.

**But now, Rustin said, civil rights activists must move from protest to politics and the effort won't be successful "unless we keep the blue-collar worker in our coalition and not drive him into Nixon's." Rustin termed Nixon's Administration a "national disaster for the poor and minorities."**

Cautioning against relying on such slogans as "Uncle Tom" and "hard-hat" or on hair-dos and soul food instead of political action, Rustin said anyone who "goes around calling this the worst country in the world had just as well kick a black kid back into the ghetto, because if we can't give people hope we can't win."

As an example of the kind of action that is needed, Rustin introduced two groups in the audience, both made up predominantly of young blacks. One included representatives of the Institute's affiliated black trade unionists who work on voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives in 23 cities. The other was the staff of the joint apprenticeship program, which trains and counsels youngsters for apprenticeship in the building trades.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the work of the Randolph Institute "one of the best investments the trade union movement ever made" when the AFL-CIO voted funds to it six years ago and announced plans for the expansion of institute activities. Meany cited the expansion of the apprenticeship program, Operation Outreach, into 80 U.S. cities under the sponsorship of various groups. He said the number of apprentices placed now totals 7,200, double that of 18 months ago.

**Meany observed that the hopes of minority youth have been "curtailed by the present national economic picture." Two years ago, he recalled, when the Administration's economic "game plan" was handed down "from the ivory tower in which Dr. Arthur Burns sits," labor was assured that it would not hurt the worker through higher unemployment. "We even got it with a signature," Meany said, referring to Nixon's February 1969 letter to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.**

But now, Meany said, with unemployment approaching 6 percent the "architect of this economic mess," Burns, has a prescription calling for repeal of prevailing area wage scales on federal projects; compulsory arbitration, "an idea that went out in 1890;" amending the minimum wage law with a lower rate for teenagers, "without saying what happens to the people these teenagers squeeze out;" and a tax credit for business investment, "the same tax bonus we got rid of recently" as inflationary.

As a result, Meany said, it is getting hard to tell "fact from fiction in this Administration, and you can't even be sure of what happened yesterday." Meany said the results of the 1970 election offer hope that people can be motivated to change the situation.

Roy Wilkins, director of the NAACP, told the group that besides being the human rights movement's "foremost exemplar of smart tactics," Rustin is also a humanitarian who worked in India and "in Africa when it wasn't fashionable because of his compassion and love of all the people of the earth. He has had compassion even when he was scolding black militants for their failure to appreciate proper tactics."

**John P. Roche, a Brandeis professor and newspaper columnist, said the "sense of community" displayed through the years by such men as Randolph, Rustin, Wilkins and Meany is missing today among "the friendly radicals who brought us Richard Nixon."**

Roche said that when the effort was made in 1939 to get Rustin off a chain gang after he was arrested for civil rights activities, "no cocktail party was given by Leonard Bernstein," chiding the event the composer held for the Black Panthers.

Senators Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) and Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) attended the testimonial to Rustin and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, master of ceremonies, introduced Bayh as the man who made possible the Senate rejection of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court.

Kirkland also introduced an empty chair which was placed at the dais to dramatize the absence of Cesar Chavez, the Farm Workers' leader who could not attend because he was in jail in California.

# Label Trades Leader Joseph Lewis Mourned

Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. since 1956, died unexpectedly in a Florida hospital of a heart attack. He was 64.

Known to both labor and management as a tireless promoter of the union label and the annual Union-Industries Show, Lewis was eating breakfast in a Citrus Memorial Hospital bed at Inverness, Fla., when he died Dec. 14 after a third heart seizure. His doctor and family had believed he was on the road to recovery after previous hospitalization.

Services were held Dec. 16 at Gawler's Funeral Home in Washington and scheduled Dec. 18 at the Chapel of the Roses funeral home in Fremont, Calif., with internment set for Dec. 19 at Holy Sepulcher Cemetery, Hayward, Calif.

**In a message expressing shock and sadness at news of the death, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said of Lewis that "his long service to his fellow workers, to the trade union movement and to the Union Label Dept. were well known by all of us in the AFL-CIO who considered him our friend."**

Meany sent a personal message of condolence to Lewis's wife Gladys of Silver Spring, Md., and their daughter, Mrs. Mary Graminski. Also surviving are 11 grandchildren, including three in the family of Lewis's only son, Joseph, who preceded his father in death—also of a heart attack—10 weeks ago at age 40.

Richard F. Walsh, president of the department of which Lewis was executive officer, said his death "comes as a grievous blow to all who knew and admired and respected him." His "kind nature and intense dedication to the principles and ideals of the trade union movement will long serve as a living tribute to his memory," Walsh said.

Lewis and his wife were vacationing at their winter place near Inverness when he suffered chest pains and was ordered to the Citrus hospital. Released after a three-week stay, he suffered another attack Dec. 12 and returned for his final visit.

Lewis was born in Centerville, Calif., in 1906. At 17 he left school to work at the Wedgewood Stove Co., where he joined a local of the Stove Mounters Union in 1930.

Two years later he was elected president of the union's Local 61 in Newark, Calif. After three years in that post the international union—now the Stove, Furnace & Allied Appliance Workers—named him a vice president and, in 1944, president. He was re-elected at every convention through 1956, when he was named secretary-treasurer of the Union Label department after four years as a vice president.



JOSEPH LEWIS

# Jobless Claims Could Reach $4.9 Billion

With nearly 5 million American workers now unemployed, the Labor Dept. is predicting that unemployment compensation benefits could reach $4.9 billion for fiscal 1971—nearly double the $2.8 billion paid unemployed workers in fiscal 1970.

Even if there is a marked improvement in the economy during the balance of fiscal 1971, jobless benefits will be high, the report noted.

It said that "a marked improvement" could lower from 4.2 percent to 3.6 percent the number of workers who file claims under the federal-state unemployment insurance program.

Benefit expenditures at that level would amount to $4.2 billion for the present fiscal year.

Initial claims for unemployment compensation during the week of Dec. 5 totaled 398,600, the highest December volume since 1960. This was 44,500 higher than the previous week, and 151,600 more than for the comparable week in 1969.

Insured unemployment totaled 2,192,900 during the week ending Nov. 28—202,800 more than the previous week and 1,030,700 more than a year ago.

# Industrial Output Drops For 4th Straight Month

*(Continued from Page 1)*

showed little change from October, running at an annual rate of about 4 million units. The General Motors strike had been blamed for declines in auto output in September and October.

The FRB said that output declines in November "were centered in business and defense equipment and industrial materials."

Besides auto production, the FRB said, there was little change in the output of other consumer goods, both durable and nondurable.

The report showed a dramatic fall-off in business investment in new machinery and equipment. The total output of business equipment last month was 12 percent below the 1969 high, the FRB reported.

Other declines for November were recorded in steel, construction material and other industrial materials.

The FRB report was released a few hours after Pres. Nixon visited the Commerce Dept. to announce that the gross national product had reached an annual rate of $1 trillion for the first time. The announcement came with the unveiling of a "GNP clock" that ticks off increases at the rate of $2,000 a second.

**None of the Administration officials at the ceremony mentioned that the GNP clock marks up inflation along with "real" output.**

The real GNP—expressed in 1958 dollars—has shown little change in the last 15 months of the Nixon Administration, reaching $727.5 billion at the end of the third quarter. Unadjusted for price increases, the GNP as of Sept. 30 was running at an annual rate of $985.5 billion.

With the decline in industrial production last month, the FRB index now stands 7.7 points below the 169.1 mark when Pres. Nixon was inaugurated in January 1969.

# Independents Support New York Taxi Strike

New York—Taxicab drivers, on strike for the first time since they won their first union contract in 1966, met with independent drivers who own their cabs and voted to stay on strike, with the backing of the independents, until a new agreement is won.

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City AFL-CIO and of Taxi Local 3036, told the meeting that talks mediated by Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the State Mediation Board have gotten nowhere.

McDonnell later said he would try again for a settlement of the strike called Dec. 5 when 69 of 72 fleet owners refused to budge from an offer the drivers had rejected earlier.

The union, chartered by the AFL-CIO after two eight-day strikes in 1966, represents 36,000 drivers and 1,200 mechanics, gasoline men, utility workers and body men employed in fleet garages. Its three-year contract expired Nov. 16, but was extended 17 days in the hope of getting an agreement.

Local 3036 started the contract renewal process by requesting early negotiations. These began June 3, but stalled when fleet owners laid down conditions the union rejected. The impasse point remains the owners' demand that 15 cents of every fare on a cab meter be used to pay for contract benefits the men already get, with the remainder to be divided 50-50. Union members see this as a 46.25 percent commission for the drivers instead of the present 49 to 50 percent.

Meanwhile the strikers have been conducting mass picketing at air terminals, bus depots and hotels to discourage unlicensed drivers from picking up passengers on a "gypsy" basis—a violation of city ordinances, the union says.



*2 Million to Benefit:*

# Conferees Approve 2 Federal Pay Bills

House and Senate conferees have reached agreement on a pair of labor-supported bills that would mean higher pay for about 2 million federal employes.

The twin bills, awaiting the final step of congressional approval, would:

● Establish a new pay-setting system for 1.3 million salaried white-collar employes. They would be virtually assured of a pay raise next month and annual salary adjustments thereafter.

● Add an additional pay step—worth 4 percent—to the wage board system which matches the pay of nearly 600,000 blue-collar workers to prevailing area wage scales. Another section of the bill would establish a modified wage board system for about 130,000 employes of military post exchanges and other self-financing activities.

**Under the white-collar salary bill, annual pay adjustments would be automatic unless both the President and Congress determine that emergency conditions dictate otherwise.**

Here's how the system would work:

The President would be obligated to put into effect salary increases averaging slightly above 6 percent, effective as of Jan. 1, 1971.

The amount is based on comparable wages in private industry last June, determined by an already-completed salary survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

No further action would be required by Congress.

The same system would be followed for pay increases effective Jan. 1, 1972—based on that year's BLS survey.

The next pay hike would be due on Oct. 1, 1972, and on the same date in subsequent years—thus reducing the lag between salary survey and federal pay adjustment from six months to three months.

In 1972, also, unions would be brought directly into the pay-setting procedure through a new Federal Employes Pay Council which would be consulted on the methods of determining comparability and which would make recommendations to the President.

Congress would enter the salary picture only if the President declared that "national emergency or economic conditions affecting the general welfare" required a smaller increase or a deferral of the increase.

In such a case, the President would be required to submit an alternative plan to Congress.

**But either the House or Senate could reject the President's alternative plan by a majority vote within 30 days. And if either body turned him down, the full pay increase would be granted without any change in the effective date.**

Genesis of the legislation was a bill passed by the House more than a year ago which included the salary-setting procedure in addition to its most-publicized provision — a 5.4 percent pay raise for postal employes.

The Senate substituted its own version of a pay bill, but a hassle over postal reorganization stymied any further action. New legislation moved through Congress as the result of labor-management negotiations following the wildcat postal strikes of last spring.

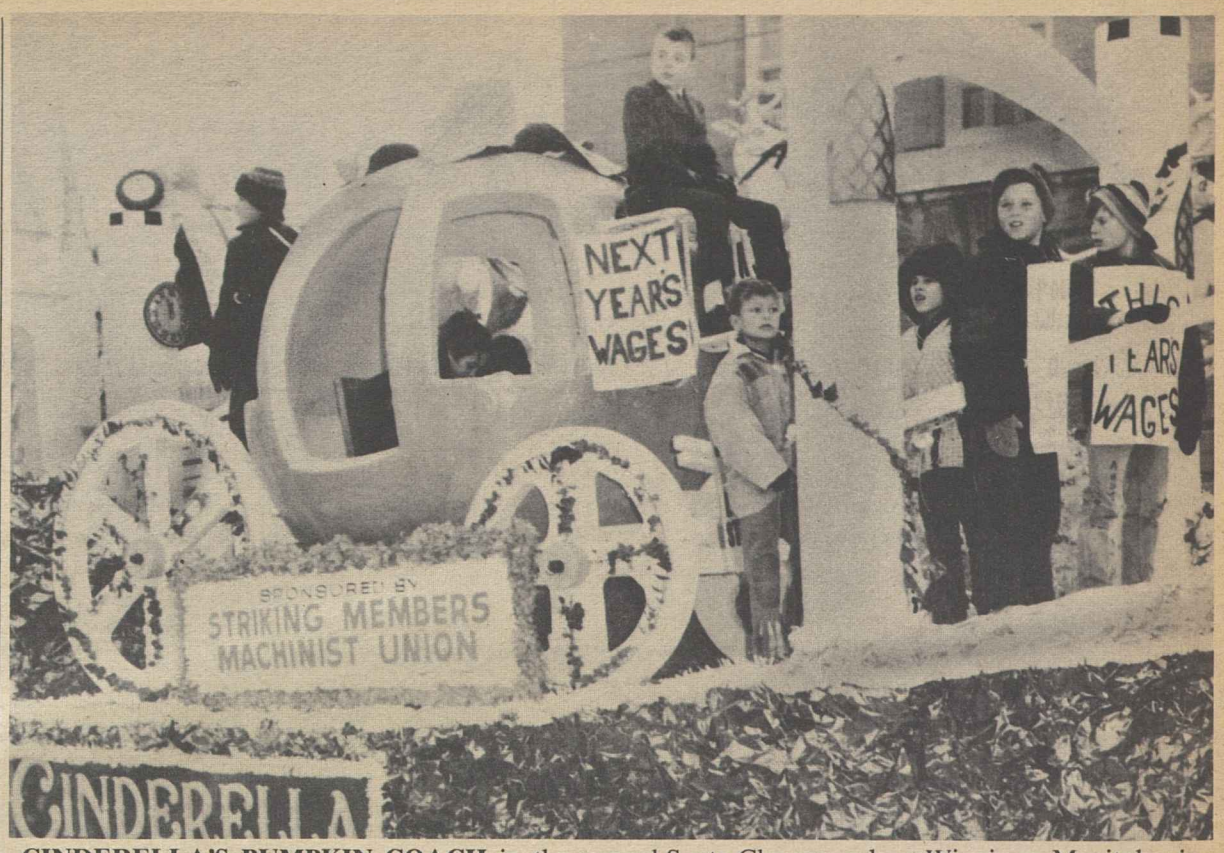
The original bill was all but forgotten—until the House and Senate conferees were brought together in a successful effort to salvage the salary-setting provision.

The separate wage board bill adds a fourth step to the three-stage wage board system now in effect.

As at present, workers begin with 96 percent of the prevailing area wage, move up to 100 percent after 26 weeks, and 78 weeks later advance to 104 percent. Two years after reaching the third step, under the new legislation, workers would receive 108 percent of the base rate.

The Defense Dept. had opposed the bill as too costly and Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes charged that the department had grossly exaggerated the cost of the bill in an effort to defeat it.

The House had initially passed a five-step bill, raising the ceiling for long-service workers to 112 percent of the base rate. But the conferees agreed to the four-step version.




**CINDERELLA'S PUMPKIN COACH** in the annual Santa Claus parade at Winnipeg, Manitoba, is used to explain the issues in the strike of Machinists Local 1953 against Motor Coach Industries, Ltd. The IAM members walked off their jobs Oct. 30 seeking an average hourly wage of $3. Their children man the float.

# *Meany Urges Colleges to Expand Programs for Labor Education*

New York—Organized labor must work to build and strengthen educational institutions both inside and outside the labor movement or "we will be throwing away the only tools we have for building a better society," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asserted here.

Meany spoke at a dinner marking the 25th anniversary of the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

Meany was introduced to the audience of nearly 600 persons by E. Howard Molisani, first vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Other speakers were Dr. David G. Moore, dean of the labor relations school; Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Meany recalled that establishment of the school by a 1944 act of the legislature came only after a long struggle in which the New York labor movement played a leading part and in which he, as president of the State AFL, had been deeply involved.

**Despite the school's success, he said, "America's educational system has not responded to this opportunity." He noted that no more than 25 American universities had even tried to set up meaningful labor studies facilities, leaving "vast stretches" where the only labor education was what unions were able to improvise for themselves.**

Citing the South as one such area, he said he was looking forward to accepting an invitation recently received from former Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson for the AFL-CIO to hold a collective bargaining seminar at the LBJ School of Public Affairs when it opens its doors at the University of Texas next year.

Meany expressed the hope that other southern universities would enter the field of labor education in view of the fact that "the impact of trade unionism is being felt in the South as never before."

Drawing on his own experience in New York, he observed that legislatures and university regents do not respond to need "without a great deal of prodding" and that involvement of labor is necessary not only to get a beginning but to assure adequate funding from year to year.

Labor education, to be effective, Meany said, must be a mutual undertaking of organized labor and the academic world and labor must not be limited to an advisory pro-forma role.

**Such cooperation does not mean competition, he emphasized. The role of advisers is to advise and administrators to administer, he said, but both jobs are important because "unless a program is responsive to labor's needs it is not useful."**

Thus, he observed, the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Washington does not compete with any university, but does the things no university is equipped to do:

● It promotes among union members the widest possible understanding of the aims of labor.

● It helps affiliated unions develop their own educational programs.

No union has succeeded in creating an educational program that fills its needs, Meany said, "but all are increasingly conscious of the need to do so."

In this area, he predicted that increased use of the Labor Studies Center by affiliated unions would stimulate them to seek broader, more effective programs from the universities.

**"And the universities should be prepared to help them," he added. "It is clearer every day that the labor movement has important work to do in behalf of the entire American society and that it needs all the help it can get from universities and elsewhere."**

Labor's aim is "the highest development of the whole nation and all its people," he said. "So we look on learning, studying and understanding as the bedrock on which we will continue to build a society based on equity, justice and human growth."

To do this will mean, Meany said, that labor must continue to fight for more and better educational facilities, research centers, teachers and schooling itself because "learning is a lifetime process, the most important human activity there is."

# Neglect of U.S. Shipping Held National Disgrace

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) said that allowing American foreign trade cargo carried by U.S.-flag ships to slip below the 5 percent level is a "national disgrace."

Speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., Thompson called the feeble cargo percentage a product of "our pathetic neglect of the merchant marine."

"U.S.-flag ships carried almost half of our nation's total foreign trade cargo just 20 years ago," he noted. "Just 10 years ago the U.S.-flag merchant fleet still sailed with more than 10 percent of its nation's cargo."

Thompson said that Congress had "shouldered its burden nobly" by overwhelmingly passing the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, and that it is ready to do so now to combat the cargo problem.

"We have cargo preference laws that require a minimum of half of all federal cargoes to be shipped in U.S. vessels," he said. "Yet some agencies of government have taken that to be a maximum and actually give preference to foreign bottoms."

**The congressman reprimanded both government agencies and American industry for the major part they have played in contributing to the problem—refusing to "send even half of their precious cargo under the American flag."**

But, he said more optimistically, there are encouraging signs from both of these quarters.

"First of all, the Dept. of Commerce launched a 'Ship-American' campaign, and what a commendable campaign it is," he said.

"Secondly, we have recently seen announcements by some auto makers and some major oil companies to the effect that they will now send their cargoes by American-flag ships whenever possible.

"If this trend grows," he concluded, "we will again have a merchant marine of first-class standing."

# 'Crisis' in Health Costs Stressed by Biemiller

The AFL-CIO extended thanks to Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) for bringing to public attention "the crisis of costs in the health industry" and stressed that organized labor will continue its fight for National Health Insurance when the 92nd Congress convenes.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said in a letter to Mills that he had made "a significant contribution by pointing out the dangers of cost-plus reimbursement which contribute to the escalating costs of medical care."

Mills, chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, told a group of Westinghouse executives Dec. 1 that health costs have risen from $12 billion to $60 billion in the past 20 years.

Commending Mills for focusing attention on the cost problem, Biemiller said: "The American people need to know the exact dimensions of escalating health care costs and they need the protections and benefits which we are convinced are achieveable through National Health Insurance."

He said organized labor's fight for a comprehensive national health care plan has been given further impetus by predictions of the Social Security Administration that the American public may be spending as much as $120 billion a year for health care by 1975 and as much as $189 billion by 1980.

**Biemiller cited the AFL-CIO's prediction that National Health Insurance could save the nation between $29 and $32 billion on health care in 1975 and perhaps as much as $61 billion in 1980.**

He dismissed as a "gross exaggeration" the estimate of Under Sec. John Veneman of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare that National Health Insurance would cost $77 billion in 1974.

But, he said, even if Veneman's figures are accepted, National Health Insurance could save between $6 and $12 billion in 1975, and between $17 and $30 billion in 1980.

# 'What Must Be Done'

**IT IS CLEARER** every day that the labor movement has important work to do in behalf of the entire American society, and that it needs all the help it can get.

So it is unfortunate that there seems to be a view in certain parts of the academic world that labor's problem is smugness and self-satisfaction, and that it needs a great deal of abrasive criticism to open its eyes.

In this arrogant conviction, from time to time we see academic facilities turned over to labor's enemies to use as a forum for attacking labor.

**Well, I think it is clear that we are not satisfied. That is a word we don't use. We are proud of what we have accomplished so far. We have made progress. We have come a long way. But we are very much aware that we have a long way to go.**

We have plenty of critics who never tire of pointing that out.

We often face attacks from outsiders who not only exaggerate our failures but pretend that we secretly aim at failure and resist improvement.

There are people who say the universities are not perfect, and therefore the universities ought to be destroyed.

There are people who say that the labor movement has not achieved perfection, and therefore the labor movement ought to be destroyed.

Well, that is nonsense. We are going to improve the universities. We are going to improve the labor movement.

**IF WE DON'T** build and strengthen these institutions, correct their faults to the best of our ability and improve them in every way we know how, we will be throwing away the only tools we have for building a better society. For workers, this is the only game in town, and all our stakes are in it. It is our intention to build a better society than has ever before existed. The labor movement is totally committed to that effort. We aim at the highest development of the whole nation and all its people.

All its people, regardless of race, sex, income, inheritance, occupation or anything else.

**We in labor believe that every American—not just union members—should have decent clothing, decent housing and enough to eat.**

We believe that every American should have the right to make a constructive contribution in return—everyone should have worthwhile work to do, at a decent wage.

We believe every American should have access to decent health care.

And we believe every American must have the chance to develop himself to his highest possible potential—to learn and create and liberate the best human qualities that are in him.

We are convinced that no organization and no society can survive and grow unless it makes provision for the well-being and growth of every one of its members.

We look on learning and studying and understanding as the bedrock on which we will continue to build a society based on equity, justice and human growth. That, we believe, is what must be done.

*—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the 25th anniversary dinner of the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations on Dec. 11, 1970, in New York City.*


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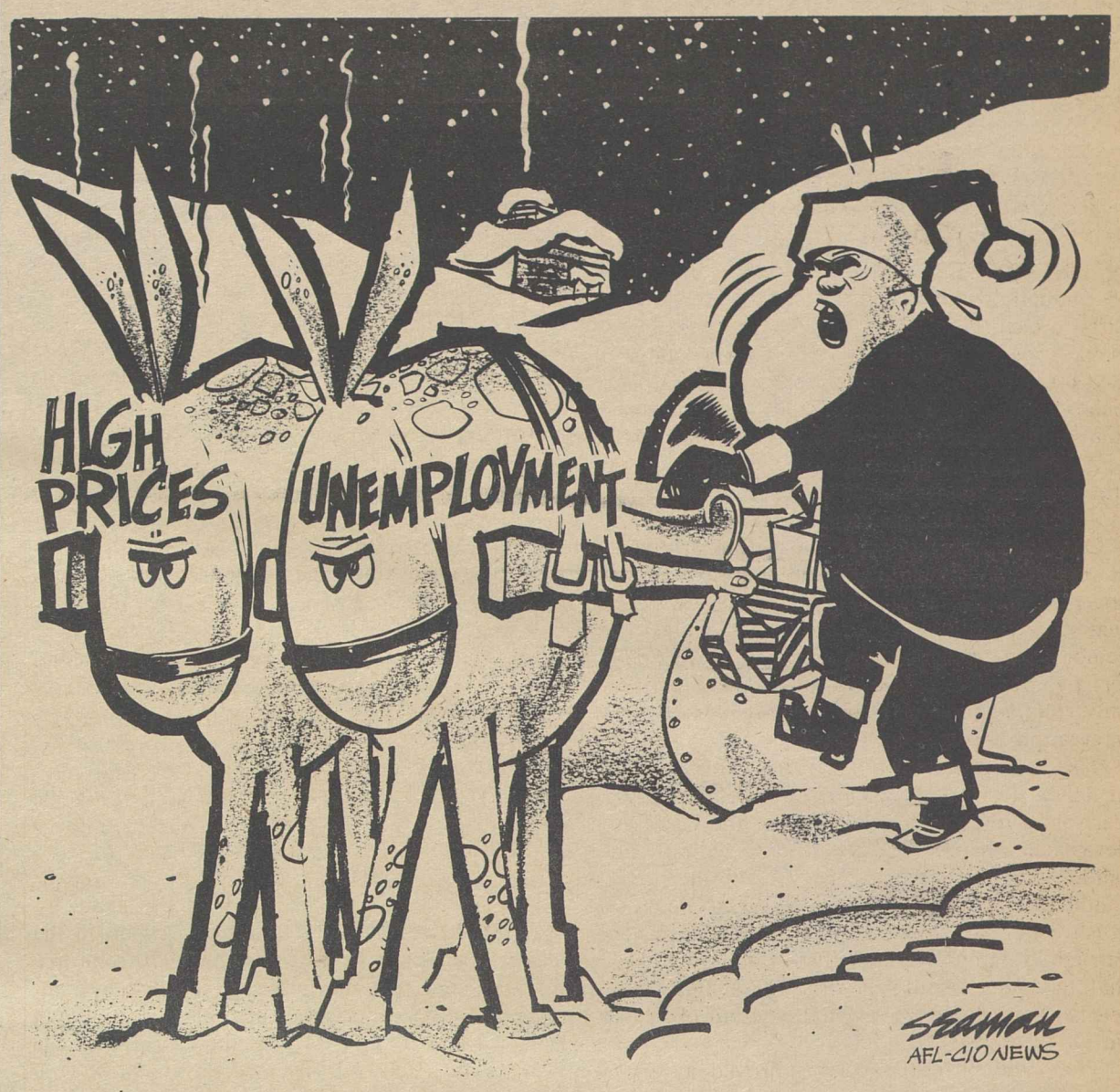
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## 'Tough Sledding This Year!'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Never Let the Facts Interfere With Interesting News Release

By John P. Roche

**THERE HAVE BEEN** times these last two years when I have felt very sheepish about my delayed response to the vital events of the day. The scenario would run like this: on June 15 a special commission submits to the President a report on crime, pornography, the Pentagon or any one of a dozen other topics. On June 16, columns start appearing all over the country explaining the true significance of the report.

Now, I am a fast reader. Yet by the time I had penetrated halfway into the Fitzhugh report on the Pentagon or the Scranton Commission report on campus unrest, every other writer in America seemed to have digested these substantial volumes, meditated on them, and brought in a verdict.

**In fact, with regard to the Scranton Commission report, it seemed to me that half a dozen columnists, a dozen senators and the Vice President of the United States had their reviews in before the commission had even prepared its final document. It appeared that not only did I need a speed-reading course, but some advanced training in divination. Very depressing.**

Feeling acute guilt that I was letting my readers down, I took my troubles to one of the proverbial wise men of journalism, Ken Crawford of Newsweek. "John, you actually read the Fitzhugh report?" he asked. I admitted that I had. "My God," said Crawford, "you should get a medal. I don't think even Fitzhugh has read the Fitzhugh report."

Then light dawned. "You didn't get the potted handout?" Ken asked. "You missed the backgrounder?" I had not been in Washington when the report was released and, as a consequence, had obviously missed the backgrounder, the press conference at which it was passed out and the press was briefed on the contents. As for the "handout"—a summary prepared for the press highlighting a document's conclusions — I always threw them away. (Just as I do the model book reviews that publishers kindly include with advance copies of books.)

Ken thought about my reading hangup for a while, then thoughtfully he delivered his judgment: "You may miss a lot of scoops with this bad habit of yours, but in time things should break about even. About half the scoops are phonies." (He was vindicated a few weeks ago when the news came out that Pat Moynihan was going to be U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. This was deductively absurd, the equivalent of a story "Pope Paul Converted to Buddhism." I just chuckled and let it ride to its inevitable denouement.)

**WHAT I THINK** of as "Crawford's Law" was vindicated in an extremely thoughtful article in the Washington Post by Richard Harwood. He called it "News: A Question of What the Facts Will Support," and dealt in depth with a recent flurry of stories that a Pentagon report, examining the logistical performance in Viet Nam, had accused the Johnson Administration of "botching" the Vietnamese War. His verdict? That the actual content of the report would not support this contention, that the allegations (in Harwood's words) "arose in the minds of reporters, some of whom had not even read through the dreary volumes."

**What made this particularly interesting to me was that I was in Washington the day this story hit the papers. My first reaction, given my morbid interest in the war in Viet Nam, was to get a copy of this "Besson report." The Pentagon informed me there were no copies for distribution, but that I could come over there to read it—and that it constituted three thick volumes plus appendices. Ugh!**

Deductively, I could not believe the report had said what it allegedly did—our logistical performance in Viet Nam has been spectacular—but I was not going to spend three days at the Pentagon to write a column on the subject. True, someone at the Pentagon might have been willing to write the column for me, but there is enough of that already. I'll just stick to being a slow reactor.

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***Shift to Right Hurts GOP:***

# Election Results Show Strength Of Basic Democratic Coalition

*The following is excerpted from "The Voters' Decision-1970," by John M. Barry, which appears in the December 1970 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.*

**THE 1970 ELECTION** results were mixed enough to offer political partisans of every stripe a chance to claim victory—an offer few of them turned down. But when all the statistics are sifted, the gains and losses analyzed, the claims and counter-claims weighed, the conclusion is inescapable that the Democratic Party came out ahead and took a long step toward the strength it will need to recapture the White House in 1972.

On its face, in terms of the actual arithmetic of the election, the Democratic achievement was not particularly remarkable. It takes on major significance, however, when viewed against the demoralized and disorganized state of the party just two years ago. In 1968, the Democrats not only suffered defeat, but came close to total disintegration as a party.

This resurgence by the Democrats differs only in degree from the comeback of the Republican Party in 1966. Two years earlier, the GOP was devastated when it shifted sharply to the right and ran an ultra-conservative, Barry Goldwater, as its candidate for President. Not only was Goldwater crushed by the Lyndon Johnson landslide, but he carried so many GOP candidates down with him that the party's ranks in the House and Senate reached their lowest point since the era of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The 1966 off-year elections proved a turning point for the Republicans as they increased their membership in the House by 47 seats and gained a net of three more senators. From that point they went on to win the White House in 1968, and GOP leaders began confidently to lay the groundwork for a major bid this year to gain outright control of the Senate and at least narrow the Democratic margin in the House.

**But in 1970 things began to go wrong for the Republicans, and once again most of the party's troubles could be traced to a shift to the right. The shift was not nearly so sharp as in 1964, but it was perceptible to the voters and they simply would not buy it.**

For one thing, the Administration's economic policies had gotten it into deep trouble with the electorate. It may have sounded reasonable enough in 1969 to blame inflation on the Johnson Administration and the war in Viet Nam, but this explanation had a hollow ring by 1970 as prices continued to climb despite monthly assurances that they were under control. Meanwhile, as a direct consequence of the Administration's strategy in attempting to combat inflation, the unemployment rolls mounted alarmingly.

Understandably, the chief national spokesmen for the Republican Party during the mid-term congressional elections—Pres. Nixon and Vice Pres. Agnew—sought to avoid discussion of the national economy as a campaign issue. Instead, they seemed to stake all their party's hopes on the belief propounded repeatedly by conservative columnists that the electorate was following a clear trend toward conservatism. And they attempted to translate this into the argument that only Republicans were concerned with the so-called social issues—crime, campus disruption, bombings, narcotics and the lot.

**THE CAMPAIGNING** of the Vice President especially may have backfired and cost the GOP several contests it otherwise might have won. In his forays across the country, he seemed bent not so much on electing Republicans as on purging what he called "radical liberals"—mostly Democrats but with an occasional non-conforming Republican thrown in, like Sen. Charles Goodell. And when Agnew compressed the phrase into "radiclibs," the whole bit was an ominous reminder of the "com-symp" line coined by Nixon in his own vice presidential campaigning.

Agnew obviously was playing a role in the campaign that was carefully plotted as part of the overall Republican design. Nixon, while employing the same basic "law and order" pitch, did so on a higher plane, leaving the invective and the alliterative catch-phrases to the Vice President.

Far from revealing a conservative trend in the nation, the results of the voting in 1970 reinforce the argument that the public is repelled by conservative excesses, a lesson that the GOP should have learned in 1964. They show, too, that the Democratic Party still has vast reservoirs of support in the electorate.

**Most important of all, perhaps, the election produced new evidence that the old New Deal coalition of workers, liberals and minorities is very much alive and remains an effective base for winning elections. Even the South, the one element of the coalition that seemed to defect in 1968, this time left the GOP wondering whether its vaunted southern strategy is really going to produce the results the party is seeking and needs.**

It is clear that Democrats did well where they have traditionally done well. An NBC sampling of votes for congressional seats in 1,500 precincts across the country showed that the Democratic candidates drew 69 percent of the votes of blue collar workers, 75 percent of low-income voters, 59 percent among city dwellers and 90 percent of the votes in Negro precincts. Moreover, the party improved its position among middle-income voters, getting 58 percent of the vote, and in rural areas, 55 percent. Only among the rich, 65 percent, and among white suburbanites, 51 percent, did the GOP come out ahead on the average. Nationally, the Associated Press estimated that Democrats received 53 percent of the total vote, based on balloting for governor or, where there was no gubernatorial race, for senator.

***Under Social Security:***

# Federal Funding Could Provide Realistic Retirement Benefits

**FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS** could keep social security benefits more in line with today's increased living costs — with no additional tax burden for the 80 million Americans covered by the system—the AFL-CIO said on network radio.

Prospects for general revenue financing for social security are "not good this year," said AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, but they could improve in the next Congress. He noted that both the House and the Senate did give serious consideration to the new financing feature in the current session. Seidman appeared on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Inflation, with a steep rise of living costs in the past two years, has left many of those dependent on social security unable to meet even minimum needs, he said.

He called for an immediate 10-percent increase in benefits, followed by another 10-percent improvement next year. Seidman noted that the Senate now is considering a 10-percent increase despite a warning from the Administration that "any increase larger than [the 5 percent increase] passed by the House . . . would be courting a presidential veto."

He declined to speculate "at what level [of improvement] the President will veto a bill," but stressed that "a very substantial increase" is desperately needed by the "old and disabled, and orphans, and widows, who depend on social security."

**Seidman also urged retention of the "100-percent widow's benefit" provision contained in both the House and Senate versions of the social security bill, setting a widow's benefits at the level of her deceased husband's entitlement, whether he died before or after retirement age.**

"This is very important, because the degree of poverty among widows is very high," he stressed, stating they are "probably the poorest group in America."

Reporters questioning Seidman were Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.




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**THERE ARE JUST** seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and they pretty much determine how much interest you are going to pay on that mortgaged house of yours—if you can wangle a mortgage at all.

They serve on Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation for fourteen years and their job is to manage the nation's money supply and bank credit.

The Federal Reserve System—a cherished achievement of the Woodrow Wilson Administration—was established in 1913, largely as a result of the 1907 panic which had produced many bank failures and a painful depression. A lengthy study of the nation's monetary system, largely dominated by private commercial banks at the time, convinced Wilson and Congress that a more orderly and responsible system was needed.

**The Federal Reserve System was the result. It operates under a Board of Governors of seven members. The board presides over 12 Federal Reserve banks, each located in one of the 12 regions into which the country has been divided. These banks hold the reserve balances of their member commercial banks and the deposit accounts of the U.S. Treasury. They perform a number of services for their member banks including loans and check clearance.**

The job of the system is to regulate the nation's money supply and banking system in such a way that national production is maintained at a growing level and that consumption and employment are held at a high level. In addition, the system is expected to maintain the stability of the dollar.

The board has a number of techniques by which this is supposed to be accomplished.

- It can buy or sell government securities in the open market to maintain a proper money supply and stabilize the bond market.
- It can determine the discount rate, that is, the rate at which member banks can borrow from the system. These banks, in turn, set their prime rate for their most favored customers who, in turn, set their rates and so on ad infinitum.
- It can determine what reserves must be maintained by member banks. This, in turn, determines how much these banks can lend out. A one-point change in the ratio of reserves to loans can make a huge difference in the availability of money.

By tightening up or loosening up on all these instruments, the board can largely control the monetary policies of the United States, a control that, of course, can have immense significance on the state of the economy and jobs.

**Currently the board has entered a thorny "political thicket" that would seem to be clearly outside its legislated function—its chairman has extended the setting of monetary policies into the field of labor-management relations.**

Board Chairman Arthur Burns, a Nixon appointee, recently made a speech in which he outlined a number of steps that might be taken to combat inflation outside the monetary field. He suggested that it might be desirable to suspend the Davis-Bacon Act which sets prevailing wages on government contracts "to help restore order in the construction trades" as one step that could be taken to drive down wage boosts in the construction industry.

He further suggested that the minimum wage be "modified" so as to "improve job opportunities for teenagers."

He even went so far as to speak of the "compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in industries that vitally involve the public interest" and establishment of a "wage board" to review contract settlements.

All these suggestions are far from the original concept of the Federal Reserve System as a monetary, rather than a social or political instrument, to control inflation. The labor movement has strongly condemned these Burns comments as representing the application of the old and long-rejected "trickle down" theory.

How Pres. Nixon responds to them remains to be seen.




**FEDERAL FUNDS** should help finance social security to let benefits keep pace with national living standards without increasing the tax load on the 80 million Americans protected by the system, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The public affairs radio interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual network.

# Rollcall Vote on Public Service Jobs

*The House on Dec. 10 approved final passage of a labor-supported manpower bill including an essential new public service employment program. This is the bill the President vetoed Dec. 16.*

*On the 177-159 rollcall, 152 Democrats and 25 Republicans cast Right votes (R) for the legislation. The 122 Republicans and 37 Democrats who voted to kill the bill were Wrong (W) on labor's scorecard.*

*Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.*

**ALABAMA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Edwards (R) | W |
| 2. Dickinson (R) | W |
| 3. Andrews (D) | W |
| 4. Nichols (D) | W |
| 5. Flowers (D) | W |
| 6. Buchanan (R) | W |
| 7. Bevill (D) | W |
| 8. Jones (D) | R |

**ALASKA**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Pollock (R) | A |

**ARIZONA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rhodes (R) | W |
| 2. Udall (D) | R |
| 3. Steiger (R) | W |

**ARKANSAS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Alexander (D) | R |
| 2. Mills (D) | W |
| 3. Hammerschmidt (R) | R |
| 4. Pryor (D) | PR |

**CALIFORNIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Clausen (R) | W |
| 2. Johnson (D) | R |
| 3. Moss (D) | PR |
| 4. Leggett (D) | R |
| 5. Burton (D) | R |
| 6. Mailliard (R) | R |
| 7. Cohelan (D) | PR |
| 8. Miller (D) | R |
| 9. Edwards (D) | R |
| 10. Gubser (R) | A |
| 11. McCloskey (R) | R |
| 12. Talcott (R) | W |
| 13. Teague (R) | W |
| 14. Waldie (D) | R |
| 15. McFall (D) | R |
| 16. Sisk (D) | R |
| 18. Mathias (R) | W |
| 33. Pettis (R) | W |
| 34. Hanna (D) | R |
| 35. Schmitz (R) | W |
| 36. Wilson, Bob (R) | W |
| 37. Van Deerlin (D) | PR |
| 38. Tunney (D) | R |

**Los Angeles County**

| | |
|---|---|
| 17. Anderson (D) | R |
| 19. Holifield (D) | R |
| 20. Smith (R) | W |
| 21. Hawkins (D) | R |
| 22. Corman (D) | R |
| 23. Clawson (R) | W |
| 24. Rousselot (R) | PW |
| 25. Wiggins (R) | A |
| 26. Rees (D) | R |
| 27. Goldwater (R) | W |
| 28. Bell (R) | A |
| 29. Brown (D) | R |
| 30. Roybal (D) | R |
| 31. Wilson, Charles (D) | PR |
| 32. Hosmer (R) | W |

**COLORADO**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rogers (D) | R |
| 2. Brotzman (R) | W |
| 3. Evans (D) | PR |
| 4. Aspinall (D) | A |

**CONNECTICUT**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Daddario (D) | PR |
| 2. Steele (R) | A |
| 3. Giaimo (D) | R |
| 4. Weicker (R) | A |
| 5. Monagan (D) | R |
| 6. Meskill (R) | A |

**DELAWARE**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Roth (R) | W |

**FLORIDA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sikes (D) | PW |
| 2. Fuqua (D) | R |
| 3. Bennett (D) | R |
| 4. Chappell (D) | PW |
| 5. Frey (R) | W |
| 6. Gibbons (D) | R |
| 7. Haley (D) | W |
| 8. Cramer (R) | W |
| 9. Rogers (D) | R |
| 10. Burke (R) | W |
| 11. Pepper (D) | R |
| 12. Fascell (D) | R |

**GEORGIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hagan (D) | PW |
| 2. O'Neal (D) | W |
| 3. Brinkley (D) | W |
| 4. Blackburn (R) | PW |
| 5. Thompson (R) | W |
| 6. Flynt (D) | PW |
| 7. Davis | W |
| 8. Stuckey (D) | W |
| 9. Landrum (D) | PW |
| 10. Stephens (D) | PW |

**HAWAII**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Matsunaga (D) | R |
| AL Mink (D) | R |

**IDAHO**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. McClure (R) | A |
| 2. Hansen (R) | A |

**ILLINOIS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 12. McClory (R) | A |
| 14. Erlenborn (R) | W |
| 15. Reid (R) | W |
| 16. Anderson (R) | W |
| 17. Arends (R) | W |
| 18. Michel (R) | W |
| 19. Railsback (R) | W |
| 20. Findley (R) | W |
| 21. Gray (D) | PR |
| 22. Springer (R) | W |
| 23. Shipley (D) | PR |
| 24. Price (D) | R |

**Chicago—Cook County**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Vacancy | |
| 2. Mikva (D) | R |
| 3. Murphy (D) | R |
| 4. Derwinski (R) | W |
| 5. Kluczynski (D) | R |
| 6. Collins (D) | R |
| 7. Annunzio (D) | R |
| 8. Rostenkowski (D) | R |
| 9. Yates (D) | R |
| 10. Collier (R) | A |
| 11. Pucinski (D) | R |
| 13. Crane (R) | W |

**INDIANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Madden (D) | R |
| 2. Landgrebe (R) | W |
| 3. Brademas (D) | R |
| 4. Adair (R) | A |
| 5. Roudebush (R) | A |
| 6. Bray (R) | W |
| 7. Myers (R) | W |
| 8. Zion (R) | A |
| 9. Hamilton (D) | R |
| 10. Dennis (R) | W |
| 11. Jacobs (D) | R |

**IOWA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Schwengel (R) | W |
| 2. Culver (D) | R |
| 3. Gross (R) | W |
| 4. Kyl (R) | W |
| 5. Smith (D) | R |
| 6. Mayne (R) | W |
| 7. Scherle (R) | W |

**KANSAS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sebelius (R) | W |
| 2. Mize (R) | A |
| 3. Winn (R) | W |
| 4. Shriver (R) | W |
| 5. Skubitz (R) | W |

**KENTUCKY**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Stubblefield (D) | R |
| 2. Natcher (D) | R |
| 3. Cowger (R) | A |
| 4. Snyder (R) | A |
| 5. Carter (R) | W |
| 6. Watts (D) | R |
| 7. Perkins (D) | R |

**LOUISIANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hebert (D) | PW |
| 2. Boggs (D) | R |
| 3. Caffery (D) | PW |
| 4. Waggoner (D) | PW |
| 5. Passman (D) | PW |
| 6. Rarick (D) | W |
| 7. Edwards (D) | PW |
| 8. Long (D) | PW |

**MAINE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kyros (D) | R |
| 2. Hathaway (D) | R |

**MARYLAND**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Morton (R) | A |
| 2. Long (D) | R |
| 3. Garmatz (D) | R |
| 4. Fallon (D) | PR |
| 5. Hogan (R) | W |
| 6. Beall (R) | W |
| 7. Friedel (D) | R |
| 8. Gude (R) | R |

**MASSACHUSETTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Conte (R) | R |
| 2. Boland (D) | R |
| 3. Philbin (D) | R |
| 4. Donohue (D) | R |
| 5. Morse (R) | R |
| 6. Harrington (D) | R |
| 7. Macdonald (D) | R |
| 8. O'Neill (D) | R |
| 9. McCormack (D) | Speaker |
| 10. Heckler (R) | R |
| 11. Burke (D) | R |
| 12. Keith (R) | W |

**MICHIGAN**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Esch (R) | W |
| 3. Brown (R) | W |
| 4. Hutchinson (R) | W |
| 5. Ford, Gerald (R) | W |
| 6. Chamberlain (R) | W |
| 7. Riegle (R) | R |
| 8. Harvey (R) | W |
| 9. Vander Jagt (R) | W |
| 10. Cederberg (R) | W |
| 11. Ruppe (R) | R |
| 12. O'Hara (D) | R |
| 18. Broomfield (R) | W |
| 19. McDonald (R) | W |

**Metropolitan District**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Conyers (D) | R |
| 13. Diggs (D) | R |
| 14. Nedzi (D) | R |
| 15. Ford, William (D) | R |
| 16. Dingell (D) | R |
| 17. Griffiths (D) | R |

**MINNESOTA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Quie (R) | W |
| 2. Nelsen (R) | W |
| 3. MacGregor (R) | W |
| 4. Karth (D) | R |
| 5. Fraser (D) | R |
| 6. Zwach (R) | W |
| 7. Langen (R) | A |
| 8. Blatnik (D) | R |

**MISSISSIPPI**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Abernethy (D) | PW |
| 2. Whitten (D) | PW |
| 3. Griffin (D) | W |
| 4. Montgomery (D) | W |
| 5. Colmer (D) | W |

**MISSOURI**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Clay (D) | R |
| 2. Symington (D) | R |
| 3. Sullivan (D) | R |
| 4. Randall (D) | R |
| 5. Bolling (D) | A |
| 6. Hull (D) | W |
| 7. Hall (R) | W |
| 8. Ichord (D) | A |
| 9. Hungate (D) | PR |
| 10. Burlison (D) | R |

**MONTANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Olsen (D) | R |
| 2. Melcher (D) | R |

**NEBRASKA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Denney (R) | W |
| 2. Cunningham (R) | A |
| 3. Martin (R) | W |

**NEVADA**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Baring (D) | W |

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wyman (R) | W |
| 2. Cleveland (R) | W |

**NEW JERSEY**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hunt (R) | W |
| 2. Sandman (R) | W |
| 3. Howard (D) | R |
| 4. Thompson (D) | R |
| 5. Frelinghuysen (R) | W |
| 6. Forsythe (R) | W |
| 7. Widnall (R) | W |
| 8. Roe (D) | R |
| 9. Helstoski (D) | R |
| 10. Rodino (D) | R |
| 11. Minish (D) | R |
| 12. Dwyer (R) | A |
| 13. Gallagher (D) | R |
| 14. Daniels (D) | R |
| 15. Patten (D) | R |

**NEW MEXICO**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Lupan (R) | A |
| 2. Foreman (R) | W |

**NEW YORK**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pike (D) | R |
| 2. Grover (R) | W |
| 3. Wolff (D) | PR |
| 4. Wydler (R) | R |
| 5. Lowenstein (D) | R |
| 25. Ottinger (D) | R |
| 26. Reid (R) | R |
| 27. McKneally (R) | A |
| 28. Fish (R) | A |
| 29. Button (R) | A |
| 30. King (R) | PW |
| 31. McEwen (R) | W |
| 32. Pirnie (R) | R |
| 33. Robison (R) | W |
| 34. Hanley (D) | R |
| 35. Stratton (D) | R |
| 36. Horton (R) | R |
| 37. Conable (R) | W |
| 38. Hastings (R) | W |
| 39. McCarthy (D) | A |
| 40. Smith (R) | W |
| 41. Dulski (D) | R |

**New York City**

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Halpern (R) | R |
| 7. Addabbo (D) | PR |
| 8. Rosenthal (D) | R |
| 9. Delaney (D) | R |
| 10. Celler (D) | PR |
| 11. Brasco (D) | PR |
| 12. Chisholm (D) | PR |
| 13. Podell (D) | R |
| 14. Rooney (D) | R |
| 15. Carey (D) | R |
| 16. Murphy (D) | R |
| 17. Koch (D) | R |
| 18. Powell (D) | A |
| 19. Farbstein (D) | PR |
| 20. Ryan (D) | R |
| 21. Scheuer (D) | R |
| 22. Gilbert (D) | PR |
| 23. Bingham (D) | R |
| 24. Biaggi (D) | R |

**NORTH CAROLINA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jones (D) | R |
| 2. Fountain (D) | W |
| 3. Henderson (D) | W |
| 4. Galifianakis (D) | R |
| 5. Mizell (R) | W |
| 6. Preyer (D) | PR |
| 7. Lennon (D) | PW |
| 8. Ruth (R) | W |
| 9. Jonas (R) | W |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W |
| 11. Taylor (D) | R |

**NORTH DAKOTA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Andrews (R) | W |
| 2. Kleppe (R) | W |

**OHIO**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Taft (R) | W |
| 2. Clancy (R) | A |
| 3. Whalen (R) | R |
| 4. McCulloch (R) | A |
| 5. Latta (R) | PW |
| 6. Harsha (R) | W |
| 7. Brown (R) | W |
| 8. Betts (R) | W |
| 9. Ashley (D) | R |
| 10. Miller (R) | W |
| 11. Stanton (R) | W |
| 12. Devine (R) | W |
| 13. Mosher (R) | R |
| 14. Ayres (R) | W |
| 15. Wylie (R) | W |
| 16. Bow (R) | W |
| 17. Ashbrook (R) | W |
| 18. Hays (D) | PR |
| 19. Carney (D) | R |
| 20. Feighan (D) | R |
| 21. Stokes (D) | PR |
| 22. Vanik (D) | R |
| 23. Minshall (R) | W |
| 24. Lukens (R) | W |

**OKLAHOMA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Belcher (R) | W |
| 2. Edmondson (D) | R |
| 3. Albert (D) | R |
| 4. Steed (D) | R |
| 5. Jarman (D) | W |
| 6. Camp (R) | W |

**OREGON**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wyatt (R) | PW |
| 2. Ullman (D) | W |
| 3. Green (D) | W |
| 4. Dellenback (R) | W |

**PENNSYLVANIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Yatron (D) | R |
| 7. Williams (R) | W |
| 8. Biester (R) | R |
| 9. Ware (R) | A |
| 10. McDade (R) | R |
| 11. Flood (D) | R |
| 12. Whalley (R) | W |
| 13. Coughlin (R) | R |
| 14. Moorhead (D) | R |
| 15. Rooney (D) | R |
| 16. Eshleman (R) | W |
| 17. Schneebeli (R) | A |
| 18. Corbett (R) | R |
| 19. Goodling (R) | W |
| 20. Gaydos (D) | R |
| 21. Dent (D) | PR |
| 22. Saylor (R) | R |
| 23. Johnson (R) | W |
| 24. Vigorito (D) | R |
| 25. Clark (D) | R |
| 26. Morgan (D) | R |
| 27. Fulton (R) | R |

**Philadelphia**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Barrett (D) | R |
| 2. Nix (D) | R |
| 3. Byrne (D) | R |
| 4. Eilberg (D) | R |
| 5. Green (D) | R |

**RHODE ISLAND**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. St. Germain (D) | R |
| 2. Tiernan (D) | R |

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rivers (D) | PW |
| 2. Watson (R) | PW |
| 3. Dorn (D) | W |
| 4. Mann (D) | A |
| 5. Gettys (D) | W |
| 6. McMillan (D) | PW |

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Reifel (R) | A |
| 2. Berry (R) | W |

**TENNESSEE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Quillen (R) | W |
| 2. Duncan (R) | W |
| 3. Brock (R) | A |
| 4. Evins (D) | PR |
| 5. Fulton (D) | A |
| 6. Anderson (D) | PR |
| 7. Blanton (D) | R |
| 8. Jones (D) | R |
| 9. Kuykendall (R) | A |

**TEXAS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Patman (D) | W |
| 2. Dowdy (D) | PW |
| 3. Collins (R) | W |
| 4. Roberts (D) | PW |
| 5. Cabell (D) | W |
| 6. Teague (D) | W |
| 7. Bush (R) | A |
| 8. Eckhardt (D) | R |
| 9. Brooks (D) | R |
| 10. Pickle (D) | W |
| 11. Poage (D) | W |
| 12. Wright (D) | R |
| 13. Purcell (D) | A |
| 14. Young (D) | W |
| 15. de la Garza (D) | R |
| 16. White (D) | R |
| 17. Burleson (D) | W |
| 18. Price (R) | W |
| 19. Mahon (D) | W |
| 20. Gonzalez (D) | R |
| 21. Fisher (D) | W |
| 22. Casey (D) | W |
| 23. Kazen (D) | R |

**UTAH**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Burton (R) | A |
| 2. Lloyd (R) | W |

**VERMONT**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Stafford (R) | R |

**VIRGINIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Downing (D) | W |
| 2. Whitehurst (R) | A |
| 3. Satterfield (D) | W |
| 4. Abbitt (D) | PW |
| 5. Daniel (D) | W |
| 6. Poff (R) | W |
| 7. Marsh (D) | W |
| 8. Scott (R) | W |
| 9. Wampler (R) | W |
| 10. Broyhill (R) | W |

**WASHINGTON**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pelly (R) | R |
| 2. Meeds (D) | R |
| 3. Hansen (D) | R |
| 4. May (R) | A |
| 5. Foley (D) | R |
| 6. Hicks (D) | R |
| 7. Adams (D) | R |

**WEST VIRGINIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mollohan (D) | R |
| 2. Staggers (D) | R |
| 3. Slack (D) | R |
| 4. Hechler (D) | R |
| 5. Kee (D) | PR |

**WISCONSIN**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Schadeberg (R) | W |
| 2. Kastenmeier (D) | R |
| 3. Thomson (R) | R |
| 4. Zablocki (D) | R |
| 5. Reuss (D) | PR |
| 6. Steiger (R) | W |
| 7. Obey (D) | R |
| 8. Byrnes (R) | W |
| 9. Davis (R) | W |
| 10. O'Konski (R) | A |

**WYOMING**

| | |
|---|---|
| AL Wold (R) | W |

*Liberals Miss Vote:*

# House Bill Imposes Food Stamp Curbs

*(Continued from Page 1)*

way to revive the improved food stamp bill and the only path open was to pass the bill drawn up by the conservative House Agriculture Committee and hope that it would be improved in a conference committee compromise with a vastly superior Senate-passed bill.

The labor-liberal coalition had pledges of support from enough House members in advance of the vote to assure passage of a substitute bill sponsored by Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.).

Alarmed by heavy absenteeism as the debate got under way, supporters of the labor-backed bill sought to round up absent congressmen to be on the House floor for the scheduled 7:30 p.m. vote. But not enough showed up in time.

The bill passed by the House would discourage states and counties from continuing or establishing food stamp programs by requiring them to assume a gradually increased share of the cost.

**It would bar food stamps to any family with an able-bodied adult who does not accept any job to which he or she is referred —no matter how substandard and without regard to suitability or prevailing wages. By contrast, the Senate bill has safeguards as to type of employment that must be accepted.**

The Senate bill and the Quie-Foley substitute would have required food stamp program in every county in the nation—at no cost to the state or local government. Both would have provided free food stamps for the lowest-income families. And while the Senate bill bases the amount of food stamps on a low-cost budget, the House-passed version is based on a bare subsistance diet.

The Senate version would provide a simplified eligibility procedure, allow stamps to be used to buy soap and other household cleansing materials and in numerous other ways be an improvement over both the present program and the House bill. The Administration has made it clear that it prefers the House bill to the Senate version.

The entire program will expire on Jan. 31 unless legislation is enacted to contiue it—a deadline that makes final action before adjournment imperative.

Increasingly, it began to appear that the 91st Congress will have to stay in sesion until it is constitutionally dissolved on Jan. 3 in order to dispose of even a significant portion of its heavy backlog.

With filibuster threats in the Senate hanging over a basket of controversial bills and conference reports, Pres, Nixon served notice that he would call Congress back into session if it adjourned without acting on a list of "vital measures."

He put on his "must" list the family assistance program, financing of the supersonic transport program, the limited trade bill the Administration has proposed, increased social security benefits and defense apropriations.

Mansfield served notice that the Senate might have to stay in session until the last minute, with only an abbreviated Christmas recess.

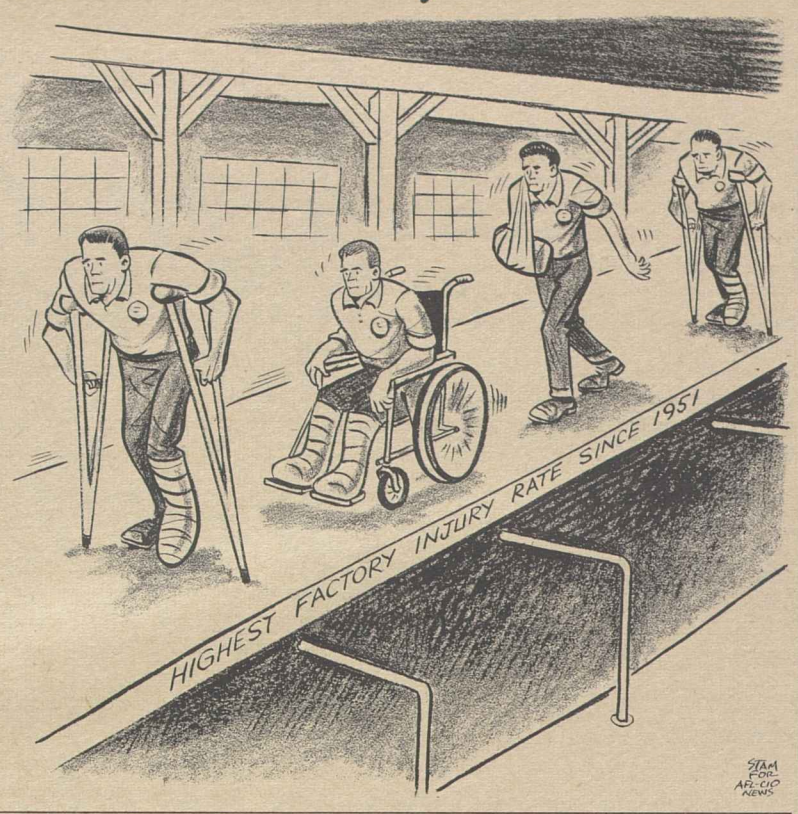
Mansfield also put the Senate on a two-shift operation—at least until Dec. 22. From 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., he said, controversial bills which have been subject to filibuster threats will be considered. The late afternoons and possibly evenings would be devoted to bills that can be acted on quickly.

Senate opponents of SST financing were seeking to block a vote on a Dept. of Transportation appropriations bill that includes $210 million for the SST.

**And awaiting floor action was a conglomerate bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee that attaches to social security legislation an improved version of the House-passed trade bill, a new proposal for "catastrophic" major medical insurance, and a token test in several cities of variations of the family assistance program.**

Likely to be passed soon is a conference agreement on a comprehensive bill to curb air pollution, which Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) described as "by far the toughest pollution measure ever submitted to Congress."

## Assembly Line




# Illinois AFL-CIO Leader R. G. Soderstrom Dies

Streator, Ill.—Reuben G. Soderstrom, who led the Illinois labor movement for 40 years until his retirement a few weeks ago, died here at 82. He had been hospitalized since Mar. 15 by a heart attack and stroke.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in messages of sympathy to the family and Illinois labor that Soderstrom's "long and illustrious career of service to his fellow man and to the trade union movement won for him the regard of all of us." He was, the message said, a labor pioneer who "served his fellow workers with devotion and distinction."

Funeral services were scheduled at Park Presbyterian Church in Streator on Dec. 18.

Born on a Minnesota farm, Soderstrom was a largely self-educated man, having quit school at 12 to take a job in a glass factory. He became an apprentice printer in 1906 and won a journeyman's card in Streator Local 138 of the Typographical Union in 1910. He later served as president of his local and president of the former Streator Trades & Labor Assembly.

He became president of the Illinois AFL in 1930, and at merger in 1958, was chosen without opposition as first president of the State AFL-CIO.

**Soderstrom was a delegate to every AFL and AFL-CIO convention since 1930. He served as secretary of the resolutions committee at AFL conventions for many years and helped draft many of labor's major policy statements.**

He was a state legislator from 1918 to 1936 and for several terms was chairman of the House Committee on Education. The first Illinois measure providing pensions for the blind was written by Soderstrom.

Survivors include his son, State Rep. Carl W. Soderstrom, and five grandchildren. They asked that, in lieu of flowers, gifts be made to the R. G. Soderstrom Educational Fund of the Illinois AFL-CIO, 300 N. State St., Chicago 60610.

# Factory Injury Rate Jumps to 18-Year High

The rate of disabling injuries in manufacturing industries has risen to its highest point in 18 years, according to a report by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics covering 1969.

The bureau said the injury-frequency rate — the number of disabling injuries per million manhours worked — increased from 14.0 in 1968 to 14.8 in 1969, the highest since 1951 when the rate was 15.5.

The rate has continued to worsen since 1958 when a low of 11.4 was achieved, the report noted.

**Coal mining continues to have the highest injury-frequency rate with 41.2. Following closely is trucking and warehousing at 36.4. Rated third is the lumber and wood products industry at 34.6.**

The frequency rate of disabling injuries in the contract-construction industry rose to 28.0 in 1969, up from 26.9 in 1968 and 26.7 in 1967. This adverse trend comes after a long period of generally declining rates of injury in construction from a high of 32.1 in 1959.

High rates also were reported for food products, furniture, stone, glass and clay products and fabricated metal products.

Of the 21 major industrial manufacturing groups, only three showed a decrease in the rate of disabling injuries during 1969. These were in tobacco, lumber and leather.

Substantially higher rates were reported for the ordnance, petroleum, paper, primary metals and rubber groups.

The rate for wholesale and retail trade, 11.6 in 1969, was also up from the 1968 rate of 11.3.

The injury-frequency rate for the federal government—6.7 in 1969—was down from 6.9 in 1968.

Among the safest industries, the report noted, are communications, banking and insurance.

# Talks Recessed Until January In Rail Dispute

Negotiations in the railroad wage dispute recessed for the holidays after unions representing 425,000 rail employes called off a one-day strike and returned to work.

Negotiators for both sides in the drawn-out wage talks will be called to meet shortly after Jan. 1, the Labor Dept. said, to continue seeking agreement before a new deadline is reached.

Emergency legislation barring any strike or lockout action before Mar. 1 provides that the President must report to Congress 15 days in advance of that date on progress toward a settlement and on any Administration proposals suggesting terms.

**The emergency bill, passed by Congress after the walkout started, also provides that the carriers must put into effect immediately a temporary pay increase of 13.5 percent for rail employes, who have been waiting approximately 18 months for a raise.**

The walkout began Dec. 10, the first day the workers and their unions had been free to strike since Pres. Nixon secured a Taft-Hartley no-strike injunction. Another restraining order was issued by a District of Columbia federal judge, and the strike ended after a day of picketing by members of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

Until that point, the lines had been observed by members of the other three unions involved in the wage movement—the United Transportation Union, the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, representing diner crews.

# *Congress Approves National Job Safety Law*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

**must be close scrutiny, constant policing and prompt and adequate enforcement" in order to accomplish the purposes of the legislation.**

"We intend that this machinery, which we have sought for so long, be used fully, effectively and without delay in order to alleviate the horrible toll of suffering and death in America's workplaces," Meany declared.

Labor's all-out campaign for an effective federal job safety and health law stemmed from mounting evidence that neither voluntary action by industry nor the weak and inadequate state programs have been effective. Each year some 14,500 workers are killed on the job and 2.5 million suffer disabling injuries.

Equally important, researchers are only now beginning to uncover the toll of industrial diseases, and new chemicals and materials constantly pose unanswered questions regarding hazards. The legislation would establish new federal research programs in the health and safety fields.

A House-Senate conference committee closely followed the stronger Senate version of the bill and House Republican conferees first indicated they would urge the House to vote down the conference bill.

Business lobbyists, outspoken in their disappointment of the measure, set out to round up votes against final passage.

But most of the GOP members fell in line after Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson sent word that the Administration would accept the bill and the President would sign it into law.

**Hodgson, in a letter to the senior Republican members of the conference committee, termed the final version a "constructive compromise . . . which I am proud to support."**

He said he was "enthusiastic" about the independent review commission and considers the legislation as a whole "a significant achievement."

The letter had quick effect. Rep. William A. Steiger (R-Wis.), who had said after the conference agreement that he would urge the House to kill the legislation, issued a statement the next morning that the bill is "effective and fair" and "worthy of support."

The legislation does not take effect until 120 days after the President signs it—about the end of April.

Initially the Secretary of Labor will put into effect relatively non-controversial "consensus" standards that various industry groups and standard-setting organizations have adopted.

**More comprehensive and presumably stronger standards will be drawn up with the help of advisory boards—but with the final decision to be made by the Secretary of Labor.**

The bill establishes a new post of Assistant Secretary of Labor for Health & Safety and Labor Dept. inspectors will be responsible for checking workplaces for violations.

Union representatives are specifically authorized to accompany the inspector on his rounds.

In the original legislation, the Labor Dept. could have ordered the emergency shutdown of a plant or an operation if it posed a threat of serious injury or death. The final bill, however, requires the department to obtain a court order before it can require a shutdown.

**An employer challenging a Labor Dept. citation ordering correction of an occupational hazard can appeal first to the independent review commission. The losing party there also has the right to seek a further court review.**

The secretary and the courts will be able to impose various civil penalties, such as fines. But the only criminal action permitted against an employer would be for a willful violation that results in death.

Pres. Johnson proposed health-safety legislation in 1968, but up until this year no bill had reached a vote in either the Senate or House.

**Led by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, employers mounted a massive scare campaign with wild-eyed predictions of companies being forced to shut down by dictatorial government inspectors.**

But when the Nixon Administration proposed a cumbersome series of independent boards as part of a weak safety bill, the employer groups lined up behind efforts to substitute it for the labor-supported legislation introduced by two New Jersey Democrats—Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels.

The Senate stuck fairly closely to the Williams bill, with the major change adoption of the independent review panel through an amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.). But the House substituted an employer-backed "compromise" for the Daniels bill. The AFL-CIO termed the result "an administrative monstrosity" and far inferior to the Senate version.

*Agreement Reached*

# Four Postal Unions To Act on Merger

Presidents of four AFL-CIO postal unions have signed a merger agreement, subject to ratification by their members.

The agreement was announced at the headquarters of the Postal Clerks, largest of the participating unions, and was described as "the first major step toward one big postal union."

Union presidents signing the pact were Francis S. Filbey for the Postal Clerks, Monroe Crable for the Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes, Chester W. Parrish for the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes and Michael J. Cullen of the Special Delivery Messengers.

**The Postal Clerks have 175,000 members and the merger would bring the membership of the combined union over the 200,000 mark.**

There remained a possibility that the largest unaffiliated postal organization, the National Postal Union, would join in a merger agreement.

Filbey and NPU Pres. David Silvergleid announced that a three-day meeting of merger committees of the two unions had resulted in "substantial agreement." A further meeting has been scheduled for early January to continue discussions on several unresolved issues.

The unions which have reached agreement on a merger plan all hold national exclusive bargaining rights for their crafts in the U.S. Postal Service and the merger agreement will protect the craft identity of the participating organizations.

The four unions, along with the Letter Carriers, Mail Handlers division of the Laborers and the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers, have been cooperating in collective bargaining as part of the recently-established Council of American Postal Employes (CAPE).

While set up to present a united bargaining front, CAPE has endorsed as a "pressing aim" the "total merger of all postal employes into one big postal union."

## Postal Council Picks Cushman As Spokesman

Bernard Cushman, a Washington lawyer with extensive experience in labor relations and arbitration, has been named chief spokesman for the Council of American Postal Employes in its forthcoming negotiations with the U.S. Postal Service.

The council consists of seven major postal unions holding exclusive national recognition for bargaining with the Postal Service. Sessions are scheduled to begin next Jan. 20.

Cushman has worked with the Labor Bureau of the Middle West, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and has served as general counsel for the Amalgamated Transit Union.

He is associated with the newly merged Washington law firm of Bredhoff, Barr, Gottesman, Cohn & Peer. Partners in the firm represent a number of labor unions and labor agencies.




**BIRTHDAY CAKE** is sliced up at Dayton, Ohio, to observe the 21st anniversary of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and to mark the dedication of IUE Local 755's remodeled headquarters. The hall was named after E. J. Kraft, right, a founder of the IUE, who cut the cake with Dayton Mayor James McGee. Others from left are IUE Pres. Paul Jennings and Vice Pres. Wesley Steinhilber.

# Veto of Manpower Bill Branded 'Outrageous'

*(Continued from Page 1)*

The measure would have authorized $9.5 billion over nearly four years, including $200 million in the current fiscal year for the public service jobs program.

Nixon particularlly objected to this section of the measure, claiming that much of the spending would eventually go for what he termed "dead-end" jobs.

Meany charged that the President's veto statement misrepresented the bill's language and intent.

"Despite the President's rationalization," Meany asserted, "the fact is that the bill would have created useful jobs needed by the community — not dead-end, make-work jobs."

The veto is a direct rejection of a constructive form of sharing federal revenues with the hard pressed states and local governments, especially the cities, Meany stressed.

**"The President has moved the cities closer to fiscal disaster, dashed the hopes of millions who have looked to public service employment as a way off welfare roles, and has insured that the unemployment rate will continue to climb unchecked," he said.**

The legislation would also have consolidated in the Labor Dept. manpower training programs now spread among various departments and would have met the White House goal of giving local and state governments greater control over administration of the programs.

Only hours before the veto was announced, White House Press Sec. Ronald Ziegler—asked whether the President would sign the bill—said, "Yes, I believe he will sign it this week."

The U.S. Conference of Mayors issued a strong protest over the veto. The mayors of major cities are "horrified" that the President rejected the measure "without so much as even hearing from the mayors who are so vitally concerned with this critical legislation," said John J. Gunther, executive director of the conference.

**Gunther noted that the mayors of the nation's 15 largest cities had been trying desperately to meet with Nixon on the legislation ever since Congress passed it, but were "brushed aside" by the President.**

Under the public service jobs section, the bill would have enabled local and state governments and such non-profit institutions as community hospitals to hire unemployed workers for needed services with the federal government paying 80 percent of the payroll costs.

In addition to the $200 million authorized in the current fiscal year for the public service jobs program, the legislation would have allowed appropriations of $400 million next year, $600 million in Fiscal 1973 and $800 million in Fiscal 1974.

# Airline Clerks Reach Accord At Northwest

*(Continued from Page 1)*

"splendid agreement" which includes clear and explicit back-to-work language. He congratulated BRAC members on Northwest "for the unity, courage and persistence."

Members of the Machinists and Transport Workers supported the strike by refusing to cross BRAC picket lines for the full duration of the walkout. Many members of the Air Line Pilots were laid off, and a management spokesman said it may take 120 days or more to complete the requalification and retraining for more than 1,200 pilots idled by the strike.

BRAC maintained picket lines in all the 38 domestic cities normally served by Northwest, including the line's headquarters here.

During negotiations management made only one wage offer.

**Efforts to get contract talks resumed were made Sept. 18 by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the presidents of all affected unions—Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers, Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists, Charles Ruby of the Pilots and Robert E. Commerce of the Air Line Dispatchers.**

They called on Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson to intervene in order to achieve "good faith collective bargaining" by the line's management. Usery was assigned and called the parties to Washington.

Meanwhile the carrier laid off 75 percent of its employes, maintained service on less than 25 percent of its schedule, and collected funds under the 10-company mutual aid pact in the airlines industry.

12-19-70

# *Senate Trade Bill Called Urgent To Prevent Further Job Erosion*

The trade bill awaiting action in the Senate is urgently needed to "prevent further erosion of U.S. jobs and the dismantling of our productive capacity," the AFL-CIO declared.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller spelled out labor's position on trade legislation in letter to all senators warning that "the problems next year will be far more acute if no action is taken in this Congress."

While critical of the House-passed trade bill, the AFL-CIO has termed the revised version drawn up by the Senate Finance Committee "a step forward" and, despite flaws, "a necessary bill."

Historically, Biemiller noted, the AFL-CIO has staunchly supported freer trade.

**But he stressed that "the world has changed so dramatically that what is defended as 'free trade' is to a great degree no longer free nor trade."**

A new approach is needed "to save the livelihoods and purchasing power of America's millions of working families."

The Senate bill is "pro-worker, not anti-consumer," Biemiller declared.

"Some 700,000 U.S. workers have lost jobs between 1966 and 1969 due to imports—and that figure is rising sharply," he warned. "Thus as consumers their purchasing power has been wiped out, their tax payments have halted, and many of them have been forced onto public assistance—all at increased cost to other Americans."

The AFL-CIO supports quotas on textile apparel and footwear, Biemiller wrote senators.

He defended the quotas in the Senate bill as "a stop-gap measure which will allow continued heavy imports of these items while at the same time seeking to stabilize industries and jobs that are threatened with suffocation."

Contrary to claims made by critics, there is no reduction of trade. "Imports can actually rise. There is no rollback or high tariff wall against imports."

He urged senators to oppose any amendments that would include a provision of the House-passed bill establishing tax windfalls to businesses through a new Domestic International Sales Corporation. (DISC).

**Such a device, Biemiller said, "will not lead to expanded exports but to an expansion of a tax loophole and a $1 billion yearly loss in treasury funds that will have to be made up by working Americans."**

The AFL-CIO also opposed a House provision which would cut tariffs on chemicals, and "result in the loss of thousands of American jobs."

Labor-supported provisions of the Senate bill include a more realistic requirement for Tariff Commission action to assist industries and workers "acutely or severely injured" by rising imports.

Because of inadequacies of present law, the federation noted, "U.S. production of radios, non-electric typewriters, black and white television sets, sewing machines, and many other sophisticated manufacturing processes have been almost wiped out."

The AFL-CIO does not believe that action to protect U.S. jobs from further erosion will bring about a trade war or retaliation against U.S. exports, the letter said.

**"The entire world is wise enough to know that they want the U.S. markets," the letter declared. "They know that the U.S. has problems today. Japan and the Common Market have full employment; yet we have a jobless rate of almost 6 percent nationally."**

Despite various imperfections, the federation said, the Senate bill is a "beginning" in the direction of a greatly needed "new international trade concept."

## Marland Cleared For Education Post

Sidney P. Marland, Jr., was confirmed by the Senate as U.S. Commissioner of Education on Dec. 10. The nomination had been cleared by the Senate Labor Committee the previous day after three days of hearings.

The AFL-CIO issued a statement expressing disappointment with the Senate's haste in confirming Marland. The statement also said that the position of Commissioner of Education "requires a much more searching inquiry than the Senate's pro forma treatment."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller had presented testimony before the Senate committee opposing the nomination on the basis of Marland's record of opposition to collective bargaining rights for teachers and the potential conflicts of interest posed by his links to businesses dealing in education.

## Support Urged For Chemical Union Strikers

Chemical workers on strike since June against the Sterling Drug Co. deserve and "should have the complete support of the united labor movement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in letters to union presidents and officers of central labor bodies.

Some 2,000 members of the International Chemical Workers Union are striking company plants in Cincinnati and Rensselaer, O., over contract proposals which the company has "adamantly rejected."

Meany wrote that the union is seeking wage and working conditions that are generally applicable in the industry. Its demands are legitimate and involve basic trade union issues, he said in reporting that area AFL-CIO unions are respecting the ICWU's picket lines.

Meany urged AFL-CIO affiliates to "lend whatever assistance you can to the ICWU in order to achieve a satisfactory settlement."

# SEASON'S GREETINGS

from the AFL-CIO News staff





# AFL-CIO News

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# Typical City Family Needs $10,664 to Live Modestly



**TWO UNION PLUMBERS** and their families visit the AFL-CIO headquarters before leaving for Peace Corps duty in Venezuela. Federation Pres. George Meany greeted the Ronald Chaidez family, left, and Ronald Temsik family, right. Joining in the farewell to the Peace Corps volunteers were Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, who is a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council, and Peace Corps Director Joseph Blatchford. **(Story, Page 8.)**

## New Housing Bill Sent to White House

Congress voted final approval to a labor-supported housing bill that would inaugurate important new programs as well as raise the spending ceiling on continuing federal aid to housing.

A conservative coalition in the House tried unsuccessfully to kill the legislation, which includes an innovative program of federal planning and financial assistance for economically balanced "new communities" in metropolitan areas.

The provision was included in the Senate-passed bill but not in the House-passed version. Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford and his conservative southern allies charged that the House conferees had "capitulated" to the Senate without fighting hard enough for the bobtailed House bill.

**The House rejected the charge and approved the conference commitee report by a 168-104 vote. It had already been approved by the Senate with strong bipartisan support and no recorded opposition.**

The Nixon Administration had opposed any new legislation and had asked Congress merely to vote a six-month extension of existing programs that otherwise would expire.

Earlier this year, the Administration reportedly was planning to propose a version of the new communities program. But it retreated to a "do-nothing" position rather than support a broader program drawn up by congressional Democrats.

The bill sent to the White House would authorize $2.9 billion for housing and urban renewal programs through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

It includes a new program that would permit organizations of farm workers and other nonprofit groups to receive loans and grants to build permanent housing for migrant workers—in contrast to the jerry-built shacks frequently provided by farm employers.

Also in the bill is authority for construction of so-called "dormitory" housing for low income elderly, displaced and handicapped single

*(Continued on Page 2)*

*In Federal Elections:*

## Court Ruling Spurs Bids for Youth Vote

**By David L. Perlman**

Massive register-and-vote campaigns—aimed at enrolling millions of newly-enfranchised young Americans—may determine the outcome of the 1972 presidential and congressional elections.

A 5-4 majority of the Supreme Court ruled that Congress acted within its constitutional powers when it passed a law allowing 18-year-olds to vote in elections to fill federal offices.

That will make potential voters of some 11.5 million Americans who will be 18, 19 or 20 at the time of the next nationwide elections. And it will make potential winners of the candidates, parties and political action groups most successful in bringing new voters to the registration offices—and to the polls.

**The court also upheld—by an 8-1 majority—a section of the law prohibiting a state from requiring more than a 30-day residence period to vote for President. That provision alone could add at least 5 million more voters, persons who move too close to Election Day to meet the established residence requirements in their state.**

And by a unanimous vote, the court approved a nationwide ban

*(Continued on Page 8)*

## *Meany Condemns Franco On Tyranny of Regime*

**The Franco dictatorship's current wave of brutal attacks against its opponents was condemned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he urged the U.S. government "to bring to bear full diplomatic and economic pressure on the Spanish tyrannical regime to end its barbarism."**

**Meany said that no matter what disagreement one may have with "certain aims and tactics of any Basque faction, all must condemn the Franco dictatorship's inhuman treatment of workers, peasants, intellectuals and religious leaders opposing the Falangist dictatorship.**

**"In this spirit, we also urge free trade unions everywhere to consider joint action for an effective, worldwide economic boycott with a view of assisting democratic forces inside Spain."**

**Those forces, Meany said, are fighting courageously to replace the totalitarian Franco regime with a truly democratic government that will enable the Spanish people "to take their rightful place in the front ranks of the free nations."**

## *Congress Sets Final Session After Holiday*

A deadlocked Congress will return from a Christmas week recess to make a final effort to untangle a package of major legislation before adjournment.

The general expectation was that most of the controversial bills tied up in a series of Senate filibusters would be scrapped, and would have to begin the legislative course anew when the 92nd Congress convenes in January.

**Trade legislation, a family assistance welfare reform bill, and a plan for social security "catastrophic" medical insurance were among the likely discards.**

In the uncertain category was a Dept. of Transportation appropriations bill that includes compromise funding for another year of development of a supersonic transport plane. Two attempts to limit debate and break a filibuster against the bill fell far short of the required two-thirds majority.

A new controversy surfaced just before the Christmas recess as a conservative-dominated House-Senate conference committee agreed on an emasculated food stamp bill.

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), author of a vastly superior bill that passed the Senate last year by a big

*(Continued on Page 7)*

## Labor Dept. Budgets Rise 6% in Year

**By John R. Oravec**

A typical city family of four needed an annual income of $10,664 last spring to maintain a moderate standard of living—about $600 more than in the spring of 1969, the Labor Dept. estimates.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the cost of "lower level" and "higher level" family budgets also increased about 6 percent over the year.

**For the much tighter "lower level" budget, which the BLS in the past described as "austere," a worker with three dependents living in an urban area needed $6,960 in annual income compared with $6,567 a year earlier.**

The "higher level" budget—still a long way from luxury living—required $15,511 a year for an urban couple with two children, up from $14,589 in the spring of 1969.

Today, the family budget at all three levels would be even higher because living costs have climbed about 3 percent since last spring. This would put the lower level

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## '71 Bargaining Includes Pacts For 5 Million

Major union contracts covering nearly 5 million workers will be up for renegotiation or reopening in 1971 to make it another heavy year for collective bargaining, the Labor Dept. reported.

A survey by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that besides the major contracts—those covering workers in groups of 1,000 or more—agreements affecting several million additional workers in smaller units also will come up for renewal during the year.

The BLS report made two other points:

- In 1971 some 5.3 million workers under unexpired major

*(Continued on Page 2)*

# Labor School Explores Key Issues in South

Wrightsville, N.C. — Fifty-three participants in the Advanced Southern Labor School here focused on key issues affecting workers and unions in the South.

Economics, labor relations, analysis of the 1970 election results and labor programs to aid the disadvantaged were among the areas covered in the week-long program. Participants included fulltime officers of 10 southern AFL-CIO state bodies, international unions and AFL-CIO staff members.

Highlighting the sessions were:

- An analysis by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger of economic problems facing workers in the South.
- A report by Director Robert M. McGlotten of the Human Resources Development Institute on the HRDI's role in Apprenticeship Outreach and other worker-assistance programs.
- A report on labor relations developments under the Nixon Administration by James Youngdahl, a labor lawyer from Little Rock.
- A review of the 1970 election results by COPE Area Directors Dan Powell and Clement Dowler.

Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.) also presented the findings of a survey that contradicted Vice Pres. Agnew's charges that newspapers are anti-Republican and pro-liberal. Eckhardt's study showed that the press generally has supported Republican candidates for election.

# *Non-Union Wage Gains Trail Contract Boosts*

**The Commerce Dept. predicts that the 1970 median wage increase for all unionized manufacturing employes will run between 6 percent and 6.5 percent—a full 2.5 percentage points higher than the median wage gains for nonunion factory workers.**

**The main reason for the difference, the department's Office of Business Economics said, is that wage increases for nonunion employes are "more subject to management discretion."**

**The Commerce Dept. estimated that increases in straight-time pay for nonunion factory workers will be between 3.5 percent and 4 percent, down from about 5 percent in 1969.**

**Included in these averages are manufacturing workers who have to take a pay cut or go without a raise as well as those who get wage increases.**

# Textile Study Confirms 'Brown Lung' Hazard

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America is stepping up its campaign to protect its members from byssinosis, or "brown lung" disease, on the basis of a recently released study confirming that byssinosis is a major health hazard of the textile industry.

Brown lung is a disease that results in shortness of breath, chest tightness and chronic coughing. More than 819,000 workers each year are exposed to the industrial hazards causing the disease.

Chief among these hazards is the cotton dust of the textile industry, according to tests made by New York's Mt. Sinai School of Medicine during the TWUA convention last June.

**The study showed that 23 percent of the participants who have worked in cotton processing had symptoms of respiratory disease, while only 6 percent of those who were not so exposed had the same symptoms.**

Moreover, a higher proportion of those currently working in cotton mills exhibited the symptoms than those who had worked with cotton some time in the past.

The Mt. Sinai tests among 359 persons at the convention also showed that:

- Cotton workers represented 82 percent of those found to have respiratory symptoms, although they were only 56 percent of those tested.
- Twenty-seven percent of male cotton workers showed respiratory symptoms, compared to 16 percent of the female workers. This may result from the fact that men are employed in processes that produce more cotton dust than the processes in which women work, the report suggested.
- About four out of five cotton workers suffering from respiratory symptons were employed in cotton mills at the time of the study.
- Of a total of 359 persons examined, 57 showed respiratory disease symptoms. Forty-seven of the 57 were cotton workers, five worked with other fibers, four worked with plastics and one held another type of job.

"This is additional confirmation of the fact that byssinosis is a serious hazard faced by cotton mill workers," said TWUA President William Pollock.

**Pollock said the union's determination to remove the brown lung hazard from the cotton mill "contrasts vividly with the do-nothing attitude of the cotton textile industry.**

"The industry a year ago announced the hiring of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Inc. . . . to work on the problem. The foundation has still not made public any findings.

"Also, the industry has yet to join with us in pushing for passage of the Burton bill, which would establish a program of federal compensation for byssinosis sufferers," Pollock said.

# Pacts Covering 5 Million To Be Negotiated in '71

*(Continued from Page 1)*

agreements are due to receive deferred wage increases averaging 7.8 percent as a result of prior negotiations.

- Increasing numbers of workers are being protected by contract clauses that assure wage boosts keyed to rises in the cost of living.

The report made public the BLS calendar of deferred wage increases and major negotiations for 1971, to appear in the January 1971 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Industries in which major union contracts expire next year, according to the BLS calendar include telephone, with 538,000 workers covered; construction, 532,000; steel, 400,000; aerospace, 212,000; gas and electric utilities, 137,000; men's clothing, 125,000; glass container, 92,000; bituminous coal, 80,000; stevedoring, 73,000; aluminum manufacturing, 44,500; and cans, 38,000.

In addition, four unions representing 400,000 railroad workers will resume bargaining after the first of the year in a dispute over wages and work rules that started more than a year ago. Congress ordered a first-step wage increase of 13.5 percent into effect in a law that extended a ban on strikes or lockouts to Mar. 1. The unions involved are the Railway Clerks, United Transportation Union, Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes representing dining car workers.

**The report on deferred increases said wage boosts negotiated in recent years will go into effect in 1971 in such major industries as apparel, automobile and electrical equipment.**

The average increase for 2.7 million workers in manufacturing will be 4.9 percent, or 18.1 cents an hour. Largely because of increases in the construction and trucking industries, wage hikes for 2.6 million workers in non-manufacturing will be higher—10.8 percent, or 58.4 cents an hour, the BLS report said.

The bureau noted that 1970 settlements produced new cost-of-living escalator clauses in 23 major bargaining situations. This brings to about 3 million the number of workers covered by contracts providing automatic adjustment of wage rates because of changes in the level of prices, as measured by the Labor Dept. in its Consumer Price Index.

# Labor-Backed Housing Bill Gets Approval

*(Continued from Page 1)*

persons. Occupants would have the privacy of single rooms but would share common kitchen and other tenant facilities.

To meet the problem of businesses in inner-city areas that have been unable to obtain reasonably-priced insurance against theft, burglary and vandalism, the federal government would be authorized to provide direct insurance starting next August.

On continuing programs, the bill authorizes an additional $1.5 billion for urban renewal and another $200 million for model cities grants for the 1972 fiscal year. The actual money, however, must be appropriated in separate legislation.

The measure raises the spending authority for public housing and earmarks $75 million of new money for operating and maintenance expenses. The intent is to halt the deterioration of services and maintenance in public housing projects which have been squeezed by the combination of higher maintenance costs and the limit on rents that can be charged.

Deleted from the final version of the bill, however, was a Senate provision that would have authorized $750 million in federal grants to help pay deficits of mass transit operations.

## Labor Research Group Elects Oswald to Board

Rudolph A. Oswald, economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been elected to a three-year term on the executive board of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

Among the retiring members of the IRRA board is Lazare Teper of the staff of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

**For Moderate Living:**

# *City Family Needs At Least $10,664*

*(Continued from Page 1)*

at about $7,168, the intermediate level at $10,893, and the higher level at $15,976.

But even at the lowest of the three levels of living standards the average production worker would be in the "red."

**A recent BLS report showed that in November average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers amounted to $121.07. If a rank-and-file employe earning this average put in a full 52 weeks on the job, his total annual income would come to $6,295.64—more than $600 below the lower level budget set for last spring and nearly $900 short of what that budget would cost today.**

The budget figures cited are averages for the entire country. Actually, costs varied significantly from city to city, higher in the big metropolitan areas and substantially greater in Alaska and Hawaii. **(Table below.)**

The BLS budget estimates are based on a family made up of a 38-year-old husband working full-time, a non-working wife, a son of 13 and a daughter of 8.

This is how the intermediate level budget would be apportioned over the year: food $2,452, housing $2,501, transportation $912, clothing and personal care $1,137, medical care $564, other family consumption $639, other costs $539, social security and disability insurance $387, and personal income taxes $1,533.

Cost of the lower level budget would be broken down as follows: food $1,905, housing $1,429, transportation $505, clothing and personal care $807, medical care $562, other family consumption $345, other costs $343, social security and disability insurance $345, and personal income taxes $719.

Spending of the higher level budget would go for: food $3,092, housing $3,772, transportation $1,183, clothing and personal care $1,655, medical care $588, other family consumption $1,056, other costs $903, social security and disability insurance $387, and personal income taxes $2,875.

The BLS noted that the cost of all food—eaten at home and away from home—accounted for 34 percent of the lower budget, 30 percent of the intermediate budget and 27 percent at the higher level.

**And while medical care costs took 10 percent of the lower level budget, they accounted only for 7 percent at the intermediate level and 5 percent at the higher level.**

Spending for shelter at the lower level—based on a rented dwelling unit—was 26 percent of all consumption costs. This was below the portion spent on housing in the intermediate and higher level budgets, which are based mainly on home ownership and upkeep costs. The intermediate budget allotted 33 percent for housing and the higher level budget 34 percent.

Consumption costs in metropolitan areas were about 8 percent higher than in nonmetropolitan urban areas for the lower budget, the BLS reported.

The metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference was 13 percent more for the intermediate budget and 17 percent more for the higher level.

Total budget costs were lowest in the South, the BLS noted, where small cities had the lowest indexes at all three levels.

Consumption costs for each of the budget levels have increased 14 percent since spring 1967 when the BLS first published the family budget studies.

# Three Budget Standards For Metropolitan Areas

*The annual cost of living in 40 cities and metropolitan areas in the spring of 1970, based on budgets for a four-person family:*

| | Lower Budget | Intermediate Budget | Higher Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Average | $ 6,960 | $10,664 | $15,511 |
| Anchorage | 10,783 | 14,535 | 20,301 |
| Honolulu | 8,597 | 12,776 | 19,311 |
| San Francisco | 7,686 | 11,381 | 16,526 |
| Seattle | 7,630 | 11,012 | 15,626 |
| Hartford | 7,577 | 11,584 | 16,312 |
| Los Angeles | 7,507 | 10,770 | 15,989 |
| Boston | 7,351 | 12,037 | 17,819 |
| Chicago | 7,273 | 11,120 | 16,019 |
| Washington | 7,242 | 11,047 | 16,125 |
| Champaign-Urbana, Ill. | 7,235 | 10,864 | 15,769 |
| New York | 7,183 | 12,134 | 18,545 |
| San Diego | 7,166 | 10,467 | 15,309 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 7,140 | 10,897 | 15,808 |
| Portland, Me. | 7,130 | 10,835 | 15,088 |
| Indianapolis | 7,101 | 10,892 | 15,620 |
| Cleveland | 7,080 | 11,184 | 15,897 |
| Milwaukee | 7,079 | 11,405 | 16,575 |
| Buffalo | 7,022 | 11,425 | 16,424 |
| Baltimore | 7,018 | 10,580 | 15,590 |
| St. Louis | 6,987 | 10,546 | 15,125 |
| Kansas City | 6,981 | 10,599 | 15,575 |
| Philadelphia | 6,958 | 10,587 | 15,845 |
| Detroit | 6,931 | 10,588 | 15,460 |
| Bakersfield, Calif. | 6,910 | 10,040 | 14,283 |
| Cedar Rapids | 6,873 | 10,614 | 15,390 |
| Durham, N.C. | 6,771 | 10,187 | 14,630 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 6,769 | 10,596 | 15,582 |
| Wichita, Kan. | 6,722 | 10,105 | 14,536 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 6,712 | 10,094 | 14,724 |
| Pittsburgh | 6,701 | 10,236 | 14,876 |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 6,698 | 10,301 | 14,711 |
| Denver | 6,697 | 10,326 | 15,005 |
| Dallas | 6,683 | 9,894 | 14,471 |
| Cincinnati | 6,611 | 10,220 | 14,329 |
| Orlando, Fla. | 6,562 | 9,469 | 13,679 |
| Houston | 6,481 | 9,645 | 13,917 |
| Atlanta | 6,424 | 9,523 | 13,765 |
| Baton Rouge, La. | 6,411 | 9,704 | 14,379 |
| Nashville | 6,326 | 9,665 | 13,930 |
| Austin | 6,197 | 9,212 | 13,337 |

*For Federal Employes:*

# Congress Adds Step To Blue-Collar Pay

Legislation to provide an extra pay step for 600,000 blue-collar federal employes and a bill granting early retirement benefits to 11,000 fire fighters at government installations won final congressional approval before the Christmas recess.

Both bills were strongly supported by labor—and opposed as too costly by the Administration.

The blue-collar pay bill, trimmed down in conference from a House-passed version in an effort to avoid a threatened veto, would give long-service workers a 4 percent pay hike.

Under the wage board system of prevailing area pay scales, the government's blue-collar workers start at 4 percent below the going rate. After 26 weeks, they move up to the prevailing wage, and 78 weeks later advance to 4 percent above the going scale.

**The new legislation would give them an additional 4 percent step two years later, bringing them to 108 percent of the base rate.**

The bill also provides for the first time a form of wage board pay-setting for about 140,000 workers who have what amounts to second-class status as government employes. They are employed by military post exchanges and other self-financing activities, and are not paid from appropriated federal funds.

Despite opposition from the Republican leadership, the House approved final passage of the legislation by a one-sided 271-89 vote.

The fire fighter bill, which cleared the Senate earlier this year without opposition, won final House approval by a 158-104 vote in the face of a direct veto threat.

It would extend to fire fighters at government installations the same early retirement rights now given to federal law enforcement officers and other groups engaged in hazardous occupations.

Fire fighters with at least 20 years of service in hazardous assignments would be entitled to retire at age 50 with a full pension. This would be accomplished by computing their retirement benefits at a more favorable rate than that used to determine normal government pensions.

**A letter from Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton, read to the House before the vote, warned that the commission is "very, strongly opposed" to the bill "and, if it is enacted, would recommend to the President that it be vetoed."**

The legislation, nevertheless, had the unanimous endorsement of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee. It had been a longtime goal of the Fire Fighters and other unions representing government employes.




**PRE-SCHOOL YOUNGSTERS** turn out for a ceremony launching a day care center in New York City by the Laundry Workers Joint Board of the Clothing Workers. When completed, the center will have facilities for about 150 youngsters—half of them children of joint board members and the others from families in the community. Among the persons participating in the ceremony were ACWA Vice Presidents Howard Samuels, third from left, and Louis Simon, third from right, who is also the joint board manager.

# *Court Ruling Stands On NLRB Remedies*

The Supreme Court refused to review an Appeals Court ruling that the National Labor Relations Board should consider a remedy that would "make whole" workers for wages and other benefits they were denied while their employer illegally refused to negotiate with their union.

The high court's action left standing an order by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that the Tiidee Products, Inc., which makes house trailer parts in Dayton, O., must bargain with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Last April the appeals court upheld the board's bargaining order. It also directed the NLRB to hold further hearings on the IUE's argument that the employer should not be allowed to profit from his refusal to bargain. Management appealed the decision.

**Despite the Supreme Court action, an NLRB spokesman said the board probably will reiterate its position that Congress has not given it authority to order such a "make-whole" remedy.**

The company's petition to the Supreme Court cited another bar—the high court's decision last year in the H. K. Porter Co. case, in which the board was told it could not order an employer to agree to a dues deduction clause.

The NLRB decided Aug. 29 in a 3-2 decision that it has no power to make employes whole for employer stalling on contracts. That case involved the Ex-Cell-O Corp., Elwood, Ind., and the Auto Workers.

Chairman Edward B. Miller and Members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., held that only an amendment by Congress could give the NLRB authority to compensate employes in such cases. Members Frank W. McCulloch and Gerald A. Brown dissented. They agreed with a trial examiner that Ex-Cell-O should have made its employes whole "for their measurable losses, if any. . . ."

Ex-Cell-O is now before the D.C. Court of Appeals on the NLRB's petition for an order directing the company to start bargaining now, pending a normal review of the facts.

# Former Head Of Missouri AFL-CIO Dies

St. Louis—John I. Rollings, president emeritus of the Missouri AFL-CIO and a leading labor figure in the state for more than three decades, died of a heart attack after an illness of about a year. He was 65.

Rollings retired last Jan. 2 as state council president after serving in the post since 1956, and as head of the former Missouri State AFL since 1953. The state body's 1970 convention cited him for outstanding service through the years.

Born on a Missouri farm, Rollings became a barber at 20 and later held every major office in Barbers Local 102. He became president of the Missouri State Association of Barbers, was elected a delegate to several AFL conventions, and in 1942 won election as executive secretary of the St. Louis AFL, a post he held for 13 years.

Survivors include his wife Fannie, three sisters and eight brothers, all of Missouri.

# *Bessie Hillman, Clothing Union Pioneer, Dies*

New York—Bessie Hillman, widow of union leader Sidney Hillman and a vice president of the Clothing Workers for nearly a quarter-century, died here after an illness of several weeks. She was 81.

She was "a true trade unionist, a real humanitarian and a fine lady," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in a message of sympathy to ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky. "We shall miss her." They also sent condolences to Mrs. Philoine Fried and Mrs. Selma Kraft, daughters of Mrs. Hillman, who they said had served her union and the trade union movement "with dedication and distinction."

Mrs. Hillman died here in St. Vincent's Hospital. She will be buried in Westchester Hills Cemetery after services at 10 a.m. Dec. 28 at the Free Synagogue, 30 W. 68th St., Manhattan.

**Mrs. Hillman met her husband in Chicago in 1910, when she was a button sewer who led 16 girls in a walkout that led to the historic Hart, Shaffner & Marx strike. Sidney Hillman was a cutter who emerged from the strike as principal leader of a union that became the ACWA in 1914. They were married in 1916.**

Upon marriage, Mrs. Hillman resigned from her paid job as a local union business agent for ACWA, but she continued as an unpaid agent. Her husband, first president of the ACWA, died in 1946 at 59. Since then she had worked tirelessly to spread the organizing and education message through schools and seminars.

## Hyman Faine to Head Arts Program at UCLA

New York—The American Guild of Musical Artists announced that Hyman R. Faine, its executive secretary for 25 years, has resigned effective Dec. 31.

Faine will become professor of arts administration and director of a new arts administration program at the Graduate School of Business Administration, University of California, Los Angeles. He was on leave from AGMA from January to June 1970 to serve as regents' professor of arts administration at UCLA.

AGMA is an affiliate of the Associated Actors & Artistes of America, AFL-CIO.

# New York Taxi Drivers Score Gains, End Strike

New York—The Taxi Drivers Union reached agreement with cab fleet owners on a new contract and members voted at an overflow meeting to end a 15-day strike.

The union, representing 36,000 drivers and 1,200 garagemen, won major improvements over the terms of an expired three-year contract, said Local Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, who also heads the New York City AFL-CIO.

Contract signing was postponed pending a vote of the city council on a fare increase ordinance recommended by Mayor John Lindsay.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who issued the charter to the union four years ago, asked Van Arsdale to "convey to your fellow officers and members my commendation on the successful outcome of negotiations" that brought the strike to an end.

**Regional AFL-CIO Director Michael Mann called the walkout "one of the finest demonstrations of trade union solidarity in town." Mann said that from Dec. 5 to the settlement, "not a cab rolled, not a wrench was turned" in any garage of the 69 fleets involved in negotiations.**

Length of the agreement will be settled in mediation to be conducted by Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the New York State Mediation Board. Future commissions of drivers are keyed to the fare structure, with pension improvements subject to actuarial studies and approval of the pension fund trustees.

The negotiators agreed that retirement benefits will be raised from the current $75 a month to $100, then to $125 if actuarially practical, Mann reported.

Other gains listed by the union include a hiring hall, installation of bullet-resistant partitions in cabs, two-way radios, heat in waiting rooms, prompt payment of vacation pay and dues checkoff through the drivers' credit union.

# Firm Ordered to Supply Information on Retirees

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the Union Carbide Corp. to furnish the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers with collective bargaining information about retirees whether or not they are considered employes within the union's bargaining jurisdiction.

Union Carbide based its refusal to provide the information on a ruling of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati that retirees and pensioners are no longer employes as defined by the Taft-Hartley law and that employers, therefore, are not legally bound to bargain on terms and conditions for them.

The appeals court decision, which could have an adverse affect on millions of American workers and those already in retirement, involved Local 1 of the Allied Chemical & Alkali Workers and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Chemical Division at Barberton, O.

**The Labor Board, the AFL-CIO and individual unions filed briefs asking the Supreme Court to review and reverse the lower court's decision.**

In the Union Carbide case, NLRB Trial Examiner John M. Dyer came to the conclusion that it really doesn't matter whether retired workers remain members of the bargaining unit under the law. He ruled that an employer is still obligated to furnish the union with information showing how the retirement plan has worked for those who have retired so the union can formulate recommendations for changes that will affect those retiring in the future.

The union, IUE Local 749, argued that it needed the information to bargain effectively, claiming that retired employes are part of the bargaining unit it represents at Union Carbide's Carbon Products Division at Fostoria, O.

The labor board, upholding the trial examiner, specifically ordered Union Carbide to supply the following information:

Number of retirees; amount of benefits each receives; years of service of each retiree; the number, identity and amount of payments to all persons receiving disability benefits, and the extent of disability for employes receiving such payments.

# The Eternal Struggle

**ON THIS CHRISTMAS** of 1970 the struggle continues to establish peace and freedom on a lasting basis—a struggle that has continued without let-up since World War II.

It is as clear now as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of missiles and satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

The free world has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

**IN ONE FORM** or another the above theme has appeared in the Christmas or year-end editions of this paper since its first issue in December 1955. Yet this is not to despair; a quarter-century of mankind's survival, given the dire forecasts that came with the advent of the atomic bomb, is an achievement of consequence.

TRB, the highly regarded columnist for The New Republic, puts it this way: "Sometimes a climber pauses on a ledge and looks up and feels that the height is almost unscalable. But then looking down his heart leaps at the sight of how far he has come."

At Christmas time, at the end of another calendar year, it is proper and necessary to focus again on the eternal question of peace and goodwill and the revived hopes for new achievements in man's quest for justice and freedom.

But while we must consider how far we must still go, we should consider how far we have come and take pride in what we have done.

**For American workers and the trade union movement 1970 was a year of achievements coupled with uncertainty and anxiety. The farm workers won their long struggle for union recognition. For postal workers it was the year collective bargaining was won for the first time by anyone in the federal service.**

For thousands of GE workers 1970 meant the end of Boulwarism, the fruit of a long but successful strike.

But the year was marred by the state of the economy, which found the average worker caught in a squeeze between rising prices and rising unemployment and still a long way from "affluence."

**THE YEAR** 1970 marked also the 15th anniversary of the merger of the AFL and CIO, a merger whose deep and permanent roots in the needs and problems and hopes and aspirations of the American worker has given it great and continuing strength, a supple and flexible strength of a vital and alert organization.

**The prophets of doom who had written off the trade union movement and the AFL-CIO years ago are strangely quiet, or are now concerned that labor may be "too powerful" in the coming years.**

Only one thing is clear: There is a 15-year record of dedication to improving the life of America's workers as well as all Americans, a record that is a foundation stone for progress in the struggle for peace and justice and freedom.


**AFL-CIO News**

*Official Weekly Publication of the*
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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## 'I'll Try to Push You Out!'




***A Word Edgewise:***

# Doing Your Own Thing Leaves Society's Dishes in the Sink

By John P. Roche

**IT IS PROBABLY** high treason for a teacher to say it, but there are times when I am convinced that, in any formal, structured sense, the most important things about life are unteachable. For almost a quarter of a century now I have been engaged in trying to communicate the experience of Western man to eager, bright young people. The history of political theory is actually a series of answers to the completely contemporary and relevant question: "What is a community?"

There is indeed a sense in which one could argue that the dispute between the New Left at one end of our political spectrum and the "law and order" zealots at the other is nothing more than a continuation of the battle between the 18th Century French philosopher, Jean Jacques Rosseau, and the 17th Century Englishman, Thomas Hobbes.

**But just as every generation (including my own) persists in believing that sex was invented when it hit puberty, every generation seems compelled to re-invent the wheel. For example, there has been a great flurry about a book by a Yale law professor, Charles Reich, "The Greening of America." It is essentially cultural variations on a theme by Ken Galbraith (as the latter rushed to point out) and suggests that the salvation of America lies in the hands of an aristocratic elite.**

This group, which has been to the best prep schools, colleges and law schools, has the capability of leading Americans away from the sordid atmosphere of materialism into a free-wheeling utopia where everyone will "do his own thing." While in Friedrich Engels' version of human liberation it is the task of the proletariat to lead mankind from "the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom," Reich assigns the task to pot-smokers with love beads and apparently inherited income—this is really a credit card utopia.

There is nothing particularly new about this gospel of liberation, except the notion that it can be somehow universalized in society. Indeed, the picture Reich paints resembles nothing more than a gathering of degenerate British milords and miladies during the Restoration (1660-1689) period, or later in the Regency era. They had great fun—drugs, sex, and the whole bit, including "black" masses, astrology, necromancy, and pornographic revels. God, did they transcend bourgeois materialism! But they never encouraged it in the masses. I suppose Reich is distinctively American in suggesting equal rights for all.

**THIS IS NOT** the time or place to argue the merits of Reich's thesis. The point is that this particular utopian scheme has been batting about for centuries under different auspices (those interested in the topic should read Norman Cohn's superb study, "The Pursuit of the Millennium" and a whole literature has accumulated on the subject. Throughout history there have been characters who claimed that communities could be established around the principle of "doing your own thing." And massive counter attacks were launched by such different types as St. Augustine and Thomas Hobbes. St. Paul's epistles to the Christians in Corinth, Ephesus, and elsewhere contain, when read in the proper context, ferocious attacks on Reich's "Consciousness III."

**The task of a teacher is not to carry St. Paul's gospel, but to acquaint the young with the fact for more than 2,000 years Western society has been wrestling with the question of whether a community can exist without repression.**

Yet, to return to the original theme, every generation apparently has to learn for itself. A former student of mine, full of love and enthusiasm, went off last year to a commune. A day or so back he turned up—haircut, necktie, no beads—and I naturally expressed some surprise.

"The dishes," he said. "No matter how much we rapped about it, nobody would wash the goddamned dishes!" I said nothing, but was reminded of Jose Ortega y Gasset's definition of barbarism: "Barbarism is the absence of standards to which appeal can be made."

But then, who reads Ortega as an authority on dishwashing?

***A Late Starter:***

# Nixon 'Discovers' Health Care

*The following is excerpted from an article in the Dec. 17, 1970, issue of the Washington Star, titled "Washington Close-up: Nixon's Tardy Health Program," by Judith Randal.*

WHY—when no one at the televised news conference asked him specifically about the issue—did Pres. Nixon single out health as "one of the highest priority programs" he will submit to Congress next year?

The answer is that, while the White House has ignored the matter for 18 months (ever since the President said in July 1969 that he foresaw a "massive crisis"), the legislators whom it would now bend to its will have not. Accordingly, the Administration is in the uncomfortable position of being a late added starter in an already crowded race eager to make up for lost time.

It is apparent, for example, that an insurance proposal for the coverage of the expense of catastrophic illness sponsored by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) is the same in principle, if not in detail, as a plan the Administration is mulling over. Long's bill has little chance of passage before the 91st Congress ends this month, but it will likely be reintroduced by Long in the 92nd Congress, thus casting the President in a "me-too" role.

**There is, furthermore, a fundamental difficulty with both proposals which their Republican and Democratic advocates alike will be hard put to explain after their initial political popularity begins to wear off: The measures provide for federal payment of medical bills with no thought whatever of how to control costs, insure quality care or meet the additional demand for services they would create—three matters that already have evoked the nation's concern.**

It might seem that this lesson had been learned from Medicare, but apparently it has not, for there is nothing in either the $2.5 billion Long bill or anything the Administration has said that would indicate more than lip-service interest in measures to augment the supply of health manpower or tend to make the health care system more efficient.

Indeed, to cite just one example, the number of medical students receiving federal loans has dropped by more than 8,000 since the President took office, which hardly bodes well for the easing of the doctor shortage.

The irony of all this is that the Administration, after dragging its feet for nearly two years in the health care field, has resisted proposals—like that of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)—for comprehensive national health insurance, arguing that personnel and facilities for such a system are lacking.

As a matter of fact, the Kennedy proposal, which has bipartisan support, makes provisions for the expanded plant, equipment and personnel which national health insurance would require.

The Administration has opposed the measure on the ground, among others, that it is not in the American tradition. It would seem, however, that what Kennedy proposes could easily be justified as "research and development" which, if the space program and atomic energy are any indications, are as American as apple pie.

Meanwhile, the President is going to have to acknowledge, to himself at least, that he has an enormous credibility gap to close when he seeks to play the statesman in the health care field.

***White House Numbers Game:***

# Whose Data Do You Believe?

*The following is excerpted from an article in the Dec. 13, 1970, New York Times by Eileen Shanahan titled "Whose Economic Statistics Do You Believe?"*

AS IF THE Nixon Administration were not having enough trouble with the economy, it has now embarked on a public relations policy that can only worsen its problems in this area—and the problems of all officials who will have to cope with the economy in the future.

In a nutshell, what the Nixon Administration has decided is that the basic economic statistics that are prepared in the various Government agencies, and the experts who prepare them, cannot be trusted to speak directly to the public. Not only has the Administration undertaken its own interpretations of some of the figures, but recently it has also come forth with some different figures of its own.

The result can only be, as it has been, confusion and, what is worse, the development of skepticism about the integrity of the basic statistics.

The experts at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in explaining the increase in the unemployment rate in November, said that some of the worsening obviously could be attributed to layoffs in companies that were suppliers to the then strike-bound General Motors Corp., but that they could not estimate exactly how much. Nor would they estimate what the unemployment rate might have been without the GM strike.

No such humility prevailed at the White House, however, Pres. Nixon's press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, paraphrasing a memorandum supplied to him by the Council of Economic Advisers, said that the unemployment rate could have been as much as half a percentage point lower in November, without the strike, and implied that the rate would have fallen from the October level.

First of all, that implication was wrong, though it is perhaps easy enough to understand how someone such as Mr. Ziegler, not intimately familiar with the statistics, could honestly have misinterpreted the council's memo. The council did not claim that the unemployment rate would have declined in November without the strike.

Secondly, Mr. Ziegler's statement that the strike accounted for about one-half of 1 per cent of the 5.8 per cent November unemployment rate involved a "rounding up" of the figure. This added to the misrepresentation.

The council had actually estimated the effect at four-tenths of 1 per cent. Whether the error was Mr. Ziegler's cannot be established, since no one will permit publication of the council's memo. When questioned, the council states, however, that its actual estimate was four-tenths of 1 percent.

Of possibly more consequence than Mr. Ziegler's accidental, or purposeful, misrepresentations, however, is the very existence of unemployment figures prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers rather than by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, where the basic figures are assembled.

***If Not Controlled:***

# Work Hazards Can Affect All

HEALTH HAZARDS workers face from chemicals and other substances in the plant can spill over into the community and endanger the public at large if they are not detected, understood and controlled, a union spokesman charged in a network radio interview.

"That chain link fence around the typical industrial plant is no insulator between the conditions in the plant and outside," declared Ray Davidson, editor of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Union News. He pointed out that although "workers are the guinea pigs of technological advancement" and the first to be exposed to the fumes and dusts of new chemicals, "those substances are eventually sent into the marketplace."

"There is an absolute and direct correlation between chemical health hazards in the industrial plants and in the marketplace, or in the air of the community, or in the water," he asserted. Davidson is also the author of "Peril on the Job," published by Public Affairs Press, a study of hazards in the chemical industry. He appeared on the AFL-CIO produced Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual network.

**Davidson said that the states have "proven their inability to cope with" on-the-job health hazards, and that federal regulation and effective enforcement is the only way to shape meaningful protection for the health of workers.**

He said a key goal of the OCAW's current contract bargaining in the oil industry is a health hazard research fund, created by a one-tenth-of-a-cent-per-barrel royalty, and jointly administered by the industry and the union. Research, he said, has to be the starting point in meeting the problem, but to date that effort has been "trivial," at best.




**By Press Associates, Inc.**

FOR MANY YEARS there have been cries for states' rights but very few for state responsibilities.

The inter-relationship between states' rights and responsibilities was demonstrated recently under the provisions of the Wholesome Meat Act.

The 50 states were given three years to meet their responsibilities so that they could have their "rights" in meat inspection. Less than one-third of the states met the test.

This case history provides solid substance for those who believe that federal standards are essential today.

Pres. Johnson signed the Wholesome Meat Act into law on Dec. 15, 1967. It did not measure up to what consumer and labor groups sought—strong, effective meat inspection legislation to protect the entire American public.

**The prime weakness in the bill was that it covered only meat in interstate and foreign commerce but did not originally cover meat slaughtered and processed solely within a single state. This was not a small part of the total industry—about 15 percent of all meat slaughtered in the nation and about 25 percent of all meat products were outside interstate and foreign commerce.**

As a compromise to the state-federal issue, the Wholesome Meat Act exempted states from coverage for a period of two years. Then, if "the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe . . . that a state has not developed or is not enforcing . . . requirements that are at least equal to" the federal law, he can assume jurisdiction over the meat inspection of that state.

The Secretary of Agriculture was further authorized to cooperate with state agencies in any way that "would effectuate the purposes of this act."

This included furnishing assistance to the states in advisory manpower, equipment and manuals for instruction and even "financial and other aid for the administration of the program." In fact, the federal government could pay up to 50 percent of the cost of the state programs.

CONSUMER AND LABOR groups were not happy over this special treatment for the states, pointing out that it would not require the states to pass good inspection laws, strictly enforced and properly financed. And it would not protect the consumers against serious health hazards of bad meat among the billions of pounds which were uninspected or poorly inspected.

At the end of two years—on Dec. 15, 1969—only three states—Florida, Maryland and California—had brought their meat inspection programs "at least equal to" federal standards.

The Secretary of Agriculture then used his discretionary power and gave the other states an additional year to comply. Ten additional states were certified before Dec. 15, 1970: Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming.

In North Dakota, the federal government moved in to supplant the state inspectors. The state challenged this in the courts and it took seven months before federal inspection was actually instituted. Agriculture Dept. officials hope that similar legal entanglements will not delay federal inspection in the other states.

James K. Payne, the federal-state coordinator under the program, said that 15 states have requested a review of their programs in the hope that they can avoid a federal takeover.

**Other officials in the program, however, say that if these states had any meaningful plans to comply with the federal law they would have done it during the last three years. They say that while there is a possibility other states will comply, they doubt that many, if any, will.**

So a major case for states' rights does not come off too well if only 13 of 50 states are willing to meet necessary minimum standards for the health of their people.

This drives home the argument that federal standards are essential in unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, in safety and in many other fields if all citizens are to receive the protections they need.




**IN-PLANT HEALTH HAZARDS** from chemicals and other substances can also pose a danger to the community at large, Ray Davidson, editor of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Union News, center, told Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference. The public affairs radio interview, produced by the AFL-CIO, is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual network.

# 1970 Proves Year of the 'Big Squeeze'

## *Jobless Rate, Living Costs Soar, Inflation Shrinks 'Real' Income*

**By Harry Conn**

A new decade opened in 1970 but by the end of the year the problems, the issues and the challenges for American workers had not diminished.

In many areas they intensified, and for millions of workers, 1970 was the year of the "big squeeze."

Living costs soared higher and higher throughout the year and unemployment reached ominous levels as workers' collective bargaining gains rarely kept "real" wages from shrinking.

Organized labor fought back. At the beginning of the year a major strike against General Electric won landmark gains and at the end of the year, a successful strike against the giant General Motors Corp. set the pattern for new contracts in the auto industry.

Labor history was made as the grape workers, supported by an international boycott, won their long struggle for union recognition.

Politics dominated much of the year. Earlier, there was deep concern that a conservative tide would wipe out scores of labor's friends in public office. It didn't happen. The election produced a few disappointments, but all in all it was a good political year.

In May, tragedy hit the labor movement with the death of UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther in an airplane crash. He was succeeded by Leonard Woodcock who carried the union through difficult auto negotiations and the GM strike.

Following is a month-by-month review of the year from the files of Press Associates, Inc.

**January**

Prominent U.S. leaders form committee to aid families of General Electric strikers. . . . Nixon signs tax law and mine safety bill. . . . Meany scores Nixon for playing politics with Philadelphia Plan. . . . Chicago building trades, blacks support voluntary job plan. . . . Living-cost rise sharpest since 1951. . . . Nixon names G. Harrold Carswell to Supreme Court. . . . AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Anthony J. De Andrade dies. . . . AFL-CIO gives GE strikers second $1 million check. . . . Nixon vetoes HEW bill; labor asks veto be overridden. . . . AFL-CIO opposes Carswell as unfit for high court. . . . Minimum wage goes up for 2.1 million workers.

**February**

Coordinated bargaining pays off as GE strikers win historic agreement. . . . Plumbers to train 500 minorities as journeymen. . . . Labor says Nixon economic report points way to higher unemployment. . . . Rep. Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.) introduces national health, insurance bill; wins AFL-CIO support. . . . AFL-CIO Council pledges all-out fight against Carswell. . . . Meany warns of rising unemployment. . . . Raftery of Painters named an AFL-CIO vice president. . . . Labor opposes management lawyer Miller named to head NLRB. . . . John Baer, noted labor cartoonist, dies. . . . AFL-CIO calls first session of 91st Congress "dullest in history."

**March**

AFL-CIO rejects Nixon anti-strike proposals in transportation field. . . . Supreme Court buries "corpse" of Boulwarism. . . . Westinghouse workers win 41-month contract as strike is averted. . . . Supreme Court curbs NLRB power to order terms of bargaining agreements. . . . Congress bans rail strike, lockout for 37 days. . . . Unemployment at highest level in five years. . . . IBEW's Keenan scores Administration's "planned crippling" of housing. . . . Carswell foes mount campaign. . . . Labor urges interest rate cut to avert recession. . . . Thousands of clothing workers rally against low-wage imports. . . . Senate votes to extend 1965 Voting Rights Law. . . . Conservation groups hit Nixon failure to seek funds to clean environment. . . . postal workers strike; troops called to handle mail. . . . Meany helps work out pay, union agreement to end strike. . . . IUD parley calls for action to protect U.S. jobs in world trade. . . . Safety bill wins House subcommittee approval.

**April**

Farm Workers sign landmark agreement with three growers. . . . IAM, National Airlines reach tentative agreement in long dispute. . . . Congress starts job of putting postal agreement into effect; Meany hails collective bargaining for postal workers. . . . Carswell defeated by labor-civil rights coalition. . . . Imposed railroad settlement ends 18-month dispute. . . . Teachers Pres. David Selden jailed in Newark, N.J., strike. . . . Meat Cutters win Iowa Beef strike. . . . Grape union label adopted as more growers sign with union. . . . Rep. Mills introduces quota bill on textiles, shoes in House. . . . Israel's Histadrut marks 50th anniversary. . . . Rubber Workers strike Goodyear as talks break down. . . . Carswell to run for Senate in Florida. . . . UTU fights mass train cutoffs. . . . Living cost rises continue.

**May**

Report shows unions represent 1.5 million federal workers. . . . Labor sustains heavy blow as Yarborough loses in Texas primary election. . . . AFL-CIO "cautiously" backs Blackmun for Supreme Court. . . . 2,000 grape strikers, supporters end long march at Washington rally. . . . Meany calls 5 percent unemployment rate "shocking" . . . Nation joins in mourning tragic death of Walter Reuther. . . . Housing shortage grows. . . . Woodcock unanimously elected UAW president; Meany congratulates him. . . . Textile, apparel union leaders tell Congress how imports knife jobs. . . . Thousands in New Orleans get unions message at colorful Union-Industries show. . . . Senate, House adopt postal bills; differ in key union provisions. . . .

**June**

Supreme Court reverses eight-year-old policy in weakening Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law. . . . Miller sworn in as new NLRB chairman. . . . AFL-CIO warns of Communist threat in Viet Nam, Middle East. . . . Shultz named to budget post; Hodgson appointed Secretary of Labor. . . . Rohan wins Pressmen's presidency. . . . NLRB accepts jurisdiction over private, non-profit colleges. . . . Skilled workers hardest hit by slow-down of economy; Nixon economist admits unemployment rate higher than expected. . . . House Labor Committee approves strong health, safety bill. . . . 18-year-old vote signed into law. . . . Penn Central's bankruptcy unsettles workers, economy. . . . House overrides Nixon veto on hospitals, research.

**July**

Grape unionization snowballs as big growers sign contracts. . . . Labor rejects "guildelines" talk as inflation persists. . . . New garnishment law takes some sting out of abuses. . . . Senate, House meet to resolve postal reform. . . . Woodcock-Meany cooperate on new national health insurance plan. . . . Centers of "substantial" unemployment rise. . . . Leonard resigns; Power heads Plasterers. . . . Abel tells Congress workers are fed up with economic injustices. . . . Airline Clerks strike Northwest Airlines. . . . Labor backs Seafarers under attack by Nixon Administration for political activities. . . . Bakers' Conway elected head of world food body. . . . Woodcock opens auto talks covering 700,000 UAW members. . . . Senate hears how corporate conglomerates exploit migrant workers. . . . AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Kenin dies of heart attack. . . . Meany says workers need substantial wage increases. . . . Labor says Nixon stalling on job safety. . . . AFL-CIO blasts banks for housing shortage. . . . New law in Pennsylvania gives strike right to public employes. . . . Postal unions "exploring" one big union plan.

**August**

AFL-CIO Executive Council says recession has not "bottomed out." . . . Farm workers near complete unionization of vineyards. . . . Jobs casualty figures called too low in study for Labor Dept. . . . House-Senate agree on postal reform including pay boosts retroactivity. . . . Blue-collar workers hit by unemployment rise. . . . Rohan of Pressmen elected to AFL-CIO Executive Council. . . . Peace Corps seeks skilled union workers. . . . Nixon veto kills needed funds for housing, cities. . . . TWUA pushes "brown lung" bill. . . . Republicans set for majority on NLRB as McCulloch leaves. . . .

**September**

Meany, in Labor Day statement, says that workers will fight for bigger share of the pie. . . . Kennedy introduces national health plan in Senate. . . . IUE hikes dues, strike fund. . . . Unemployment rate up to 5.1 percent. . . . Pres. Tahney of Rail Supervisors dies. . . . Pres. Nixon entertains labor leaders at White House. . . . Four rail unions delay strike; presidential emergency board named. . . . Carswell loses GOP Florida primary for Senate. . . . 3,000 more minority youth enter building trades under Operation Outreach. . . . 350,000 UAW members strike General Motors. . . . E. J. Carlough elected president of Sheet Metal Workers. . . . Nixon names Republican Kennedy as fifth member of NLRB. . . . GOP filibuster blocks Senate action on job safety.

**October**

Meany blames Nixon for jobless rise . . . Abel blames Nixon for economic woes at Steelworkers convention. . . . Intensive drive by rail labor brings landmark railroad safety law. . . . Merchant Marine law signed; will mean thousands of U.S. jobs. . . . AFL-CIO formally opposes Marland as education commissioner. . . . Nixon vetoes political broadcast bill. . . . Meany warns workers not to be taken in by "phony" campaign issues. . . . Scientists, environment specialists back Daniels-Williams job safety bill. . . . Equal pay for women upheld by federal court. . . . Congress gets first-hand testimony on "shocking" conditions of nursing homes. . . . Transport Workers' strike against Trans World Airlines settled quickly.

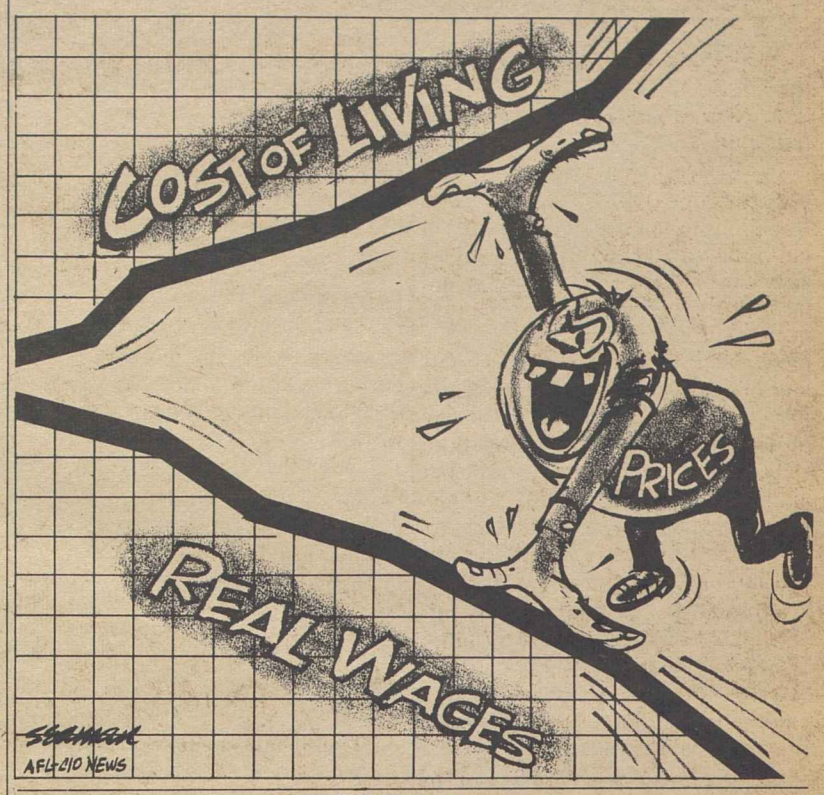
**November**

Committee formed to aid GM strikers. . . . Meany, Fitzimmons agree on farm worker jurisdiction. . . . Tobacco Union Pres. Howard Vogt dies. . . . Labor scores strongly in congressional elections; defeat of Gore and Tydings most bitter losses. . . . 13 pro-labor Democratic governors elected. . . . Democrats sweep Florida conservatives. . . . Labor hails victories. . . . Unemployment hits seven-year record at 5.6 percent. . . . Kirkland blasts GOP's "political cannibalism" in elections. . . . Meany says U.S. takeover of railroads may be neecssary. . . . AFL-CIO warns Nixon that he must change domestic policies. . . . Four rail unions unhappy with emergency board report; Clerks threaten strike. . . . UAW scores major gains in contract with GM; Meany congratulates Woodcock. . . . Job safety bill passes Senate. . . . GM workers ratify new agreement.

**December**

Administration blames wage gains for inflation. . . . Meany blasts "one-sided" attack on wage increases. . . . Jobless rate rises to 5.8 percent, highest since spring of 1963. . . . Consumer agency lost in House committee vote. . . . Woodcock denounces charge GM settlement inflationary. . . . Meany again castigates Nixon, Burns for latest "anti-worker" moves. . . . Cesar Chavez jailed for refusing to call off lettuce strike, boycott. . . . Hollywood unionists protest runaway film production. . . . UAW-Ford reach agreement on pact for 166,000 along GM pattern. . . . Four rail unions stage brief strikes; Congress enacts strike-lockout ban, votes pay boost. . . . Disabling job injuries highest since 1951. . . . Airline Clerks end five-month strike against Northwest Airlines with major gains. . . . Nixon vetoes manpower bill providing for public service jobs; Meany brands action "outrageous". . . . Republican Ralph Kennedy sworn in as member of NLRB giving GOP majority of Board. . . . Union Label Director Joseph Lewis dies. . . . Congress passes labor-backed job safety and health bill.

'Open Wider!'







## Wage Parity Won in GM Canadian Pact

Oshawa, Ont.—Canadian members of the Auto Workers voted to end a three-month strike and accept a settlement that gives them wage parity with United States GM workers and partial parity in cost-of-living increments. Both were major aims of Canadian UAW locals with nearly 25,000 members.

The settlement was a compromise reached by UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock and GM Chairman James M. Roche. Accepted by the union's Canadian negotiators, it was ratified, 10,836 to 1,169. Many Quebec members were snowbound and could not vote.

The agreement, like the U.S. pact, removes the former ceiling on cost-of-living allowances and improves the escalator formula. The pension plan was improved considerably, the union said.

The new base rate for assemblers was raised 34 cents an hour this year to $4.12, rising to $4.51 an hour in 1972 plus any cost-of-living allowance over 13 cents.

*Deadlock Continues:*

# Congress Schedules Post-Yule Session

*(Continued from Page 1)*

margin, served notice that he would seek to block acceptance of the conference report.

Its final version provides a few needed improvements in the food stamp program. But it also uses a bare subsistence level of nutrition as a standard for a food budget and imposes a harsh "work or go hungry" mandate which would deprive an entire family of food stamps if any member able to work refused a job, regardless of how low the pay or how unsuitable the occupation.

Despite growing absenteeism that made it increasingly difficult to muster a quorum to do business, progress was made on some important legislation.

**In addition to final passage of a labor-supported housing bill, Congress approved a bill setting strong curbs on air pollution by automobiles, factories and private residences.**

Unless Congress itself voted to extend the deadline, auto manufacturers would have to come up with a virtually pollution-free engine within six years. The Nixon Administration had originally proposed a "goal" of 1980 for a pollution-free engine, but with no legal requirement that the goal be met.

Also awaiting final congressional action is a House-Senate conference agreement on legislation providing semi-automatic pay raises for salaried federal employes, based on comparability with private industry.

Alarmed by a warning from trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad that there will soon be no money in the till to operate trains, the House approved a government guarantee of loans to keep Penn Central and several smaller bankrupt lines functioning.

The Senate was scheduled to return from its Christmas recess Dec. 28, with the House coming back into session a day later.

Final adjournment is likely before the new year, and in any event the legal life of the 91st Congress expires on Jan. 3.

Members of the new 92nd Congress—most of them holdovers—still don't know when to report for work.

Under the Constitution, the new Congress would convene on Monday, Jan. 3—unless Congress sets another date by law.

Well, Congress did set another date—Jan. 21. But Pres. Nixon has threatened to require Congress to stick to the earlier date. He can do this by refusing to sign the Jan. 21 resolution.

**The Senate spent several hours in a rare secret session in an effort to resolve some of the differences that have blocked action on legislation. But even though some of the opposing groups agreed to sit down and try to work out agreements, only a small portion of the logjam was unblocked.**

Ironically, the new Senate is likely to begin its session with a filibuster.

At the start of each Congress, an effort is normally made to change the Senate rules in order to make it easier to vote an end to a filibuster.

But in past years, opponents of a rules change have filibustered in a successful maneuver to prevent a vote on a rules change.



**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING** is the lesson being learned by these Milwaukee high school students during a one-day labor seminar conducted by the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers. A total of 95 students participated. Instructor is Mrs. Virginia Hart of the School for Workers.

# Maritime Unions Cite Passenger Ship Crisis

The AFL-CIO Maritime Committee announced it intends to use congressional hearings as the focus of a "major push" to save U.S.-flag passenger ship operations. The committee noted that the last East Coast passenger service (Prudential-Grace Lines) is now scheduled to end in January.

The committee, headed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, called the decline of U.S. passenger ships a "national disgrace" and a "severe blow to our national economy, defense capacity and prestige."

The safety of passengers also is threatened, Curran charged because "there is not a single foreign-flag ship which is up to the standards of safety which our laws require of U.S.-flag ships."

Besides the NMU, unions represented on the committee include the Longshoremen, Marine Engineers, American Radio Association, the Masters, Mates & Pilots, and lakes seamen locals of the Steelworkers.

In another action, the NMU filed suit against four steamship lines, seeking $40 million as compensation for losses suffered by employes because of "illegal acts by the companies in connection with the layup of their passenger vessels." The suit also asks the court to require resumption of passenger ship operations by the companies.

The companies named in the suit were United States Lines, American Export Isbrandtsen, Moore-McCormack and Prudential-Grace Lines.

About 5,000 NMU seamen are affected.

The suit charges that the companies violated antitrust laws by forming "an unlawful combination or conspiracy to monopolize and restrain trade" in U.S.-flag shipping. It says the companies failed to notify the union properly of the planned layups, as required by contract.






# RCA Hit On Plan to Export Jobs of 5,000

More than 5,000 RCA Corp. employes in Tennessee and Ohio will lose their jobs because the company is turning to cheap overseas labor markets, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers charged.

At the end of this month, RCA will close the doors of its Memphis, Tenn., plant on 1,600 who are employed in the manufacture of black and white television sets, antennas and other appliances, the IUE reported. By the end of next June, RCA will close its Cincinnati, O., plant, where 3,500 workers produce television tubes and solid state devices.

Many of the Cincinnati workers, members of IUE Local 771, have been with the plant since it opened 20 years ago. The Memphis workers are represented by IUE Local 730.

"This is a cruel blow to the thousands of workers affected," said IUE Pres. Paul Jennings in a letter to RCA Pres. Robert W. Sarnoff.

Jennings labeled as "ludicrous" the company's claim that foreign competition necessitated the move to cheap labor markets. He noted that RCA has more than 100 patent licensing agreements with Japanese firms. This allows the Japanese companies to manufacture RCA-developed consumer electronic goods by paying a royalty.

"It is a case of increased profits for the corporations and loss of jobs for employes," Jennings declared.

# Federal Court Upholds Welfare Aid to Strikers

Boston—A decision by the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has thwarted an apparent attempt by two Massachusetts employers to wage starvation warfare against striking workers.

The court rejected a suit asking that the state's Dept. of Public Welfare be enjoined from paying welfare benefits to strikers otherwise eligible for public assistance under Massachusetts welfare laws.

The suits were brought separately by the ITT Lamp Division of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., and by Maurice Concrete Products, Inc. They charged that the state welfare commissioner wrongfully intruded in a labor dispute by making welfare payments available to strikers.

The companies contended that this amounted to state action altering the relative strength of labor and management, thus entering a field pre-empted by national policy which guarantees free collective bargaining.

The appeals court, in an opinion by Judge Frank M. Coffin upholding a lower court ruling, said that the question of whether the state is intruding on federal policy is a matter for Congress, not the courts. The court noted that Congress has provided minimum standards for state-federal welfare programs, but has said noting so far to limit the eligibility of strikers.

The decision also rejected the employers' argument that because strikers are disqualified from receiving unemployment compensation, welfare payments to them would be a violation of the law. The court said welfare and unemployment compensation laws are directed at different needs.

# *Court Ruling Pierces 'Shadow' Bargaining*

St. Louis—A company that engages in "shadow" negotiations and does everything possible to avoid reaching agreement with a union is not fulfilling the law's requirement of good-faith bargaining, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled here.

A three-judge panel of the 8th Circuit Court issued the ruling against the Ottenheimer Division of the Kellwood Co., Little Rock, Ark. It ordered the firm to resume bargaining with the Ladies' Garment Workers, reinstate strikers it refused to rehire, give them backpay and stop harassing union members and interfering with the rights of its employes.

**Kellwood operates 36 separate plants and sells the major portion of its women's wear products to Sears, Roebuck & Co. The union said Sears is the principal stockholder in Kellwood.**

The ILGWU called the court decision a vindication of its four-year fight to protect members' jobs and require Kellwood to abide by the federal labor law. It estimated that backpay due several hundred employes may total up to $10 million, less earnings on interim jobs since Nov. 25, 1967, the date of the NLRB order against Kellwood.

The court enforced the NLRB's demand that the company bargain in good faith and halt its unfair practices. It upheld all findings by the board, except one—that the company violated employe rights in showing the blatantly antiunion film "And Women Must Weep" to captive audiences of its workers. The court dismissed that finding on the ground the film's showing did not constitute a "prediction of violence or company reprisal" but was "nothing more than emotional antiunion propaganda."

**The judges, rejecting Kellwood's claim that it had at all times engaged in good-faith bargaining, said too many facets of the company's conduct led to another conclusion.**

The court agreed with the NLRB's finding that "throughout negotiations, the company used various means to embarrass and undermine the union in the eyes of its employes" while at the same time professing its good faith.

The company argued that its refusal to reach an agreement did not justify finding of bad faith "since it has every right to remain firm" and not accede to the union's proposals. The court said this was true as an isolated proposition but "an employer who remains adamant in his offer must subject his firm bargaining position to an appraisal of his good-faith intent as manifested by his over-all conduct."

The court said it had little difficulty in finding the evidence sufficient to sustain the NLRB's finding of bad faith. Further, it said, "we agree . . . the strike was precipitated by the company's unfair bargaining tactics. . . . There existed obvious strategy to force a collision course and obstruct bargaining."

## Barbers' Union Elects Secretary-Treasurer

Indianapolis—Roy C. Emerson, new secretary-treasurer of the Barbers, took office upon his installation by Pres. Joseph N. DePaola. He succeeds E. M. Sanders.

Emerson, of Phoenix, Ariz., had been eighth vice president of the union, which represents barbers, beauticians and allied workers. He defeated William Knowles of Chattanooga in a union referendum, 19,164 to 9,770.

# Widening Role Of HRDI Cited By Magazine

The wide-ranging operations of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute in assisting disadvantaged, unemployed and under-employed workers are featured in an article in the December issue of Manpower magazine, published monthly by the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

The article, "Putting Labor in Work Training," describes the institute's contribution to federal manpower programs.

It also points out the intricate duties of HRDI staff representatives across the country in coordinating the support of unions and employers on the local level.

"There are no job descriptions for HRDI staffers," the study notes, "for their jobs beggar description. They do what has to be done in the city where they are assigned. They are catalysts, honest brokers, exhorters, mediators, helping hands, and sympathetic ears, often to several parties at once."

The article, by Kenneth Fiester, also details the institute's involvement in Apprenticeship Outreach and Buddy programs aimed at recruiting, training and placement of minority workers in good jobs.

HRDI, established as a nonprofit corporation by the AFL-CIO in 1968, recently expanded its activities with a program to help returning servicemen find jobs or training opportunities.

*In Federal Elections:*

# Court Ruling Spurs Bids for Youth Vote

*(Continued from Page 1)*

on literacy tests as discriminatory.

But by a different 5-4 majority, the Supreme Court found that Congress had overstepped its constitutional authority in applying the 18-year-old vote to state and local elections.

This means that states with a higher voting age will have to work out a system of separate ballots for 18-year-olds and older voters.

It is also likely to encourage state action to lower the voting age to 18 in all elections, and plans have also been announced to initiate a U.S. constitutional amendment to that effect.

**At present, Alaska, Georgia and Kentucky allow 18-year-olds to vote, Massachusetts and Minnesota have approved the vote for 19-year-olds, and Hawaii, Nebraska and Maine have set or authorized a 20-year-old vote. The other states all have a minimum voting age of 21.**

The importance of selective or general register-and-vote campaigns for the 1972 elections is pointed up by statistics showing that a smaller proportion of young people normally vote in elections than persons in the middle and older age brackets.

About half the potential younger voters are expected to be either high school or college students, with the remainder largely workers or members of the armed forces.

Nine major youth organizations followed up the Supreme Court decision with announcement of plans for a voter registration and voter education drive keyed to the 1972 elections.

The labor-supported, youth-operated Frontlash program, which helped register adult voters in the 1968 and 1970 campaigns, will concentrate on enrollment of newly-eligible voters, with special concentration on young workers and minority groups.

**"We must work in the ghettos, barrios and with trade unions to see that the benefits of this important new law are brought to all younger citizens," the statement declared.**

There is wide disagreement among political observers as to whether the voting pattern of young voters is likely to differ significantly from that of the over 21 population. However a Louis Harris poll recently showed Dmocratic Sen. Edmund Muskie supported by 49 percent of persons in the 18-21 age group, with only 22 percent for Pres. Nixon, 19 percent for George Wallace and 10 percent undecided. For the over-21 age group, the comparable figures were 46 percent for Muskie, 40 percent for Nixon, 10 percent for Wallace and 4 percent undecided.

The AFL-CIO has long supported lowering the voting age to 18 and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified for the lower voting age at House hearings last year.

The 18-year-old vote was added by the Senate as an amendment to a civil rights bill—a five-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act that struck down discriminatory barriers to voting by Negroes in southern states. The House then accepted the Senate version and Pres. Nixon signed it into law, although expressing doubt as to the constitutionality of the 18-year-old vote.

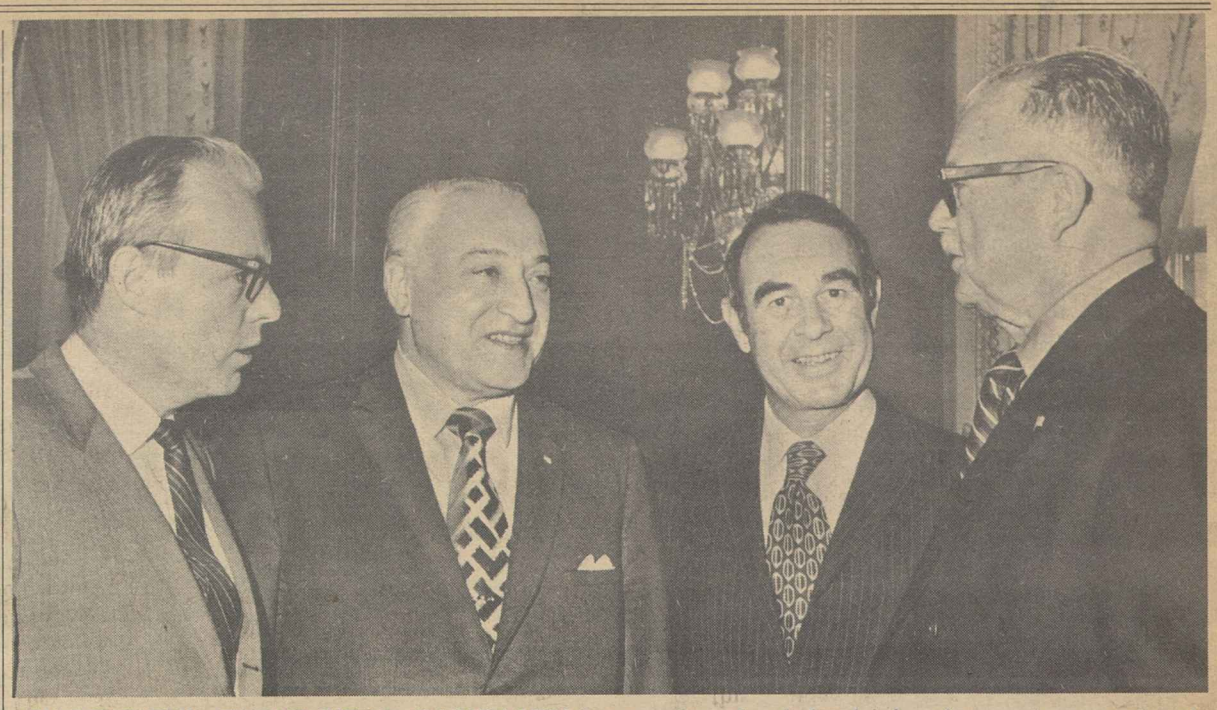
Hugo Black, the oldest of the Supreme Court justices, was the swing man on both 5-4 decisions.

Joined by Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., William O. Douglas, Thurgood Marshall and Byron R. White, he declared that Congress has "ultimate supervisory power" over federal elections and thus could establish an 18-year-old voting age.

**But Black joined with the four justices who dissented on that first opinion to hold that Congress could not overturn the voting standards set by states on the basis of age for elections to non-federal offices. He agreed this time with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Harry A. Blackmun, John M. Harlan and and Potter Stewart.**

The court was so widely divided in its reasoning that five separate opinions, totaling 184 pages, were written in the case.

But the final effect was to open the ballot box to young people who up to now have had the obligations of citizenship without the right to a voice in the laws under which they live.



**SUCCESSFUL THREE-YEAR CAMPAIGN** for passage of a federal job safety and occupational health law is hailed by four of the people who helped make it possible. From left: Jack Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers; chief sponsors of the bill, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

# *Off-Broadway Strike Issues Go to Arbiter*

New York—An agreement to arbitrate a contract dispute ended a 31-day strike by members of Actors' Equity in time for a Christmas week reopening of off-Broadway theaters.

Shows will go on while the union and management pick an arbitrator. The issues in dispute include wages, welfare and pension improvements sought by Equity for 200 actors and stage managers.

Executive Sec. Angus Duncan said one major gain for the union is in the field of video cassettes. Spokesmen for the League of Off-Broadway Theaters agreed that the actors' share of income from cassettes, used to broadcast show selections, will be negotiated for each show.

Wages are a major issue in the contract strike, which started Nov. 16. The players asked for a $125 weekly minimum, rising to $130 after three years. Management offered $90 a week, rising to $100 after three years.

**The current off-Broadway minimum is $75 a week. On Broadway, the base pay for actors is $164.45 a week.**

Twelve theaters were closed by the strike. All have fewer than 300 seats.

# Jobs Bill Veto Sticks But Criticism Mounts

Efforts to salvage the extensive employment and manpower training bill in this Congress died with the Senate's failure to override Pres. Nixon's veto of the legislation. The Senate vote was 48 to 35, eight short of the needed two-thirds majority.

But supporters of the bill in Congress continued their criticism of the President for killing the measure that would have provided hundreds of thousands of jobs when unemployment is at the highest rate in more than seven years.

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), a principal author of the public service jobs plan, accused Nixon of doing an about-face on the proposal.

**It was this provision, which would have created 300,000 jobs for the unemployed, that the President found most objectionable, O'Hara noted, and yet Administration officials had fully backed the program before the November election when it passed the House.**

There were only two changes made in the House provision that was finally sent to the President for signing—and neither change made a substantial difference in the program the Administration had approved earlier, O'Hara declared.

He also rejected Nixon's contention that the employment and manpower training legislation would create "dead-end jobs."

"That charge is false," O'Hara said.

He pointed out that there were adequate provisions in the legislation guaranteeing a link between training and real jobs.

O'Hara recited several sections of the legislation covering that area of concern, including one specifying "assurances that the applicant shall, where appropriate, maintain or provide linkages with upgrading and other programs under this act, and other federally supported manpower programs."

He also decried Nixon's reference to the public service jobs program of the legislation as being "WPA-type jobs."

"I am old enough to remember," O'Hara said, "that a WPA-type job was a whale of a lot better for the spirit and the stomach than a Hoover-type breadline."

**Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), chairman of the subcommittee that drafted the legislation, said that the veto leaves the nation's current training programs in disarray. He noted that the Labor Dept. is trying to monitor more than 10,000 contracts under the program that costs more than $1.5 billion a year.**

Any attempt for passage of a new bill appeared unlikely before next fall, although the Administration has indicated it would submit a "reworked" manpower proposal to Congress early next year.

12-26-70

# *Public Service, Adventure Draw Union Families to Peace Corps*

**By Jane Van Sant**

Why would a young family give up a comfortable home and a secure life to join the Peace Corps and travel to Venezuela for two years?

"Adventure" is one reason, according to Ronald Chaidez and Ronald Temsik, two union plumbers recruited as part of the Peace Corps "New Directions" program. "But honestly," Temsik added, "we really think we can do people some good over there."

Their wives are going as volunteers also, and the New Directions program permits the families to bring their children. The program was developed by Peace Corps Director Joseph Blatchford in an attempt to recruit more mature, skilled volunteers.

Chaidez and Temsik will become maintenance supervisors in a team helping to develop a decentralized hospital administration and maintenance system for Venezuela.

The 21-member group includes civil and boiler engineers and administrative analysts. Venezuela has some well-equipped medical facilities but desperately needs trained personnel to decentralize and extend quality health care.

**United Nations agencies are studying the project as a possible model to meet the critical health needs of other Latin American countries. They are supporting this project with technical and financial aid, and the Pan-American Union is providing some support.**

Ronald and Marilyn Chaidez first heard about the Peace Corps New Directions plan while watching Blatchford speak on a National Educational Television program. They liked the idea, and thought it would be a good experience for their children, Jeffery, 8, and Lisa, 3.

Chaidez, 29, is a member of Plumbers' Local 51 in Portland, Ore., and was employed as a plumbing supervisor.

Marilyn Chaidez, a school teacher, hopes to start a hospital recreation program in Valencia.

Temsik, 38, is a member of Plumbers' Local 575 of Boulder, Colo., and served as training coordinator for his union. His wife is a nurse and she plans to work in a small clinic in Valencia. They have three children, Tamara, 12, Taina, 11 and Tara, 8.

The families recently completed 15 weeks of Peace Corps training in Lexington, Ky.

**They will have to find their own housing when they arrive in Valencia, Jan. 2. They do not plan to live near each other. "We don't want to form a clan, a little America," Mrs. Temsik said.**

The Peace Corps will deposit $200 monthly in American banks for each family and pay their living allowances.

Temsik said of their decision: "The other guys in my local, at least most of them, said they wished they had the guts to do the same thing. But my boss thought I was crazy."

**The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 9, 1971, because of holiday schedules.**

**The staff of the News wishes all readers a Happy New Year.**

# Court Orders Release Of Cesar Chavez

San Francisco — United Farm Workers Director Cesar Chavez was released from jail Dec. 23 after the California Supreme Court agreed to hear his appeal.

Chavez had been in jail since Dec. 5 on a contempt charge by a Monterey County Superior Court judge for refusing to call off a boycott and strike for UFWOC recognition in the lettuce fields.

Meanwhile, a UFWOC official has accused the Defense Dept. of attempting to crack the boycott by stepping up its purchases of lettuce sold by firms that do not have contracts with the union.

Morale among the farm workers remained high as hundreds of supporters brought food, clothing and money to UFWOC's sixth Christmas reunion in Delano, Calif. They pledged continued support of the union in the effort to put the UFWOC label on all lettuce.